

**Domtar Industries Inc.
285 Highway 71 South
Ashdown, Arkansas 71822
AFIN: 41-00002**

**Response to Comments on Draft Air Operating Permit
0287-AOP-R7**

On or about December 6, 2007, the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality gave notice of the draft permitting decision for the above referenced facility. During the comment period one interested person submitted written comments, data views, or arguments on the draft permitting decision. The Department's response to these issues and comments follows.

Comment 1:

Section II: Permit History page 7 first paragraph fifth line "for" is misspelled.

Response:

The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment 2:

Typo- pg 16 has a line missing under the second item, "Naphthalene" (*sic*) in the Emission Summary table in the 3rd column after the heading Pollutant.

Response:

The typographical error has been corrected.

Comment 3:

Emission Summary Source number 30 page 19. Source number needs to be changed to 30 A-F and the PM₁₀ emission rate changed to 4.8 lb/hr.

Response:

The Department agrees. The changes have been made.

Comment 4:

Remove section "MACT Rules with Future Compliance Dates" on page 131 and Plantwide Conditions 30 and 31.

Response:

The Department agrees. The Boiler MACT has been vacated and the compliance date for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S (April 17, 2006), has passed. The changes have been made.

Comment 5:

Suggest not changing the PM limit to the MACT limit for source number 3, Power Boiler No. 1 on page 39 and the requirement to establish the operating parameters for the WESPs SC 42 on page 41.

Response:

The Department disagrees. The reduction in particulate matter emission resulting from installation of the WESPs was used in the air dispersion modeling performed to demonstrate compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) at this facility. In order to insure compliance with the NAAQS, the permitted emission rates must be verified and the operating parameters for the control equipment must be established. The permit shall remain as written.

Comment 6:

PM limits based on method 5 and method 202 testing. The mill suggests the following PM limits for source No. 1, No. 5 and No. 14 because testing results were variable and above the current limits when testing for condensable particulate in method 202

1. Source No. 1 Power Boiler No. 3 = 57 lb/hr
2. Source No. 5 Power Boiler No. 2 = 480 lbs/hr
3. Source No. 14 Recovery Boiler No. 3 = 607 lb/hr

Response:

The Department disagrees. Before these rates can be increased as requested, Domtar will have to demonstrate to the Department that no violation of the NAAQS or any applicable PSD standards will occur. The permit shall remain as written.

Comment 7:

The requirement for weekly observation of this stack should not be necessary now that it is equipped with the wet ESP. Operating parameters will be established during the initial compliance test scheduled in the near future. Establishing the baseline operating parameters will assure the boiler and wet ESP will be continuously operated within parameters that will be established during compliance certification.

Method 9 observations have served a purpose when there was no other means of determining compliance with opacity limits but now should be replaced by much less subjective continuous monitoring of operating parameters.

Response:

The Department disagrees. There is no requirement to install a continuous opacity monitor at this source and there is no established correlation between any potential operating parameters and opacity. Method 9 remains the only established method of demonstrating compliance with the opacity limits assigned to this source. The permit shall remain as written.

ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

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

Permit No. : 0287-AOP-R7

Renewal #1

IS ISSUED TO:

Domtar Industries Inc. - Ashdown Mill

285 Highway 71 South

Ashdown, AR 71822

Little River County

AFIN: 41-00002

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:

July 19, 2005

AND

July 18, 2010

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

Signed:



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

JAN 29 2008

Date Modified

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Appendix G – 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984

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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
SN	Source Number
TDF	Tire Derived Fuel

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SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Domtar Industries Inc. - Ashdown Mill

AFIN: 41-00002

PERMIT NUMBER: 0287-AOP-R7

FACILITY ADDRESS: 285 Highway 71 South
Ashdown, AR 71822

MAILING ADDRESS: 285 Highway 71 South
Ashdown, Arkansas 71822

COUNTY: Little River

CONTACT POSITION: Kelley R. Crouch, Sr. Process Engineer

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (870) 898-2711 ext. 6168

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Wesley Crouch

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3722.6

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 399.7

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill (AFIN: 41-00002) operates a paper mill located at 285 Highway 71 South in Ashdown, Arkansas 71822. This modification will quantify emissions from the haul roads (SN-46) for the first time, add a coal storage pile to the insignificant activities list, add a wet electrostatic precipitator as a control device for particulate emissions for SN-03 and correct typographical errors. Permitted emission rates are 2149.5 tpy PM, 2149.5 tpy PM₁₀, 8111.2 tpy SO₂, 3144.9 tpy VOC, 12880.3 tpy CO, and 1923.7 tpy NO_x.

Process Description

Nos. 2 and 3 Wood yards produce approximately 10,000 total tons of wood chips per day. These chips are fed to the 1A digesters, the 1B digesters, or the Kamyr continuous digester. The 1A digesters produce approximately 800-850 tons of unbleached hardwood each day, as do the 1B digesters. Five digesters serve both the 1 A and 1 B lines.

The No. 2 Pulp Mill uses a continuous Kamyr digester to produce approximately 900-950 tons per day of unbleached pulp. Brown stock washers wash the pulp and send the pulp to the mill's oxygen delignification system. The oxygen delignification system (02 Delig) uses elemental oxygen and oxidized white liquor to break down the lignin in the softwood pulp before the pulp gets to the bleach plant.

The 1A, 1B, and No. 2 Bleach Plants receive pulp from the 1A, 1B, and No. 2 pulp mills, respectively. The bleach plants primarily use chlorine dioxide to bleach the pulp until it is suitable for making quality paper or pulp. The 1A bleach plant processes approximately 750-800 tons per day of bleached pulp due to losses in bleaching. 1B processes approximately the same tonnage, and the No. 2 Bleach Plant produces about 850-900 tons per day. All this bleached pulp is sent to the pulp dryer or to one of four paper machines.

The pulp dryer produces approximately 450-500 tons per day of either softwood or hardwood market pulp. This pulp is used internally to make paper grades or sold to external customers. The No. 61 Paper Machine produces approximately 350 tons per day of paper; No. 62 produces approximately 600 tons per day; No. 63 produces about 575-600 tons per day; and No. 64 produces about 1000 tons per day. Paper tonnage also includes fillers used to develop brightness, opaque finish, and other quality metrics in the finished product. The paper from the machines is either sold in roll form or sent to the converting operations. In converting, the paper rolls are processed into 8 x 11" sheets (or other sizes), stacked into reams, and packed into cartons for shipment to outside customers.

Power and Chemical Recovery

Black liquor is a byproduct of cooking the chips in all three pulping lines. The evaporators evaporate water to concentrate the solids in the black liquor (called weak black liquor due to its

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relatively low dissolved solids content). The recovery boilers burn concentrated black liquor solids. The two recovery boilers burn approximately 4,000 tons of black liquor solids ($\approx 55\%$ in No. 3 Recovery, $\approx 45\%$ in No. 2 Recovery) each day.

The molten liquor from the bottom of the recovery boilers is mixed in the dissolving tank with weak wash from the recausticizing area to form green liquor. The green liquor is clarified and mixed with hot lime (CaO) from the two lime kilns in one of two slakers. The liquor and lime react to form calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH). The NaOH is the primary constituent of white liquor, the chemical used to cook chips in each hardwood and softwood digester. The CaCO₃ is sent to the lime kilns where it is calcined, driving off the CO₂ to form CaO to be used in the slaker again. The No. 2 Lime Kiln produces approximately 275-350 tons per day of lime, and the No. 3 Lime Kiln produces about 350-450 tons per day of lime. Dregs from the green liquor clarifier are washed in order to recover any remaining inorganics that can be used in the chemical recovery process. After washing, the dregs are sent to the lime waste landfill. Approximately 150 tons per day of dregs may be produced each day. Grits from the slaker (gravel, hard-burned lime, etc.) amount to about 8 tons per day and are disposed of in the lime waste landfill.

Fiber not used on the paper machines is sent to the wastewater treatment plant. This fiber is recovered in three wastewater clarifiers and is dewatered using one of three screw presses. The dried fiber (sludge or wastewater treatment plant residual) is sent to an on-site landfill for disposal. Approximately 50 dry tons of sludge are generated daily.

Three power boilers are used in conjunction with the recovery boilers to produce steam used for power generation. The No. 1 Power Boiler burns about 500-650 tons per day of bark from the wood yard. The No. 2 Power Boiler burns about 300 tons per day of bark and 600 tons per day of bituminous coal. The No. 3 Power Boiler burns about 800-1000 tons per day of bark. Steam generation rates average about 120 klbs/hr, 600 klbs/hr, and 200 klbs/hr for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Power Boilers, respectively.

The package boiler can be used to supplement steam demand during upset conditions or shutdowns of other boilers. It is typically used less than 25% of any operating quarter.

Wastewater Treatment System

The mill's process sewers flow to an effluent lift pit, and then pumped to a splitter box. The effluent is then sent to one of three effluent clarifiers for removal of primary sludge. The sludge slurry is sent to the screw presses and the supernatant goes back to the splitter box. The effluent goes through one of the two pre-settling ponds before it enters the first aeration pond. After extensive aeration using surface and sub-surface aerators (68 aerators at 75 hp each), the effluent flows to the second aeration pond which uses 33 aerators to further treat the effluent. After the aeration zones, a quiescent stabilization pond retains the effluent for about three weeks before it is discharged to the Red River. Approximately 55 million gallons of process effluent are discharged each day.

Auxiliary Processes Description

Several auxiliary operations are necessary to maintain the facility. These include steam production for power generation, water, electricity, compressed air, precipitated calcium carbonate for the paper machines, treatment of wastewater, sludge handling, solid and hazardous waste disposal, routine maintenance, painting, road repair, fuel storage, and other chemicals and byproduct loading or unloading activities.

Steam Generation with Power Boilers

The power process consists of generating the steam, electricity, and compressed air for the other processes within the facility. The mill's steam and electricity requirements for the facility are partially met by the steam and power generated in the recovery process. Three (3) power boilers and one package boiler generate additional steam and electricity. The Nos. 1 and 3 Power Boilers burn natural gas, bark, pelletized paper fuel, and tire-derived fuel for steam generation. The No. 1 Power Boiler can also burn No. 6 Fuel Oil and specification grade used oil during natural gas curtailments. The No. 1 Power Boiler's oil system fires periodically to maintain readiness. The No. 2 Power Boiler (Coal Boiler) burns coal, bark, wood waste, No. 6 Fuel Oil, specification grade used oil, natural gas, pelletized paper fuel, tire-derived fuel, and non-condensable gases. The package boiler, SN-11, burns only natural gas and is used primarily during outages of one of the other boilers. It is also periodically fired to maintain readiness.

Fuel storage for the power area consists of two (2) No. 6 Fuel Oil storage tanks and a smaller day tank. Oil is delivered by tank trucks or tank cars and pumped to either of the storage tanks. The mill adds used oil from the mill's lubricating systems and vehicles to the fuel oil storage tanks. The oil is heated in the tanks and circulated to allow for pumping to the various combustion sources when needed. The oil is then pumped to the day tank before being distributed to the various sources.

Power Generation Emission Points

Each of the boilers emits NO_x, VOC, CO, and PM. The No. 2 Power Boiler also emits SO₂, HCl, and lead due to burning coal. Previous permitting actions established limits for all of these pollutants and testing has been done to demonstrate compliance. The specific results for each unit are discussed in the regulatory applicability sections. The power generation area also has fugitive emissions from storage of boiler water chemicals and steam vents, both of which fall under the category of Group B insignificant activities found in Regulation 19. Other trace organics are emitted from the power boilers due to burning bark and coal. These emissions are quantified based on boiler throughput and NCASI emission factors in separate sections of the application. Emissions from the fuel oil storage tanks have been estimated using AP-42 factors, and are considered insignificant based on Regulation 19, Appendix A-3.

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Coal Handling System

The primary fuel in the No. 2 Power Boiler (SN-05) is coal. The coal is normally processed directly from rail cars by shaking the cars to unload the coal into a conveyor system that carries the coal into one of three (3) storage silos operated in parallel. The silos feed coal pulverizers that reduce the large pieces of coal to fine particles suitable for quick combustion in the boiler. The pulverized coal is pneumatically conveyed to the boiler by compressed air. Particulate matter from the coal combustion process is removed by scrubbers and transported to a fly-ash pond by a wet slurry pipeline.

Coal is also stockpiled onsite in two open piles. The coal is transferred from the piles to trucks or railcar with a front end loader or other mobile equipment. The railcars of coal are then sent to the shaker as mentioned previously.

Coal Handling Emissions

Emissions from the coal handling system are fugitive dust from the handling, storage, transportation, and pulverizing of the coal, as well as possible fugitive dust from the ash handling system.

Non-condensable Gas System Process Description

Noncondensable gases (NCG) consist of nitrogen, total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds, methanol, acetone, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and minor quantities of other compounds such as methyl ethyl ketone. The gases are produced during the cooking of the chips in the pulp area, as well as in the evaporator area where weak black liquor is concentrated. The gases from the batch digesters (1A and 1B pulp mills), continuous digester (No. 2 Pulp Mill), turpentine system, and evaporator areas are collected and incinerated in either the No. 2 Power Boiler (SN-05, coal boiler) or the No. 2 Lime Kiln (SN-09). The gases may be routed to either source to allow for system repairs or outages on either destruction source. The No. 2 Power Boiler is equipped with an SO₂ monitor and two venturi scrubbers to help monitor and control TRS destruction. In accordance with NSPS, Subpart BB, the No. 2 Power Boiler also has a continuous flame pyrometer to measure the temperature at the point of NCG injection. The temperature at the injection point must remain at 1200 °F at all times that NCG are being sent to the boiler. The No. 2 Lime Kiln has a TRS monitor to measure any unburned NCG that might make it through the kiln. No temperature monitoring is required under Subpart BB due to the extreme temperatures present in the kiln.

NCG Emissions

The emissions from the NCG system are controlled by incineration. The collection and incineration of the gases result in formation of SO₂. Both the No. 2 Lime Kiln and the No. 2 Power Boiler have wet scrubbers that control these emissions (SO₂ is water-soluble). The No. 2

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Power Boiler also monitors SO₂ directly and maintains compliance with its lb/MMBtu and lb/hr limits by the addition of sodium hydroxide and/or bleach plant caustic extract.

Occasionally, one or both of the incineration devices are down, or the system that generates the NCG from the various process areas experiences an upset condition. These failures result in the release of NCG to the atmosphere. When incineration devices vent, the vents from the incineration devices flow through a small pipe attached to the No. 2 Power Boiler stack, and release at the same height as the top of the stack. All NCG vents are reported as required by ADEQ, as well as by 40 CFR 63, Subpart S (Pulp and Paper MACT I).

Chemical Unloading and Loading Process Description

The various chemicals used throughout the facility are received by tank or hopper trucks, rail cars, barrels, tote bins, or other containers. Several unloading areas are located throughout the facility to accommodate the various materials. Bulk chemicals are transported to the appropriate storage vessel by truck or internal switch engine. Unloading the chemicals into vessels consists of direct pumping from the tank car or tank truck to the storage tank, while tote bins and barrels are unloaded with fork trucks. Turpentine, soap, and black liquor are chemical by-products that are stored on-site and shipped from the facility on a regular basis.

Chemical Unloading and Loading Emission Points

Primary emissions from the chemical unloading areas are fugitive in nature. Emissions have been quantified for the various tanks and the unloading processes associated with them by using NCASI or other established factors. Emissions from the tote bins and barrel handling are considered insignificant and have not been quantified. Emissions from the black liquor and soap handling are also considered insignificant based on the Insignificant Activities Group B list included with this application. Turpentine emissions from the storage tank and decanter have been quantified using AP-42 or NCASI factors.

Raw Water Treatment Process Description

Water from Millwood Lake is delivered to the Ashdown Mill through an open canal. The water is clarified with alum and caustic in one of three accelerators (clarifiers). Process water is then filtered and sent to one of two clear wells that are covered with plastic floating tops. Chlorine dioxide is added inline to the water for disinfection. This addition does not cause any substantial emissions because it takes place within the piping after clarification. Other specialty chemicals are added for the portion of the raw water that is used as boiler feed water. The water treatment plant also houses the high-pressure water pumps used for firefighting. The pumps can run on diesel fuel as a backup during electrical failures, and the diesel fuel is stored in four tanks throughout the area. These pumps and generators fall under the category of Group B insignificant activities found in Regulation 19.

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Raw Water Treatment Emission Points

The primary emissions from the raw water treatment facility are fugitives from chemical and diesel storage tanks. All emissions from the raw water treatment area are considered insignificant.

Wastewater Treatment Process Description

Wastewater from all of the manufacturing areas of the mill are collected and routed to a pumping station (lift pit) and then to a splitter box where the flow is directed to one of three (3) clarifiers operating in parallel for primary clarification. An emergency generator is used to power the pumps only during electrical outages. The bleach plant acid and caustic sewers, as well as foul condensate sewers, are not routed to the clarifiers. The bleach plant sewers bypass the clarifiers and enter the wastewater treatment system downstream from the clarifier discharge, and the foul condensate sewers are hard-piped and sent directly into the first aeration pond of the wastewater treatment system.

Sludge removed in the primary clarifiers is pumped to one of three (3) screw presses where it is thickened to approximately 50% solids. The presses are housed inside a building and are considered insignificant sources. The de-watered sludge is hauled to an on-site, permitted landfill for disposal.

After leaving the clarifiers, wastewater flows to either the north or south pre-settling pond (approximately 15 acres each). These ponds serve to remove solids not removed by the clarifiers, and to prevent settling in the aeration ponds. Under normal circumstances, only one settling pond is in service at a time, but occasionally both ponds will be in service, or the wastewater will bypass the ponds altogether and go directly to the first aeration pond. Wastewater flows from the settling ponds to the first aeration basin which is approximately 125 acres in total surface area. Mechanical aerators are installed in this basin for aerobic treatment of the wastewater. The water flows from the first aeration basin to the second aeration basin which is approximately the same size. Further aeration takes place in this basin, though less aerators are used, and there is a quiescent zone where no aeration takes place. From the second basin, wastewater flows into the final stabilization pond. The final pond is approximately 500 acres in surface area and has no mechanical aeration. After approximately 30 days in the wastewater treatment system, the water is discharged to the Red River through a partially concreted canal.

Wastewater Treatment Emissions

The emissions from the wastewater treatment system are fugitive from the lift pit, splitter box, clarifiers, sludge dewatering system, landfill, settling ponds, and aeration ponds. The largest emissions are from the aeration basins and consist primarily of methanol. Modeling using NCASI's Organic Compound Elimination Pathway Model (NOCEPM) was conducted to establish the current permit limits for the wastewater treatment system. Fugitive emissions from the landfill have been calculated using chemical concentrations and mass balances. A detailed section for the emissions from these areas is included.

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Wood Waste Reclamation

A wood waste reclamation system reclaims oversized (reject) wood from the wood yards and processes the wood for use as fuel in any of the three power boilers. The wood is ground with a tub grinder and hauled to the bark piles for conveying into the boilers. Emissions from the wood waste reclamation system are fugitive dusting and combustion byproducts from the tub grinder's engine.

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate System

Lime is brought in by rail or truck and stored in silos. The precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC) plant scrubs carbon dioxide from either the No. 2 or No. 3 Lime Kiln flue gas to manufacture PCC. The process involves scrubbing the flue gases to remove particulate, cooling the gases to maintain product quality, and reacting the gas with slaked lime to produce PCC. The PCC is then stored in tanks in the paper machine area so that it can be pumped to the paper machines as needed.

PCC Emissions

The PCC plant is not a combustion source and testing has shown that NO_x and VOC emissions are actually decreased as they are processed through the calcium carbonate production process. Testing for TRS and SO₂ on similar plants has shown reductions as high as 80%. Particulate emissions from each lime kiln are also reduced in the primary scrubbers and the subsequent scrubbing in the PCC process. The only emissions that can actually be created in the PCC area are particulates. Because of the large reduction in particulate from the primary scrubbers, the net effect on particulate emissions is a large reduction.

Emission limits have been put in place through previous permits, and stack testing is conducted once every five years to demonstrate compliance with environmental limits. The last tests showed the carbonators to be in full compliance with permitted limits.

Maintenance Processes

Maintenance activities are an essential part of efficient operation of the equipment in the mill. These activities are on going throughout all areas of the facility and range from minor repairs by one mechanic to extended shutdowns requiring several days and extensive manpower. Maintenance also assumes responsibility for upkeep of the yards, roads, and parking lots located on the mill site.

Painting is done by an outside contractor who maintains a shop area on the facility's property. The painting operation generates hazardous waste that is stored onsite in accordance with the mill's hazardous waste procedures. The mill is a small quantity generator of hazardous waste.

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Maintenance Emissions

Emissions generated in the maintenance process consist mainly of fugitive VOC from lubricants, degreasers, solvents, surfactants, and adhesives. Welding, sandblasting, and demolition activities also emit some fugitive emissions. Repairs to pipes, valves, and tanks may result in the release of small amounts of chemicals. Hazardous waste storage is limited to containers of 55 gallons or less and any emissions from the area are fugitives generated in the transfer process.

Mill Trash and Sludge Landfill Emissions

Emissions from the mill trash and sludge landfills consist entirely of fugitive dust and some organics from the sludge. The dust is generated from vehicle traffic over a dirt road approximately 0.45 miles long. A round trip consists of 0.9 miles and an estimated 37 trips per day are made on the road. The organic emissions are from the trace quantities of methanol and other organics remaining in the sludge after dewatering. Because the bleach plant sewers enter the wastewater treatment system after sludge is removed, no organics from those sources are present in the sludge.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Source No.	Regulations
Facility	Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective February 15, 1999
Facility	Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective October 15, 2007
Facility	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective September 26, 2002
SN-01	40 CFR 60, Subpart Db and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. It is also subject to 40 CFR 52, Subpart A.
SN-02, SN-05, SN-06, SN-08, SN-09, SN-14 and SN-15	40 CFR 60, Subpart BB
SN-05	40 CFR 60, Subpart D and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD
SN-16, SN-17, SN-18 and SN-46	40 CFR 63 Subpart S (MACT I)
SN-02, SN-06, SN-08, SN-09, SN-14 and SN-15	40 CFR 63, Subpart MM

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

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	495.9	2149.5
		PM ₁₀	495.9	2149.5
		SO ₂	3090.4	8111.2
		VOC	1592.9	3144.9
		CO	2997.4	12880.3
		NO _x	1877.6	7923.7
		Pb	0.03	0.1
		TRS	29.52	127.7
HAPs		Acetaldehyde*	2.4	10.56
		Benzene*	1.38	6.06
		Chloroform*	23.3	101.89
		Formaldehyde*	3.21	14.08
		Hydrogen Chloride	163.65	716.8
		Methanol*	124.11	539.1
		Naphthalene*	1.0	4.38
		Styrene*	3.29	0.58
		Toluene*	0.02	0.09
Air Contaminants **		Acetone**	16.3	71.5
		Ammonia**	103.1	451.2
		Barium	0.84	3.68
		Chlorine**	6.3	27.68
		Chlorine Dioxide**	7.0	30.72
		Phosphoric Acid	0.01	0.1
		Sulfuric Acid**	4.36	32.94
SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	No. 3 Power Boiler	PM	19.8	86.5
		PM ₁₀	19.8	86.5
		SO ₂	62.0	271.6
		VOC	21.3	93.3
		CO	276.5	1211.1
		NO _x	237.0	1038.1
		Acetaldehyde	0.21	0.92

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Benzene	0.21	0.92
		Naphthalene	0.50	2.19
02	No. 3 Lime Kiln	PM	8.6	37.7
		PM ₁₀	8.6	37.7
		SO ₂	13.3	58.3
		VOC	14.6	63.9
		CO	55.0	240.9
		NO _x	66.5	291.3
		TRS	1.34	5.9
		Benzene	0.24	1.06
		Methanol	1.31	5.74
03	No. 1 Power Boiler	PM	40.6	177.8
		PM ₁₀	40.6	177.8
		SO ₂	1285.0	214.0
		VOC	43.0	241.6
		CO	164.0	718.3
		NO _x	247.5	1084.1
		Acetaldehyde	0.77	3.38
		Barium	0.84	3.68
		Benzene	0.49	2.15
		HCl	52.2	228.6
05	No. 2 Power Boiler	PM	82.0	359.2
		PM ₁₀	82.0	359.2
		SO ₂	983.0	4305.5
		VOC	92.0	403.0
		CO	266.0	1165.0
		NO _x	574.0	2514.1
		Pb	0.03	0.10
		Acetaldehyde	0.21	0.92
		Benzene	0.21	0.92
		HCl	5.75	25.19
		Naphthalene	0.50	2.19
06	No. 2 Recovery Boiler	PM	84.4	369.7
		PM ₁₀	84.4	369.7
		SO ₂	286.0	1252.7
		VOC	46.7	204.6
		CO	980.0	4292.4
		NO _x	309.2	1354.3
		TRS	7.4	32.4
		Formaldehyde	0.72	3.16

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		HCl	51.2	224.3
		Methanol	1.18	5.17
		Sulfuric Acid	3.22	14.1
		Styrene	0.06	0.27
08	No. 2 Smelt Tank Vents	PM	18.0	78.8
		PM ₁₀	18.0	78.8
		SO ₂	10.6	46.4
		VOC	9.3	40.7
		TRS	2.1	9.2
		Ammonia	40.0	175.2
		Formaldehyde	0.36	1.56
		Methanol	5.4	23.66
09	No. 2 Lime Kiln	PM	51.0	223.4
		PM ₁₀	51.0	223.4
		SO ₂	16.7	73.2
		VOC	17.1	74.9
		CO	55.0	240.9
		NO _x	68.6	300.5
		TRS	8.0	35.0
		Benzene	0.23	1.01
		Methanol	1.18	5.17
		Formaldehyde	0.02	0.09
		Toluene	0.02	0.09
11	No. 2 Package Boiler	PM	0.6	2.6
		PM ₁₀	0.6	2.6
		SO ₂	0.2	0.9
		VOC	0.3	1.3
		CO	25.4	111.3
		NO _x	27.4	120.0
12	No. 3 Package Boiler	Source removed		
14	No. 3 Recovery Boiler	PM	93.5	409.5
		PM ₁₀	93.5	409.5
		SO ₂	425.0	1861.5
		VOC	137.0	600.1
		CO	856.0	3749.3
		NO _x	270.0	1182.6
		TRS	6.6	28.9
		Formaldehyde	0.87	3.82
		HCl	54.5	238.71

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Methanol	0.46	2.02
		Styrene	0.07	0.31
		Sulfuric Acid	4.2	18.4
15	No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank	PM	18.7	81.9
		PM ₁₀	18.7	81.9
		SO ₂	5.1	22.3
		VOC	9.9	43.5
		TRS	1.6	7.0
		Ammonia	45.0	197.1
		Formaldehyde	0.58	2.55
		Methanol	0.34	1.49
16, 17, and 18	No. 1A, 1B and 2 Bleachplant Vents	VOC	32.0	141.9
		CO	240.4	1053.0
		Chlorine	6.0	26.36
		ClO ₂	4.0	17.58
		Chloroform	16.5	72.29
20	ERCO ClO ₂ Generator	Chlorine	0.3	1.32
		ClO ₂	3.0	13.14
21	Effluent Treatment Lagoons	VOC	12.8	55.7
		Chloroform	6.8	29.6
		Formaldehyde	0.46	2.02
		Methanol	5.5	24.0
22	No. 1A and 1B Brownstock Washer Vents	VOC	59.2	259.1
		Acetone	8.8	38.6
		Formaldehyde	0.2	0.88
		Methanol	59.0	258.2
23	Methanol Storage Tank	VOC	1.0	4.0
		Methanol	0.91	4.0
24	Ammonia Storage Tank	Ammonia	0.1	0.1
25	Nutrient Storage Tank	Phosphoric Acid	0.01	0.1
26	Sulfuric Acid Tanks	Sulfuric Acid	0.1	0.44
28	Formic Acid Tanks	Formic Acid	0.2	0.9
29	Recausticizer Vents	VOC	3.0	12.8
		Acetaldehyde	0.51	2.24
		Ammonia	18.0	78.8
		Methanol	2.4	10.52

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
30A-F	PCC Carbonators	PM	4.8	N/A ¹
		PM ₁₀	4.8	
		SO ₂	2.4	
		VOC	12.6	
		CO	54.6	
		NO _x	65.4	
36	Weak Black Liquor Tanks	VOC	7.3	32.0
		TRS	0.1	0.5
		Methanol	6.3	27.6
37	Pulp Dryer	VOC	4.7	20.5
		Acetaldehyde	0.1	3.1
		Methanol	6.3	11.4
38	No. 2 and No. 3 Woodyards	VOC	123.0	540.0
40	No. 1A and 1B Digester Chip Fill Exhausts	VOC	10.0	44.0
		TRS	2.02	8.8
		Methanol	5.75	25.1
41	Sludge Landfill	VOC	11.6	51.0
		Methanol	0.28	1.23
42	No. 2 Decker	VOC	5.6	24.5
		Acetone	7.5	32.9
		Methanol	3.3	10.1
43	Tub Grinder	PM	0.9	2.9
		PM ₁₀	0.9	2.9
		SO ₂	1.1	4.8
		VOC	0.5	1.6
		CO	8.0	25.8
		NO _x	12.0	38.7
44a	Paper Machine 61	VOC	2.4	8.8
		Methanol	2.4	8.8
44b	Paper Machine 62	VOC	4.7	20.6
		Methanol	4.0	20.6
44c	Paper Machine 63	VOC	5.6	24.6
		Methanol	5.6	24.6
44d	Paper Machine 64	VOC	6.8	29.8
		Methanol	6.8	29.8
45	Oxygen Delignification System	VOC	9.1	39.9
		CO	16.5	72.3
		Methanol	9.11	39.9

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
46	Haul Roads – Fugitive Emissions	PM	73.0	319.7
		PM ₁₀	73.0	319.7

*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.

1. Annual emission rates for these sources are included in emissions for SN-02.

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SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company originally constructed the facility from 1966 to 1968 and began operation in July 1968. The facility registered with ADEQ in 1968. Original equipment included the No. 1 Power Boiler (SN-03), the No. 1 Recovery Boiler (no longer in service as a recovery boiler), and the No. 1 Smelt Dissolving Tank (no longer in service). Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company amended the registration in 1970 to include the No. 1 Package Boiler (no longer in service).

Permit 287-A was issued in 1975. This modification included the installation of the No. 2 Power Boiler (SN-05) and the No. 62 Paper Machine.

Permit 287-A was modified in 1978 to include the No. 2 Recovery Boiler, the No. 2 Smelt Tank Vents, the No. 2 Lime Kiln, the Kamyrdigester, a diffusion washer, the No. 2 Evaporators, the No. 2 Bleach Plant, a new pulp dryer, the No. 2 wood yard and the No. 63 Paper Machine. The original pulp dryer and the No. 1 Lime Kiln were shutdown and removed from service. This was a permitting action under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviewed the PSD permitting action.

Permit 287-A was modified a second time later in 1978 to amend the stack height on the recovery boiler from 336 feet to 295 feet.

Permit 287-AR-3 was issued in 1985. This was a PSD permitting action to include installation of the No. 1 Package Boiler (removed from service) and the No. 2 Package Boiler (SN-11). Additionally the capacity of the No. 2 Power Boiler (SN-05) was increased from 500,000 pounds per hour steam to 575,000, the capacity of the No. 2 Recovery Boiler (SN-06) was increased from 3.5 million pounds of black liquor solids (BLS) per day to 4.4 million, and the capacity of the No. 2 Smelt Dissolving Tanks (SN-08) was increased from 45,583 pounds per hour of salt cake to 57,292.

Permit 287-AR-4 was issued on March 24, 1987. This permitting action replaced the No. 1 Package Boiler with the No. 3 Package Boiler (SN-12).

Permit 287-AR-5 was issued June 24, 1987. Permit 287-AR-4 was a PSD permitting action for the replacement of the No. 1 Recovery Boiler and No. 1 Smelt Dissolving Tanks with the No. 3 Recovery Boiler and the No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.

Permit 946-A was issued on July 14, 1989. This was a PSD permitting action allowing conversion of the old No. 1 Recovery Boiler to the No. 3 Power Boiler (SN-01). Additionally, this permit allowed the installation of the No. 3 Lime Kiln (SN-02). Georgia-Pacific acquired the permit in 1991.

Permit 287-AR-6 was issued on December 31, 1991. This permitting action allowed an increase in the BLS firing rate in the No. 3 Recovery Boiler.

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Permit 287-AR-7 was issued on May 24, 1993. This permitting action consolidated permit 287-AR-6 and permit 946-A and allowed the installation of a precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC) facility.

Permit #287-AOP-R0 was issued on June 1, 1999. The construction of the new bleaching stages for the 1A and the 1B Bleachplants were included in this permit as well as the construction of an oxygen delignification system for the No. 2 Pulp Mill. These projects were necessary for the facility to convert to 100% chlorine dioxide bleaching. Several sources and/or pollutants not previously requiring a permit were listed in the permit. This resulted in an increase in the permitted emissions from this facility. A diesel-powered generator was added to operate lift pumps that move mill effluent from the lift pit to the wastewater treatment system as an insignificant activity.

Permit #287-AOP-R1 was the second operating permit issued to Georgia-Pacific Corporation - Ashdown Operations under Regulation 26. This modified permit, issued on July 12, 2000, added Tire Derived Fuel (TDF) to the permissible fuels list for the No. 2 Power Boiler and allowed the installation of a new causticizer to the recausticizer vent, spoiler bars in the dryers of the papermachine designated as source SN-44a that increased the speed of the machine by approximately 10 feet per minute, and another hood exhaust fan on the papermachine designated as source SN-44b. Typographical errors were corrected in this permit.

Permit #287-AOP-R2 was issued on June 15, 2001. This modification allowed recycled sanitary products, consisting of cellulose and polypropylene as a fuel for the three Power Boilers. It also allowed a request to maintain flue gas temperatures above a specified minimum temperature only when bark feed rates exceed 10% of the boiler capacity, since natural gas burns with negligible VOC emission rates. A higher consumption rate for fuel oil was allowed for the #1 Power Boiler (SN-01) and the No. 2 Lime Kiln (SN-09) based on the reduced sulfur content of the fuel currently available; SO₂ emissions will be unchanged. The Engineering Department proposed to add a new air-paper separator to an existing cyclone in the converting area that will slow the trim stream and allow the trim to fall out. This was added to the list of insignificant items.

On August 7, 2001, the above permit was officially transferred to Domtar A. W. Corporation.

Permit #287-AOP-R3 was issued on August 8, 2002. This modification was necessary as a result of stack testing that showed that CO emission rates were higher for SN-16 and SN-17 (1A and 1B Bleachplants) and also allowed increased emissions of CO from SN-45, the oxygen delignification system. The BACT review of similar processes elsewhere showed a wide range of CO emissions with no correlation with any known processing factors and no control requirements. CO emissions at other bleach plants ranged from 0.65 lb/ton to 1.4 lb/ton with Domtar on the high side at 1.89 lb/ton. BACT was determined to be "no controls". The increase in CO of 515.2 tpy required a PSD review that determined concentrations at the plant perimeter were well below the NAAQS.

A CMS for gas scrubber vent gas inlet flow rate was also replaced with an equivalent continuous monitoring of amperage on the induced draft fans based on a letter from EPA/Toxic & Inspection Coordination branch. A diesel-powered generator operated lift pump was added to

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operate lift pumps that move mill effluent from the inlet canal to the waste water treatment system as an insignificant activity.

Permit #287-AOP-R4 was issued on July 19, 2005. The permit updated the process descriptions for the three bleachplants (SN-16, SN-17 and SN-18) and applicable regulations reviewed for all sources. Storage tanks with less than 10 tpy of VOC emissions and under 5 tpy of total HAP emissions are under Insignificant Activities.

The renewal permit incorporated the following specifically requested changes:
The High Density Storage Tanks (formerly SN-39) are no longer included in the list of permitted sources. The permit lists the tanks as Insignificant Activities. Facility total emissions were adjusted for this reduction.

The compliance date for the MACT standard (40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart MM) was March 13, 2004. The sources No. 3 Lime Kiln (SN-02), No. 2 Recovery Boiler (SN-06), No. 2 Smelt Dissolving Tank (SN-08), No. 2 Lime Kiln (SN-09), No. 3 Recovery Boiler (SN-14) and No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank (SN-15) are affected sources for Subpart MM. SN-02, SN-06, SN-08, SN-09, SN-14 and SN-15 have new specific conditions relating to Subpart MM. The two lime kilns (SN-02 and SN-09) were connected to the two silo vents to the slaker scrubbers associated with the Reausticizer Vents (SN-29) when the lime kilns are not in operation. Emissions of pollutants from this source remained unchanged.

The renewal permit included a modification to install an additional carbonator to the five PC Carbonators previously permitted (SN-30 through SN-35); the Department authorized the installation in a letter dated May 10, 1996.

The permit allowed the #2 Lime Kiln (SN-09) to use larger quantities of fuel oil as a substitute for natural gas. Domtar submitted data to demonstrate absorption of SO₂ during the calcination process which, is a major factor in removal of SO₂ emissions. The permit omitted a previous requirement for maintaining the ratio of natural gas flow rate to the stack oxygen content within a specified range because of the use of up to 100% fuel oil in the fuel mix allowed in the permit. The permit revised emissions based on current AP-42 factors and maximum usage of residual oil. Domtar will rely on CEMS to operate the kiln to meet the lower permitted emission rates. The permit allowed changing of the exhaust fans above the paper machines (SN-44a, b, c, and d) to provide false ceilings in order to minimize condensation on the paper rolls. The Ammonia Storage Tank (formerly SN-24) deleted from permit.

The permit omitted reference to former source SN-46 as part of the pre-bleach washer, as it was actually included in SN-17 emissions.

The permit incorporated permitted limits based on 10% of the heat rating (in tons/24 hours) to establish upper limits. (Plant Wide Conditions Nos. 8 and No. 9) The permit dropped previous requirements for measuring and recording flue gas exit temperatures, as stack test data shows acceptable rates of VOC destruction under normal operating procedures and combustion temperatures. The permit discontinued testing for acetaldehyde and benzene after testing

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demonstrated the HAPs were below detectable levels. The permit added reprocessed fuel oil as a fuel for the #1 Power Boiler, No. 2 Power Boiler and the #2 Lime Kiln.

Permit 287-AOP-R5 was issued on October 13, 2005. This permit modification changed the scrubber parameters for the bleach plant scrubbers (SN-16, SN-17 and SN-18) based on testing, allowed the use of weak wash water in the No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank (SN-15), allowed the use of COD instead of BOD₅ for testing of the wastewater treatment facility and deleted the requirement to test the mixed liquor volatile suspended solids.

Permit 287-AOP-R6 was issued on July 12, 2006. This permit incorporated several changes to the facility. These changes included allowing weak wash to be used on the Number 2 Smelt Dissolving Tank Vent Scrubbers (SN-08), allowing petroleum coke to be burned as fuel in the No. 2 Power Boiler (SN-05), allowing No. 6 fuel oil to be burned as fuel in the #3 Lime Kiln (SN-02), and correcting various typographical errors. This modification also incorporated alternate compliance methods for 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S under the clean condensate alternative provisions of the subpart. Finally, the facility removed the No. 3 package boiler (SN-12) and its associated emissions from the permit.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01
No. 3 Power Boiler

Source Description

The No. 3 Power Boiler was originally the mill's No. 1 Recovery Boiler, but was converted to a power boiler in 1990-91. Startup as a power boiler was in April, 1991. Due to its design heat input rate (790 MMBtu/hr) and date of installation/construction, the boiler is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and Db. The No. 3 Power Boiler is also subject to 40 CFR 52, Subpart A.

The No. 3 Power Boiler burns primarily bark with gas used to maintain the header pressure and assist combustion. Under normal operating conditions, the bark feed rate is between 50 and 65 tons per hour, and no gas is necessary to maintain steam requirements. Currently, No. 3 Power Boiler burns no NCGs (noncondensable gases, including TRS and VOCs).

The No. 3 Power Boiler has a moving grate (hydragrate), combustion air system including over fire air, and a two chamber electrostatic precipitators (ESP) for particulate control. The permitted particulate matter emission limit for the unit is 19.8 lb/hr (derived from PSD permitting activity), and a stack test every five years to verify the ESP's performance. The 0.025 lb/MMBtu limit for PM was a result of PSD permitting action.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the PM₁₀ emission rates through compliance with Specific Condition 12. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the VOC emission rates through compliance with Specific Condition 13. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission rates through compliance with Specific Condition 6. Compliance with the CO and NO_x emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 4.d and 5. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., effective October 15, 2007 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	19.8	86.5
SO ₂	62.0	271.6
VOC	21.3	93.3
CO	276.5	1211.1
NO _x	237.0	1038.1

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The lb/MMBtu rates apply only after the boiler has reached stable operating conditions after increasing to a production rate greater than 250,000 lb/hr of steam. Compliance with the lb/MMBtu emission rate for CO shall be demonstrated by recording the amount of fuel used during applicable periods each day, multiplying by the appropriate heating value, totaling the Btu input for the period and dividing by the number of hours of stable steam production. For determining the CO emission rate, the permittee shall use only the hours of stable steam production above 250,000 lb/hr. A steam production monitor shall be used to establish operational periods when stable rates are above 250,000 lb/hr. Compliance with the PM, SO₂, VOC, and NO_x emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 12, 6, 13 and 4.d respectively. [Regulation 19, §19.901 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	Emission Limit (lb/MMBtu)
PM	0.025
SO ₂	0.10
VOC	0.027
CO	0.35
NO _x	0.30

3. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the PM emission rate through compliance with Specific Condition 12. Testing indicated compliance with the acetaldehyde, benzene, and naphthalene emission rates. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	19.8	86.5
Acetaldehyde	0.21	0.92
Benzene	0.21	0.92
Naphthalene	0.50	2.19

4. This source is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units due to installation after June 19, 1984 and a heat input capacity greater than 100 MMBtu/hr. A copy of Subpart Db is included in Appendix A of this permit. The permittee is subject, but not limited to the following provisions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db]

- a. Particulate matter emissions will not exceed 0.1 lb/MMBtu while combusting wood waste. (Note: The permittee is restricted to a lower rate of 0.025 lb/MMBtu due to a PSD permitting action.) [40 CFR §60.43b(c)(1)]
- b. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6 minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Compliance shall be demonstrated through use of a continuous opacity monitor. [40 CFR §63.43b(f) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
- c. The particulate standard and opacity standard apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction. [40 CFR §63.43b(g)]
- d. The permittee shall not emit in excess on 0.3 lb/MMBtu of NO_x while combusting natural gas with wood. [40 CFR §63.44b(d)]
- e. The NO_x emission standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. [40 CFR §63.44b(h)]
- f. Compliance with the NO_x emission standard is determined on a 30-day rolling average basis. [40 CFR §63.44b(i)]
- g. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS operating conditions in Appendix B. [40 CFR §63.48b(a), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
- h. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS for measuring the NO_x emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The permittee used a CO₂ monitor as the diluent monitor. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS operating conditions in Appendix B. [40 CFR §63.48b(b), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
- i. The permittee shall record and maintain records of the amounts of fuel combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for natural gas and wood for each calendar quarter. The annual capacity factor is determined on a twelve-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of each calendar month. [40 CFR §60.49b(d)]
- j. The permittee shall maintain records of opacity. The permittee shall maintain these records on site and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §60.49b(f)]
- k. The permittee shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:
 - i. Calendar date.
 - ii. The average hourly nitrogen oxides emission rates (expressed as NO₂) (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) measured or predicted.
 - iii. The 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from the measured or predicted hourly nitrogen oxides emission rates for the preceding thirty steam generating unit operating days.

- iv. Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates are in excess of the nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44, with the reason for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken.
 - v. Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of the corrective action taken.
 - vi. Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data.
 - vii. Identification of “F” factor used for calculations, method of determinations, and type of fuel combusted.
 - viii. Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.
 - ix. Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system that could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3.
 - x. Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under Appendix F, Procedure 1. [40 CFR §60.49b(g)]
- 1. The permittee is required to submit excess emissions reports for any calendar quarter during which there are excess emissions of NO_x from the affected facility. If there are no excess emissions during the calendar quarter, the owner or operator shall submit a report semiannually stating that no excess emissions occurred during the semiannual reporting period. [40 CFR §60.49b(g)]
 - m. The permittee shall submit a quarterly report containing the information recorded under 40 CFR §60.49(b)g) for nitrogen oxides under §60.48b. All quarterly reports must be post marked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. This report will contain the information required by Specific Condition 4(k)(i-ix). [40 CFR §60.49b(i)]
 - n. The permittee shall maintain all records required under this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record. The permittee shall maintain the records on site and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §60.49b(o)]
- 5. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS for measuring the CO emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS operating conditions in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - 6. The permittee shall only use the following fuels to fire this source: bark, including bark and wood chips used to absorb oil spills, wood waste, pelletized paper fuel, recycled sanitary products composed of cellulose and propylene, natural gas and tire derived fuel (TDF). Plantwide Condition 14 establishes plant wide limits on the 24-hour usage of

TDF. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

7. If the permittee isolates a chamber of the ESP for repair, the permittee may operate the boiler. Readings from the Continuous Opacity Monitor shall demonstrate compliance with the emission rates. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]
8. If both chambers of the ESP must shutdown for repair at the same time, natural gas is the only fuel allowed to fire the No. 3 Power Boiler. Readings from the Continuous Opacity Monitor shall demonstrate compliance with the emission rates. The permittee shall note in the operating record times when both ESPs are shutdown for maintenance. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR 70.6]
9. The dual chamber ESP operates for control of particulates and is a Pollutant Specific Emission Unit (PSEU) under the applicability requirements of CAM. The CAM plan requires continuous monitoring of the opacity using the COM. Quality Assurance for the CEMS used for measurement of particulates is in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 64.2(a)(1), (2) and (3)]
10. The heat input to source SN-01 shall not exceed 790 MMBtu/hr. The use of the following heating values of each fuel, as described in Specific Condition 11, determines the total heat input to the boiler: [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Fuel	BTU Value
Natural Gas	1.02 MMBtu per 1000 scf
Bark and Wood Waste	8.5 MMBtu per ton
Pelletized Fuel	16.0 MMBtu per ton
Tire Derived Fuel	27.0 MMBtu per ton

11. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the heat input limit in Specific Condition 10 by recording the amount of each fuel used each operating day, multiplying the amount of each fuel used by the appropriate heating value, totaling the Btu value, and dividing by twenty-four. The value for each day shall be averaged with the other days in a calendar month and a twelve-month rolling average calculated at the end of each month. The permittee shall update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. The permittee shall submit an annual total and each month's individual data to the Department in accordance with

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General Provision No. 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and §19.901 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

12. The permittee shall test source SN-01 every five years for particulate matter using EPA Reference Methods 5 and 202. The PM₁₀ test shall use either EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202. By using Method 5 and 202 for PM₁₀, the facility shall assume all collected particulate is PM₁₀. The permittee shall conduct all tests in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. This test shall take place with the maximum rate of bark or wood waste fuel and with a minimal amount of natural gas fuel in the boiler. [Regulation 19, §19.702, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, Regulation 18, §18.1002, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
13. The permittee shall test source SN-01 every five years for volatile organic compound emissions using EPA Reference Method 25A. The permittee shall conduct all tests in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
14. The carbon monoxide limit is a thirty-day rolling average. Days when the unit is not operating are not included in the thirty-day rolling average. The permittee shall maintain a thirty-day rolling average and a twelve-month rolling average. The permittee shall update the records no later than the fifteenth day following the last day the 30-day rolling average that the records represent, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. The permittee shall submit to the Department each 30-day average and a 12-month rolling average pursuant to General Condition 7 [Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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SN-02
No. 3 Lime Kiln

Source Description

Lime mud, which is primarily calcium carbonate, is sent to the lime kiln for calcining (removal of CO₂) and reuse in the reaction with green liquor. The No. 3 Lime Kiln (SN-02), last modified in 1991, is natural gas and #6 fuel oil fired with a heat input capacity of 153 MMBtu/hr. Non-condensable gases may not be incinerated in the No. 3 Lime Kiln.

An electrostatic precipitator controls particulate matter emissions from this source. CEMS monitor the TRS and the CO emissions from the No. 3 Lime Kiln. A continuous opacity monitor (COM) is also located at this source.

Stack gas from this lime kiln feeds the Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (PCC) plant. Because emissions from this source will be lower when the PCC plant is in operation, the annual emissions from the PCC plant have been included in the annual emissions for the No. 3 Lime Kiln.

During shutdown periods, the two lime silos for SN-02 and SN-09 will be connected to the slaker scrubbers instead of the lime kilns while the kilns are inspected and repaired. Due to its date of installation (1991), this source is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, "Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills." The source is also subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM—"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills". Since the source is subject to a MACT, the CAM rule does not apply. Fuel to air ratios are continuously monitored and adjusted to maximize heat input and limit emissions, but this is not considered a control device, although it is a preventive measure. Permit opacity limits, annual particulate emission rates and emission limits in terms of lb/MMBtu of particulates represent the required emission limitations.

Specific Conditions

15. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates in the following table. Compliance with PM₁₀ limits shall be demonstrated by proper operation of the ESP and testing required in Specific Condition 22. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission rates shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 24. Compliance with the volatile organic compounds emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 23. Compliance with the carbon monoxide rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 21. Compliance with the oxides of nitrogen emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 31. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	8.6	37.7
SO ₂	13.3	58.3
VOC	14.6	63.9
CO	55.0	240.9
NO _x	66.5	291.3

16. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The rates below, with the exception of the PM rate, apply only when the lime kiln produces at least 100 tons per day. The permittee is responsible for maintaining production records (Specific Condition 33.j.i) to demonstrate when the emission rates apply. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the PM limit by proper operation of the ESP. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission rates through compliance with Specific Condition 25. Compliance with the volatile organic compounds emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 23. Compliance with the carbon monoxide rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 21. Compliance with the oxides of nitrogen emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 31. Compliance with the TRS emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 18.c. [Regulation 19, §19.901 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E].

Pollutant	Emission Limit
PM	0.034 gr/dscf**
SO ₂	0.727 lb/ton of lime
VOC	0.795 lb/ton of lime
CO	3.0 lb/ton of lime
NO _x	3.63 lb/ton of lime
TRS**	8 ppmv (dry basis)

**Corrected to 10% oxygen

17. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM emission rate shall be demonstrated by proper operation of the ESP. Previous testing demonstrated compliance with the benzene and methanol limits. Compliance with the TRS limit shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 18.c. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	8.6	37.7
Benzene	0.24	1.06
Methanol	1.31	5.74
TRS	1.34	5.9

18. This source is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills*, due to commencement of construction after September 24, 1976. A copy of Subpart BB can be found in Appendix C. The permittee is subject, but not limited to the following provisions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB]
- a. PM emissions shall not exceed 0.066 gr/dscf corrected to 10 percent oxygen when burning gaseous fossil fuel. (Note: 40 CFR §63.862(a)(i)(C) requires a 0.064 gr/dscf) [40 CFR §60.282(a)(3)(i) and 40 CFR §63.(a)(i)(C)]
 - b. Total reduced sulfur emissions from SN-02 shall not exceed 8ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 10 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §60.283(a)(5) and Regulation 19, §19.804]
 - c. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the concentration of the TRS emissions on a dry basis and the percent oxygen by volume on a dry basis in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from source SN-02. Appendix B contains a copy of the ADEQ CEMS conditions. The permittee must locate the CEMs downstream of the control device and set the spans of the CEMs as stated below. The permittee previously demonstrated that the CEMs meet the required spans. The permittee must notify the Department in writing before modifying either monitoring system.
 - i. TRS Concentration of 30 ppm for the TRS continuous monitoring system, and
 - ii. At 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system. [40 CFR §60.284(a)(2), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - d. The permittee shall calculate and record on a daily basis twelve-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of the operating day. The permittee shall determine each twelve-hour average as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate twelve contiguous one-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system required under 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2). The permittee shall keep the records on-site and make the records available to Department personnel. [40 CFR §60.284(c)(1)]
 - e. The permittee shall calculate and record on a daily basis twelve-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day for

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source SN-02. The twelve-hour averages shall correspond to the twelve-hour average TRS concentrations under 40 CFR §60.284(c)(1) and determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate twelve contiguous one-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed under 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2). The permittee shall keep the records on-site and make the records available to Department personnel. [40 CFR §60.284(c)(2)]

- f. The permittee will correct all twelve-hour average TRS concentrations to ten volume percent oxygen using the following equation: [40 CFR §60.284(c)(3)]

$$C_{corr} = C_{Meas} * \left(\frac{(21 - X)}{(21 - Y)} \right)$$

where:

C_{corr} = the concentration corrected for oxygen
 C_{meas} = the concentration uncorrected for oxygen
 X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to 10 percent
 Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration

- g. For the purposes of reports required under §60.7(c), the permittee shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions from source SN-02. Periods of excess emissions are defined as 12-hour average TRS concentrations above 8 ppm by volume. [40 CFR §60.284(d)(2)]
- h. The Director shall not consider periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR §60.284(d) to be indicative of a violation of §60.11(d) provided that the Director determines the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions. [40 CFR §60.284(e)]

- 19. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated through the use of a COMS.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
02	20%	Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part52, Subpart E

- 20. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere from this source. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
- 21. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring CO emissions. A copy of the CEMS conditions is in Appendix B of this permit. [Regulation

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19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

22. The permittee shall test source SN-02 every five years for particulate matter using EPA Reference Methods 5 and 202. The PM₁₀ test shall use either EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202. By using Method 5 and 202 for PM₁₀, the facility shall assume all collected particulate is PM₁₀. The permittee shall conduct all tests in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
23. The permittee shall test source SN-02 every five years for volatile organic compound emissions using EPA Reference Method 25A. The permittee shall conduct all tests in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
24. The permittee shall only use pipeline quality natural gas, No. 6 fuel oil, reprocessed oil and onsite generated used fuel oil as fuel to fire the No. 3 Lime Kiln. The average sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed 3.0% by weight. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, 40 CFR Part 70.6, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
25. The permittee shall either test each shipment of fuel oil or obtain the manufacturer's certification of the sulfur content of the fuel fired at this source. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
26. The permittee shall not use in excess of 7,500,000 gallons of fuel oil at SN-02 per consecutive twelve month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
27. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of fuel oil fired at this source and the sulfur content of the fuel oil. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
28. The permittee shall operate the No. 3 Lime Kiln at a maximum of 75% of the kiln's rated capacity when isolating one pre-coat filter for cleaning. The use of CEMS shall demonstrate compliance with the emission rates. The permittee shall note in the operating record the periods when a pre-coat filter is cleaned. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
29. The permittee shall maintain a minimum of 65% solids on a 30-day rolling average in the lime mud fed to source SN-02. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 30. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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30. The permittee shall measure and record the solids content of the lime mud fed to source SN-02 at least once per day while the kiln is in operation. The permittee shall update the records no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the last 30-day rolling average that the records represent. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
31. The NO_x emissions shall be calculated using the equations below. The permittee shall calculate the NO_x emissions at least once every 15 minutes. The average hourly NO_x emission rate shall be calculated using four or more data points equally spaced over an hour. The minimum data availability shall be 95% of this kiln's operating hours. The equation below may be changed based on emissions testing after the Department approves the test results and the new equation. The information used to calculate NO_x emissions for SN-02 shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

$$C_{NO_x} = -74.5742 + (24.1788*HO) + (0.985984*N)$$
$$E_{NO_x} = C_{NO_x} * DSCF/hr * (1.194*10^{-7})$$

Where:

C_{NO_x} = NO_x concentration, 1-hr avg., ppm
 E_{NO_x} = NO_x emissions, 1-hr avg., lb/hr
N = total natural gas flow, 1000 standard cubic feet per hour
DSCF/hr = stack flow rate, dry standard cubic feet per hour
 $1.194*10^{-7}$ = Conversion factor, ppm NO_x to lbs/dscf
HO = kiln hood oxygen concentration, percent

32. The CO and NO_x emission limits for this source are 30-day rolling averages. Days when the unit is not operating shall not be included in the 30-day rolling average. The permittee shall update the records no later than the fifteenth day following the last day of the 30-day rolling average period that the records represent. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department Personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
33. The No. 3 Lime Kiln is considered an affected source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semicheical Pulp Mills*. A copy of Subpart MM may be found in Appendix E. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM]

- a. The permittee may comply with the PM standards for the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from SN-02 by ensuring the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from SN-02 is less than or equal to 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §63.862(a)(i)(C)]
- b. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for SN-02. [40 CFR §63.684(d)]
- c. The COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period. [40 CFR §63.864(d)(3)]
- d. The permittee must reduce the COMS data to 6-minute averages calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. [40 CFR §63.864(d)(4)]
- e. The permittee must implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan if the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measured opacity of greater than 20 percent. [40 CFR §63.864(k)(1)(i)]
- f. The permittee is in violation of the standards of §63.862 when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period. [40 CFR §63.864(k)(2)(ii)]
- g. The permittee must conduct an initial performance test using the test methods and procedures listed in §63.7 and 40 CFR §63.865(a) or 63.865(b), except as provided in 40 CFR §63.865(c)(1). This testing was performed on September 12, 2004.
- h. The permittee must develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains the specific procedures to be followed for operating the source during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of 40 CFR §63.866. [40 CFR §63.866(a)]
 - i. Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended, and;
 - ii. Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.
 - iii. The startup, shutdown and malfunction plan must also include the schedules listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of 40 CFR §63.866:
 1. A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 2. An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

- i. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under §63.864(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under §63.864(k)(2). The permittee shall keep these records on site and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §63.866(b)]
- j. In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator must maintain records of the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(7) of 40 CFR §63.866:
 - i. Records of the CaO production rates in units of Mg/d r ton/d for all lime kilns;
 - ii. Records of the parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;
 - iii. Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §§63.865(a) through (d);
 - iv. Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;
[40 CFR §63.866(c)]
- k. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications for Subpart A of this part, as specified in Table 1 of §40.867. [40 CFR §63.867(a)]
- l. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (k)(1) or (k)(2) of §63.864. This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.
 - i. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
 - ii. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart and subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill. The permittee shall submit these reports in accordance with General Provision 7 of this permit.
[40 CFR §63.867(c)]

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SN-03
No. 1 Power Boiler

Source Description

The No. 1 Power Boiler, installed in 1967-68, is original to the Ashdown Mill. Due to the date of installation, the No. 1 Power Boiler is not subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Industrial Boilers (D, Da, or Db).

The No. 1 Power Boiler combusts bark, wood waste, tire-derived fuel (TDF), municipal yard waste pelletized paper fuel (PPF), No.6 fuel oil, reprocessed fuel oil, and natural gas and has a heat input rating of 580 MMBtu/hr. Bark is delivered to a surge bin from the wood yard before being sent to a separate conveyor feeding the No. 1 Power Boiler. The bark handling system feeds wood waste, PPF, TDF, and municipal yard waste to the boiler. Natural gas supplements other fuels during high steam demand periods to maintain the 850-psig steam header.

The No. 1 Power Boiler is equipped with a traveling grate, a combustion air system, and a wet ESP for particulate removal. The permitted emission rate for PM/PM₁₀ is 40.6 lb/hr, which, at design heat input, is 0.07 lb PM/MMBtu. Carbon monoxide, particulates and NO_x are tested every five years to verify compliance with permitted limits.

Particulate matter emissions from this boiler are controlled by the use of a wet ESP. The permittee tested this source for acetaldehyde and benzene emissions as required under Permit #287-AOP-R0. Because the emissions were below detectable levels during the testing, the permittee is not required to conduct any further testing for acetaldehyde and benzene from this source.

Specific Conditions

34. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with PM₁₀ limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 42 and 43. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission rates shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 40. Compliance with the volatile organic compounds emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 44. Compliance with the carbon monoxide rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 45. Compliance with the oxides of nitrogen emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 46. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	40.6	177.8
SO ₂	1285.0	214.0

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VOC	43.0	214.6
CO	164.0	718.3
NO _x	247.5	1084.1

35. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with PM limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions 42 and 43. Compliance with the barium, acetaldehyde, and benzene emission rates has been demonstrated by previously performed emissions testing. Compliance with the HCl limit shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 47. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	40.6	177.8
Acetaldehyde	0.77	3.38
Barium	0.84	3.68
Benzene	0.49	2.15
HCl	52.2	228.6

36. Visible emissions from this source may not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when firing only natural gas.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
03	5%	Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311

37. Visible emissions from this source may not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9 when firing fuel other than natural gas. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 38.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
03	40%	Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E

38. The permittee shall perform weekly observations of the opacity from this source. These observations shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the facility's visible emissions. The facility shall maintain personnel trained, but not necessarily certified, in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the

permitted opacity are detected, the facility shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The facility shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this condition. These records shall be updated on a weekly basis, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.

- a. The date and time of the observation;
- b. Whether visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted level were detected;
- c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted level were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
- d. The name of the person conducting the observations.

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

39. The sulfur content of the fuel oil used as fuel at this source shall not exceed 3.0% by weight and the total SO₂ emissions shall not exceed 214 tons in any consecutive twelve month period, as calculated monthly from total fuel usage and batch sulfur content using the following equation.

$$\text{SO}_2 \text{ tons} = [(\text{Fuel oil gallons/batch})(7.88 \text{ lb/gal})(\text{Weight \% S in batch}/100)(2.0 \text{ SO}_2/\text{S})]/2000$$

[Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

40. The permittee shall either test each batch of fuel oil received for sulfur content or receive a manufacturer's certification of the sulfur content of each batch of fuel oil to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 39. The permittee shall update these records within 10 days of receipt of each batch of fuel oil. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
41. The permittee shall fire only bark, including bark and wood chips used to absorb oil spills, wood waste, municipal yard waste, recycled sanitary products composed of cellulose and polypropylene, pelletized paper fuel, No. 6 fuel oil, used oil generated on site, natural gas, reprocessed fuel oil, and tire derived fuel (TDF) as fuel in No. 1 Power Boiler (SN-03). Plantwide Condition 14 establishes limits on the 24-hour usage of TDF. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
42. The permittee shall conduct stack testing to verify the particulate matter emission rates listed above no later than March 11, 2008. This testing shall be performed with the wet electrostatic precipitator (WESP) units operating. During this testing, the permittee shall

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establish the operating parameters for the WESPs. A copy of these operating parameters shall be submitted to the Department along with the test results. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

43. The permittee shall conduct tests to verify compliance with the PM/PM₁₀ emission rates for this source a minimum of once every five years. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 5 and 202 to demonstrate compliance with the PM limits contained in Specific Condition 35. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202 to demonstrate compliance with the PM₁₀ limits contained in Specific Condition 34. By using Method 5 and 202 for PM₁₀, the facility shall assume all collected particulate is PM₁₀. Testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
44. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the VOC emission rates from this source a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 25A. Testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
45. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the CO emission rates from this source a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 10B. Testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
46. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the NO_x emission rates from this source a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 7E. Testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
47. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the HCl emission rates from this source a minimum of once a year until three consecutive years of passing test results have been obtained. Once three consecutive tests have been passed the testing shall be performed a minimum of once every three years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 26 or 26A. Testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 18, §1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
48. The permittee shall not use in excess of 2,700,000 gallons of fuel oil at this source per 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]
49. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of fuel oil combusted at this source. The permittee shall maintain a monthly and rolling twelve month total. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department

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personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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SN-05
No. 2 Power Boiler

Source Description

The mill installed the No. 2 Power Boiler in 1975, with startup of the unit in February of 1976. Due to its design heat input rate (820 MMBtu/hr) and date of installation/construction, the boiler is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, *Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971*. It is also subject to 40 CFR 52, Subpart A (PSD Regulations), and 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp and Paper Mills*.

The No. 2 Power Boiler primarily fires pulverized bituminous coal. The boiler also burns small amounts of bark to help control NO_x emissions. The boiler also burns PPF, TDF, municipal yard waste, No. 6 Fuel Oil, used oil, natural gas, petroleum coke and reprocessed oil. The No. 2 Power Boiler is normally base-loaded to supply steam for the 850 psig header, but can be operated as a swing boiler as well. When the boiler is under normal conditions, the boiler fires no gas. The heat input rating for the unit, regardless of fuel mix, is 820 MMBtu/hr. Currently, the No. 2 Power Boiler is the primary combustion source used for incinerating HAPs in LVHC gas streams with a required minimum temperature and retention time to assure efficient destruction.

The No. 2 Power Boiler is equipped with a traveling grate, combustion air system including over fire air, multiclones for particulate removal, and two venturi scrubbers in parallel for removal of remaining particulates and SO₂. The SO₂ loading to the boiler is significant since the boiler can burn non-condensable gases (Subpart BB) and pulverized coal. This permit modification allows new stack testing at reduced heat inputs to allow the establishment of new parameters for the pressure drop across the individual scrubbers.

The No. 2 Power Boiler is subject to the CAM Rule. The only applicable Pollutant Specific Emission Units (PSEU) are for SO₂ and particulate emissions, as this source has two scrubbers in parallel to control SO₂ and particulate emissions by absorption and chemical reaction with caustic solution and pulp mill extraction stage filtrate. Scrubber differential pressure and recirculation flow to both scrubbers are maintained within set ranges to ensure compliance. The scrubbing fluid is composed of sodium hydroxide, water and pulp mill extraction stage filtrate. The PM/PM₁₀ emission limit for the No. 2 Power Boiler is 82 lb/hr. Using the design heat input, the typical PM emission rate at full load would be 0.1 lb/MMBtu, and stack testing has shown very similar values.

Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) are in place for NO_x, SO₂, and CO. The boiler operates under a surrogate for showing compliance with its particulate and opacity limits.

Specific Conditions

50. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with PM₁₀ and lead limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 60. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission rates shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 54. Compliance with the volatile organic compounds emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 59. Compliance with the carbon monoxide rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 58. Compliance with the oxides of nitrogen emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 54. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	82.0	359.2
SO ₂	983.0	4305.5
VOC	92.0	403.0
CO	266.0	1165.0
NO _x	574.0	2514.1
Lead	0.03	0.1

51. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 60. Compliance with the SO₂ emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 54. Compliance with the NO_x emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 54. [Regulation 19, §19.901 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	Emission Limit
PM	0.1 lb/MMBtu
SO ₂	1.2 lb/MMBtu
NO _x	0.7 lb/MMBtu

52. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with PM limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 60. Compliance with the HCl emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 59. Compliance with the acetaldehyde, benzene and naphthalene emission rates has been demonstrated by previously performed emissions

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testing. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	82.0	359.2
Acetaldehyde	0.21	0.92
Benzene	0.21	0.92
HCl	5.75	25.19
Naphthalene	0.50	2.19

53. This source is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A and 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, *Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971*, due to a heat input rate of 250 MMBtu/hr and an installation date of 1975. A copy of Subpart D may be found in Appendix F. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D]

- a. The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.10 lb/MMBtu derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue. [40 CFR §60.42(a)(1)]
- b. Visible emission shall not exceed 20% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9, except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity. [40 CFR §60.42(a)(1)]
- c. The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.80 lb/MMBtu derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue. [40 CFR §60.43(a)(1)]
- d. The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 1.2 lb/MMBtu from any solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue. [40 CFR §60.43(a)(1)] When fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in combination, the applicable SO₂ standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by prorating using the following formula. [40 CFR §60.43(b)]

$$PS_{SO_2} = \frac{(y * 340) + (z * 520)}{(y + z)}$$

where:

PS_{SO2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when burning different fuel simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired

Y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel

Z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel

- e. The basis for compliance is the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels. [40 CFR §60.43(c)]
- f. The permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO₂, in excess of:
 - i. 86 nanograms per joule heat input (0.20 lb per million Btu) derived from gaseous fossil fuel.
 - ii. 129 nanograms per joule heat input (0.30 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue, or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue.
 - iii. 300 nanograms per joule heat input (0.70 lb per million Btu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue (except lignite or a solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent, by weight, or more of coal refuse). [40 CFR §60.44(a)(1-3)]
- g. Except as provided under Specific Condition 53.h, when different fossil fuel are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable NO_x standard (in ng/J) is determined by prorating using the following formula. [40 CFR §60.44(b)]

$$PS_{NO_x} = \frac{x(86)+y(130)+z(300)}{x+y+z}$$

where:

PS_{NO_x} = is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;

x = is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;

y = is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and,

z = is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).

- h. When a fossil fuel containing at least 25 percent, by weight, of coal refuse is burned in combination with gaseous, liquid, or other solid fossil fuel or wood residue, the standard for nitrogen oxides does not apply. [40 CFR 60.44(c)]
54. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate continuous emissions monitoring systems for measuring SO₂ emissions, NO_x emissions and either oxygen or carbon dioxide. The CEMS shall have readouts which demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable limits for the pollutant in question. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [40 CFR §60.45(a), Regulation 19, §19.304 and §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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55. The permittee shall submit an excess emissions report to the Director semiannually for each six-month period in the calendar year. All semiannual reports must be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period. Each excess emissions report and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR §60.7(c). Periods of excess emissions and monitoring system downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:
- a. Any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a CEM exceed the applicable standard in 40 CFR §60.43 or
 - b. Any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of nitrogen oxides as measured by a CEM exceed the applicable standard in 40 CFR §60.44
56. This source is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills*, because SN-05 combusts non-condensable gases produced at other sources subject to Subpart BB. A copy of Subpart BB may be found in Appendix C. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB]
- a. The non-condensable gases incinerated at SN-05 shall be subjected to a minimum temperature of 1200 °F for at least 0.5 seconds. Previous tests indicate the permittee meets the required retention times. [40 CFR §60.283(a)(1)(iii) and Regulation 19, §19.804]
 - b. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a monitoring device which measures and records the combustion temperature at the point of incineration of effluent gases emitted from any digester system, brown stock washer system, black liquor oxidation system or condensate stripper system where the provisions of §60.283(a)(1)(iii) apply. The monitoring system is to be certified to be accurate within ±1 percent of the temperature being measured. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(1)]
57. The permittee shall maintain records of the combustion temperature required in Specific Condition 56.b. These records shall contain a rolling hourly average of the combustion temperature. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
58. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring CO. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for CO. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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59. The permittee shall perform stack testing to verify the VOC and HCl emission rates listed for SN-05 using EPA Reference Method 25A and 26A respectively. This testing shall be performed a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 18, §18.1002, Regulation 19, §19.702, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
60. The permittee shall conduct tests to verify compliance with the PM/PM₁₀ emission rates for this source a minimum of once every five years. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 5 and 202 to demonstrate compliance with the PM limits contained in Specific Condition 52. The permittee shall use EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202 to demonstrate compliance with the PM₁₀ limits contained in Specific Condition 49. By using Method 5 and 202 for PM₁₀, the facility shall assume all collected particulate is PM₁₀. Testing shall be performed pursuant to Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
61. The permittee shall fire only the following items in the #2 Power Boiler (SN-05): non-condensable gases, bark and wood chips used to absorb oil spills, wood waste, municipal yard waste, natural gas, coal, used oil generated on site, recycled sanitary products based on cellulose and polypropylene, No. 6 fuel oil, reprocessed fuel oil, tire derived fuel (TDF), and petroleum coke. Plantwide Condition 14 establishes plant wide limits on the 24-hour usage of TDF. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 70.6]
62. The permittee shall maintain records of fuels fired at this source, times fuel used and applicable SO₂ and NO_x limits to demonstrate compliance with the fuel-specific NSPS and PSD limits. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
63. The carbon monoxide emission limits for this source are based on 30-day rolling averages. Days when the unit is not operating are not included in the 30-day rolling average. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
64. In lieu of the continuous opacity monitor required by 40 CFR §60.45 and 40 CFR §60.284(a)(1), the permittee shall comply with the following EPA approved monitoring plan. The Department determined and the permittee agreed that compliance with the following requirements shall also demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter and the lead emission rates.
 - a. maintain a minimum flow rate of scrubbing liquid flow rate of 1,500 gallons per minute;
 - b. maintain the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber at or above 10 in. H₂O, and
 - c. continuously monitor and record the scrubbing liquid flow rate and the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber.

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65. The permittee shall maintain records of the scrubbing liquid flow rate and the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber for a period of at least two years following the date of the records. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

66. The permittee shall submit report of excess emissions to the Department on a semiannual basis. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day of the month following the end of each semiannual period. The permittee shall submit the excess monitoring reports in accordance with General Provision 7. Excess emissions are defined as follows:
[Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
 - a. Any period when the 1-hour average scrubbing liquid flow rate is less than 1,500 gallons per minute, and
 - b. Any period when the 1-hour average pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber is less than 10 inches H₂O.
 - c. The permittee may test the parameters of sections "a" and "b" of this specific condition and operate one or both scrubbers to demonstrate that required emission rates can be met with modified parameters at lower heat inputs to the boiler. The permittee shall submit a protocol describing the tests and the time required to establish the new parameters before conducting the tests. Upon acceptance of the new operational parameters for the individual scrubbers, the permittee may submit a permit modification to substitute the new parameters for those specified in sections "a" and "b" of this specific condition. [§19.304 and §19.703 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, 40 CFR §60.13(i), and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and §18.1004 of Regulation 18]

SN-06
No. 2 Recovery Boiler

Source Description

The No. 2 Recovery Boiler, last modified in 1989, has a heat input capacity of 1,160 MMBtu/hr. No. 2 Recovery Boiler combusts black liquor solids to recover inorganic chemicals. Fuel oil, on-site generated used fuel oil, reprocessed fuel oil and natural gas are also combusted in this boiler. An electrostatic precipitator controls emissions. Continuous emission monitoring systems are in place for opacity, total reduced sulfur, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen.

This source is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB "Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills", 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills" and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills." The No. 2 Recovery Boiler underwent a PSD review in Permit 287-AR-3.

Specific Conditions

67. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with PM₁₀ limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 79. Compliance with the volatile organic compounds emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 78. Compliance with the carbon monoxide rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 72. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	84.4	369.7
VOC	46.7	204.6
CO	980.0	4292.4

68. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 79. Compliance with the SO₂ emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 73. Compliance with the NO_x emission rate shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 74. [Regulation 19, §19.901 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	84.4	369.7
SO ₂	286.0	1252.7
NO _x	309.2	1354.3

69. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with PM limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 79. Compliance with the HCl emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 76. Compliance with the sulfuric acid emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 77. Compliance with the formaldehyde, methanol and styrene emission rates has been demonstrated by previously performed emissions testing. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	84.4	369.7
Formaldehyde	0.72	3.16
Hydrogen Chloride	51.2	224.3
Methanol	1.18	5.17
Styrene	3.22	0.27
Sulfuric Acid	0.06	14.1
TRS	7.4	32.4

70. Visible emissions shall not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 83.b.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
06	20%	Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E

71. This source is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills*, because SN-06 was installed in 1989. A copy of Subpart BB may be found in Appendix C. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions: [Regulation 19, §19.304, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB]

- a. The permittee shall not cause a discharge into the atmosphere of any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.10 g/dscm (0.044 gr/dscf), corrected to 8 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §60.282(a)(1)(i)]
- b. The permittee shall not cause a discharge into the atmosphere of any gases which exhibit 35% opacity or greater. (Note: Specific Condition 70 requires a 20% opacity) [40 CFR §60.282(a)(1)(ii)]
- c. The permittee shall not cause a discharge into the atmosphere of any gases which contain TRS in excess of 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 8 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §60.283(a)(4)]
- d. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the concentration of TRS emissions on a dry basis and the percent oxygen by volume on a dry basis in the gases discharged into the atmosphere from SN-06. These systems shall be located downstream of the control device and the span of the continuous monitoring system shall be set as stated below. The permittee has demonstrated that the CEMS meet the span requirements and shall notify the Department before modifying either monitoring system. This CEMS shall comply with the Department's standards found in Appendix B. [40 CFR §60.284(a)(2)]
 - i. At a TRS concentration of 30 ppm for the TRS monitoring system; and
 - ii. At 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.
- e. The permittee shall calculate and record, on a daily basis, the 12-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. The permittee shall determine each 12-hour average as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 continuous 1-hour average TRS concentrations provided by the CEMS. The permittee shall maintain these records on site and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §60.284(c)(2)]
- f. The permittee shall calculate and record, on a daily basis, the 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour TRS concentrations. The permittee shall determine each 12-hour average as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 continuous 1-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by the CEMS. The permittee shall maintain these records on site and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §60.284(c)(2)]
- g. The permittee shall correct the 12-hour average TRS concentration to 8% oxygen using the following equation. [40 CFR §60.284(c)(3)]

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} * [(21-X)/(21-Y)]$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the concentration corrected for oxygen

C_{meas} = the concentration TRS measure by the CEM

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to 8 percent

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Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration

- h. For the purpose or reports required under §60.7(c), the permittee shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions as follows: [40 CFR §60.284(d)(1)]
 - i. All 12-hour averages or TRS concentrations above 5 ppm by volume; and
 - ii. All 6-minute average opacities exceeding 35 percent.
 - i. The permittee shall be required to report as excess emissions all 6-minute average opacities that exceed 20% (the opacity limit required by Regulation 19). However, only those emissions which exceed 35% opacity shall be considered possible violations of Subpart BB.
 - j. The Director shall not consider periods of excess emissions reported under §60.284(d) to be indicative of a violation of §60.11(d) provided that: [40 CFR §60.284(e)]
 - i. The percent of the total number of possible continuous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction and periods when the facility is not operating) during which excess emissions do not exceed;
 - 1. One percent for TRS emissions from recovery furnaces
 - 2. Six percent average opacities from recovery furnaces
 - ii. The Director determines that the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions.
72. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring CO emissions from this source. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for CO. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
73. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring SO₂ emissions from this source. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for SO₂. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
74. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring NO_x emissions from this source. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for NO_x. The

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permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B.
[Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

75. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission rates by the use of the CEMS for SO₂ and the following equations. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

$$PPMHCl = \frac{(1.28 * PPM_{SO_2})}{(1 + (PPM_{SO_2} * 0.017))}$$
$$HC_{lbs/hr} = HCl_{PPM} * 0.0947E - 7 * DSCFH$$

76. The permittee shall calculate the hourly HCl emissions using the one-hour average PPM SO₂ values obtained from the CEMS. The permittee shall keep the records on-site and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. The permittee shall submit an annual total and each month's individual data to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
77. A sulfur dioxide emission rate in excess of 250 ppm based on a three-hour average, as read by the CEMS for this pollutant, shall be considered a violation of the sulfuric acid emission rate. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
78. The permittee shall conduct stack testing to verify the VOC emission rates found in Specific Condition 67. This testing shall be conducted at least once every five years using EPA Reference Method 25A. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
79. The permittee shall conduct stack testing to verify the PM and PM₁₀ emission rates found in Specific Condition 67. This testing shall be conducted at least once every five years using EPA Reference Methods 5 and 202 for PM and EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202 for PM₁₀. By using Methods 5 and 202 for PM₁₀, the permittee shall assume all collected particulate is PM₁₀. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 18, §18.1002, Regulation 19, §19.702, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
80. The permittee shall maintain a minimum floor tube temperature of 400°F on a 3-hour average at SN-06. This limit applies only when the boiler is firing in excess of 1.5 million pounds per day of black liquor solids. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring device to measure and record the floor tube temperature at SN-06. This monitor shall record the temperature at least once every 15 minutes and store each hour's average in a database. The permittee shall submit semiannual reports showing the 3-hour average temperatures that are below the minimum

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and the monthly average temperature. These records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.703 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

81. The permittee shall maintain records of the pounds per day of black liquor solids fired at SN-06 when not complying with the minimum floor tube temperature. The permittee shall update the records whenever the minimum temperature is below 400°F. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.703 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
82. The CO emission limits for this source are 30-day rolling averages and the NOx emission limits are 3-hour averages. Days when the unit is not operating shall not be included in the 30-day rolling average. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
83. This source (SN-06) is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills*. A copy of Subpart MM may be found in Appendix E. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM]
 - a. The permittee must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §63.862(a)(1)(i)(a)]
 - b. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the opacity of the gases discharged to the atmosphere from SN-06. The span of this system shall be set at 70 percent opacity. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [40 CFR §63.864]
 - c. The COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period. [40 CFR §63.864(d)(3)]
 - d. The COMS data must be reduced to 6-minute averages calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.864(d)(4)]
 - e. The permittee shall implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, if the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages results in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity. [40 CFR §63.864(k)(1)(i)]

- f. The permittee is in violation of the standards of §63.682 when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period. [40 CFR §63.864(k)(2)(ii)]
- g. The permittee shall conduct an initial performance test using the test methods and procedures listed in §63.7 and 40 CFR §63.865(a) or §63.865(b), except as provided in 40 CFR §63.865(c)(1). The permittee completed the initial performance test on September 7, 2004. [40 CFR §63.865]
- h. The permittee shall develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains the specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the plan must contain the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of §63.866. [40 CFR §63.866(a)]
 - i. Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time an exceedance began and ended; and
 - ii. Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions to correct the exceedance.
 - iii. The startup, shutdown and malfunction plan shall also include the schedule listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of §63.866.
 - 1. A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 - 2. An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each monitoring system is properly functioning.
- i. The permittee shall maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under §63.864(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under §63.864(k)(2). [40 CFR §63.866(b)]
- j. In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the permittee must maintain records of the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of §63.866. [40 CFR §63.866(c)]
 - i. Record of the black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d for all recovery furnaces;
 - ii. Records of the parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time of the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

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- iii. Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §§63.865(a) through (d);
 - iv. Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit and
 - v. Records certifying that an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP was used to comply with the gaseous organic HAP standard in §63.862(c)(1).
- k. The permittee must submit the applicable notifications from Subpart A of this part, as specified in Table 1 of §63.867. [40 CFR §63.867(a)]
- l. The permittee must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of §63.864. This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1) and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard. [40 CFR §63.867(c)]
- i. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
 - ii. The permittee may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill. The permittee must submit the reports in accordance with General Provision 7.

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SN-08
No. 2 Smelt Dissolving Tank

Source Description

The No. 2 Smelt Dissolving Tank, last modified in 1989, processes the molten sodium smelt from the No. 2 Recovery Boiler. A scrubber controls emissions of particulate matter and total reduced sulfur. Weak wash from the lime mud pressure filters and precoat washers is used as a scrubbing media at this source. The pressure drop and the scrubbing medium flow rate are continuously monitored at this source.

This source is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills due to its date of installation. The source is subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.

The permittee tested source SN-08 for formaldehyde as required under Permit #287-AOP-R0. The formaldehyde emissions were below detectable levels. Therefore, the permittee is not required to perform further testing for formaldehyde at source SN-08 at this time.

Specific Conditions

84. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Conditions 93 and 94. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	18.0	78.8
VOC	9.3	40.7

85. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 95.c. [Regulation 19, §19.901 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	18.0	78.8
SO ₂	10.6	46.4

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86. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 89.c. [Regulation 19, §19.908, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	Emission Limit
TRS	0.0168 g/kg BLS

87. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the ammonia emission limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 92. Compliance with the methanol emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 94. Compliance with the formaldehyde emission rates was demonstrated by stack testing performed in December 1999. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Ammonia	40.0	175.2
Formaldehyde	0.36	1.56
Methanol	5.4	23.66
TRS	2.1	9.2

88. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits set forth in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
08	20%	Regulation 19, §19.503

89. This source is subject the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A-*General Provisions* and is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills* due to an installation date of 1989. A copy of Subpart BB may be found in Appendix C of this permit. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB]

- a. The permittee may not cause a discharge into the atmosphere from any smelt dissolving tank any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 g/kg black liquor solids (dry weight) [0.2 lb/ton black liquor solids (dry weight)]. [40 CFR §60.282(a)(2)]

- b. TRS emissions from this source shall not exceed 0.0168 g/kg measured as grams H₂S/kg black liquor solids on a 12-hour average (0.033 lb/ton black liquor solids as H₂S). [40 CFR §60.283(a)(4)]
 - c. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a monitoring device at this source for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream by the control equipment. The manufacturer must certify the monitoring device to be accurate within a gage pressure of ±500 Pascal's (ca. ± 2 inches water gage pressure). This requirement is superseded by the more stringent requirement of scrubber flow monitoring in Specific Condition 95. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(2)(i), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - d. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a monitoring device at this source for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control equipment. The manufacturer must certify the monitoring device to be accurate within ±15% of the design scrubbing liquid supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap is to be located close to the scrubbing liquid discharge point. The Administrator and the Director may be consulted for approval of alternate locations. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(2)(ii), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - e. The permittee shall record, at least once per shift, the measurements obtained from the continuous monitoring devices installed under 40 CFR §60.284(b)(2). [40 CFR §60.284(b)(4)]
90. The permittee shall maintain records for the monitoring required in Specific Condition 89. These records shall be updated no later than the tenth day of the month following the month which the records represent. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
91. The permittee shall conduct testing a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the TRS emission rates for this source. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
92. The permittee shall conduct testing a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the ammonia emission rates for this source. This testing shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 206. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
93. The permittee shall conduct testing a minimum of once every five years to verify the PM emission rates for this source. This testing shall be performed using EPA Reference Methods 5 and 202. The permittee shall perform PM₁₀ testing using either EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202. By using Methods 5 and 202 for PM₁₀,

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the permittee shall assume all collected particulate is PM₁₀. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, 19.702, Regulation 18, 18.1002, 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

94. The permittee shall conduct testing a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the VOC emission rates for this source. This testing shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 25A. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. The permittee shall also monitor the scrubber flow rate during the testing in order to demonstrate that the VOC emissions will be below the permitted levels when the flow rate is at or near the minimum required by Specific Condition 95.c. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

95. The No. 2 Smelt Tank Vent is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semicemical Pulp Mills*. A copy of Subpart MM may be found in Appendix E of this permit. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following requirements. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM]

- a. The maximum concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 kilogram per megagram (kg/Mg)(0.20 lb per ton (lb/ton)) of black liquor solids fired. [§63.862(a)(i)(B)]
- b. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain and operate a Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in §68.3(c), as well as the procedures in (e)(10)(i) and (ii) of 40 CFR §63.864. [40 CFR §63.864(e)]
 - i. The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within a gage pressure of ±500 Pascals (±2 inches of water gage pressure); and
 - ii. The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flow rate.
- c. During the initial performance test required in §63.865, the permittee established the operating ranges for the monitoring parameters in 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10). The permittee must maintain the scrubber parameters listed in the following table. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 95.j. [40 CFR §63.864(j)]

SN-08 No. 2 Smelt Dissolving Tank Scrubber Parameters	Scrubber Flow	Minimum 45 gpm
	Scrubber Pressure Drop	Minimum 9 in. H ₂ O

- d. The permittee may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the monitoring parameter values listed in 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10) and established in 40 CFR §63.864(j)(1) or (2) during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in §63.865. [40 CFR §63.864(j)(3)]
- e. The permittee must continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during each performance test. The permittee may conduct multiple performance tests to establish a range of parameter values. [40 CFR §63.864(j)(4)]
- f. The permittee must implement corrective action as specified in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan prepared under §63.866(a) if any 3-hour average parameter is outside the range of values established in Specific Condition 95.c. [40 CFR §63.864(k)]
- g. The permittee is in violation of the standards of §63.862 when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in 40 CFR §63.864(j). [40 CFR §63.864(k)(ii)]
- h. The permittee must develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the permittee must include the requirements in 40 CFR 63.866(a)(1) and (2). [40 CFR §63.866(a)]
 - i. Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time an exceedance began and ended; and
 - ii. Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.
 - iii. The startup, shutdown and malfunction plan must also include the schedules listed in 40 CFR §63.866(a)(2)(i) and (ii):
 - 1. A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 - 2. An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.
- i. The permittee must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under §63.8634(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under §63.864(k)(2). The permittee must submit records of corrective action to the Department in accordance with General Condition 7. [40 CFR §63.866(c)]
- j. In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the permittee must maintain records of the information in 40 CFR §63.866(c)(1) through (7). [40 CFR §63.866(c)]
 - i. Records of parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the

levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

- ii. Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §63.865(a) through (d); and
 - iii. Records of the monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit.
- k. The permittee must submit the applicable notifications from Subpart A of this part as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR §63.867. [40 CFR §63.867(a)]
- l. The permittee must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in 40 CFR §63.864(k)(1) or (2). This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard. [40 CFR §63.867(c)]
- i. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the permittee must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
 - ii. The permittee may combine the Subpart MM and Subpart S excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill. This report shall be submitted in accordance with General Condition 7.

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SN-09
No. 2 Lime Kiln

Source Description

The primary fuels for the No. 2 Lime Kiln, last modified in 1979, are natural gas and #6 fuel oil. The No. 2 Lime Kiln may also incinerate non-condensable gases. CEMS are in place at this source to monitor the carbon monoxide and the TRS emissions. Stack test data showed that nearly all of the SO₂ from the combustion of fuel oil reacts with CaO in the kiln. A venturi scrubber is an additional control of SO₂ emissions from this source. Based on stack tests, the combination of these two processes for removing SO₂ from fuel oil combustion at the maximum rate has a combined efficiency of over 99%.

During shutdown periods, the two lime silos for SN-02 and SN-09 will be connected to the slaker scrubbers instead of the lime kilns while the kilns are being inspected and repaired.

Due to its date of installation, this source is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills*. The source is also subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM—*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills*. Since the source is subject to a MACT, the CAM rule does not apply.

Specific Conditions

96. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM₁₀ emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 112.c. Compliance with the SO₂ emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 104. Compliance with the VOC emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 109. Compliance with the CO emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 102 and compliance with the NO_x emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 110. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	51.0	223.4
SO ₂	16.7	73.2
VOC	17.1	74.9
CO	55.0	240.9
NO _x	68.6	300.5

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97. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 101.d. [Regulation 19, §19.804 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	Concentration
TRS	8 ppmv *
*Corrected to 10% O ₂ by volume	

98. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 112.c. [Regulation 19, §19.901 et seq., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	51.0	223.4

99. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with these emission rates has been demonstrated through stack testing. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.23	1.01
Methanol	1.18	5.17
Formaldehyde	0.02	0.09
Toluene	0.02	0.09
TRS	8.0	35.0

100. Visible emissions shall not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 112.c. [40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
09	20%	Regulation 19, §19.503

101. This source is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A-*General Provisions* and is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills* due to an installation date of 1989. A copy of Subpart

BB may be found in Appendix C of this permit. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB]

- a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.064 gr/dscf corrected to 10 percent oxygen when burning gaseous fossil fuels. [40 CFR 60.282(a)(3)(i)]
- b. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.13 gr/dscf corrected to 10 percent oxygen when burning liquid fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.282(a)(3)(ii)]
- c. Total reduced sulfur emissions shall not exceed 8 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 10 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §60.283(a)(5) and regulation 19, §19.804]
- d. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the concentration of the TRS emissions on a dry basis and the percent oxygen by volume on a dry basis in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from this source. These systems shall be located downstream of the control device and the spans of these continuous monitoring systems shall be set as follows: [40 CFR §60.284(a)(2)]
 - i. At a TRS concentration of 30 ppm for the TRS continuous monitoring system.
 - ii. At 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.
- e. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream by the control equipment. The manufacturer must certify the device to be accurate within a gage pressure of ± 500 Pascals (ca. ± 2 inches water gage pressure). This requirement is superseded by the more stringent requirement of scrubber flow monitoring in Specific Condition 112. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(2)(i)]
- f. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified to be accurate to within ± 15 percent of the design liquid supply pressure. The pressure sensor or trap is to be located close to the scrubber liquid discharge point. The permittee may consult the Administrator and the Director for approval of alternate locations. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(2)(ii)]
- g. The permittee shall calculate and record, on a daily basis, the 12-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of the operating day. The permittee shall determine each 12-hour average as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average TRS concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system required under 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2). [40 CFR §60.284(c)(1)]
- h. The permittee shall calculate and record, on a daily basis, the 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of the operating day. The 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average TRS concentrations under 40 CFR §60.284(c)(1) and shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system required under 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2). [40 CFR §60.284(c)(2)]

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- i. The permittee shall correct all 12-hour average TRS concentrations to 10 percent oxygen by volume using the following equation: [40 CFR §60.284(c)(3)]

$$C_{\text{corr}} = C_{\text{meas}} \times [(21 - X)/(21 - Y)]$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the concentration corrected for oxygen

C_{meas} = the concentration uncorrected for oxygen

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to 10 percent

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration

- j. The permittee shall record, once per eight-hour shift, the measurements obtained from the CEMS installed for liquid supply pressure and gas pressure drop. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §60.284(c)(4)]
 - k. The permittee shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions from this source. Periods of excess emissions are 12-hour average TRS concentrations above 8 ppm by volume. [40 CFR §60.284(d)(2)]
 - l. The Administrator or Director shall not consider periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR §60.284(d)(2) to be indicative of a violation of §60.11(d) provided that the Administrator determines that the permittee operated and maintained the unit, including air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions. [40 CFR §60.284(e)]
102. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS for measuring CO emissions which gives a readout in pounds per hour. This CEMS shall comply with the requirements of the ADEQ CEMS condition in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 103. The lime kiln may use only pipeline quality natural gas, reprocessed fuel oil, on-site generated used fuel oil and No. 6 fuel oil as fuels. The lime kiln may also incinerate non-condensable gases as allowed by 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 104. The monthly average sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed 3.0% by weight. Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 105. The permittee shall either test each shipment of fuel oil or obtain manufacturer's certification of the sulfur content in order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 104. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Condition 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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106. The permittee shall not use in excess of 5,400,000 gallons of fuel oil per consecutive 12-month period this source (SN-09). [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
107. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of fuel oil fired at SN-09 in order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 106. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the 15th day of the month following the month to which they pertain. The records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. Each month's individual data as well as a 12-month total shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with General Condition 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
108. The permittee shall maintain a minimum of 65% solids, based on a 30-day rolling average, in the lime mud fed to SN-09 to demonstrate compliance with the VOC emission rates. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
109. The permittee shall measure and record the solids content of the lime mud fed to SN-09 at least once per day while the kiln is in operation in order to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 108. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
110. The permittee shall verify compliance with the NO_x emission rates through stack testing using EPA Reference Method 7E. This testing shall be performed a minimum of once per year. This testing shall be conducted according to the requirements in Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
111. The CO emission limits for this source are based on a 30-day rolling average. Days when the unit is not operating are not included in the 30-day rolling average. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
112. This source is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-alone Semichemical Pulp Mills*. A copy of Subpart MM can be found in Appendix E. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM]
 - a. The permittee may comply with the PM standards in §63.862 for the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from SN-09 by ensuring the concentration of PM is less than or equal to 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §63.862(a)(i)(c)]
 - b. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain and operate a Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) to determine and record the pressure drop

across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in 63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10)(i) and (ii). [40 CFR §63.864(e)]

- i. The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within a gage pressure of ±500 Pascals (±2 inches of water gage pressure); and
 - ii. The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flowrate.
- c. During the initial performance test, completed September 2004, required under §63.865, the permittee established the operating ranges for the monitoring parameters in paragraphs 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10). The permittee established the following parameters for the scrubber at SN-09. [40 CFR §63.864(j)]

SN-09 No. 2 Lim Kiln	Scrubber Liquor Flow	Minimum 1500 gal/min
	Scrubber Pressure Drop (ΔP)	Minimum 10 in. H ₂ O

- d. The permittee may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the monitoring parameter values listed in 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10) and established in paragraph 40 CFR §63.864(j)(1) or (2) during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in §63.865. [40 CFR §63.864(j)(3)]
- e. The permittee must continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during performance test. The permittee may conduct multiple performance tests to establish a range of parameter values. [40 CFR §63.864(j)(4)]
- f. The permittee must implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan prepared under §63.866(a) if any 3-hour average parameter value is outside the range of values established in section (c) of this Specific Condition. [40 CFR §63.864(k)]
- g. The permittee is in violation of the standards of 63.862 when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in 40 CFR §63.864(j).
- h. The permittee must conduct an initial performance test using the test methods and procedures listed in §63.7 and 40 CFR §63.865(a) or (b), except as provided in 40 CFR §63.865(c)(1), using the following methods: [40 CFR §63.865]
 - i. The permittee must develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning processes and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in 40 CFR §63.866(a)(1) and (2). [40 CFR §63.866(a)]

1. Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and
 2. Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.
 3. The startup, shutdown and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in 40 CFR §63.866(a)(2)(i) and (ii):
 - a. A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 - b. An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.
- i. The permittee must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under 40 CFR §63.864(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under 40 CFR §63.864(k)(2). [40 CFR §63.866(b)]
- j. In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the permittee must maintain records of the information in 40 CFR §63.866(c)(1) through (7): [40 CFR §63.866(c)]
- i. Records of CaO production rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d for all lime kilns;
 - ii. Records of the parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;
 - iii. Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §§63.865(a) through (d);
 - iv. Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit.

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- k. The permittee must submit the applicable notifications from Subpart A of this part, as specified in Table 1 of this subpart 40 CFR §63.867. [40 CFR §63.867(a)]
- l. The permittee must report quarterly if the measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in 40 CFR §63.864(k)(1) or (2). This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard. [40 CFR §63.867(c)]
 - i. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
 - ii. The permittee may combine the excess emissions and/or summary reports for Subpart S with the reports required by Subpart MM. The reports shall be submitted in accordance with General Condition 7.

SN-11
 No. 2 Natural Gas Fired Package Boiler

Source Description

Source SN-11 is the No. 2 natural gas-fired Package Boiler, with a heat input capacity of 210 MMBtu/hr. This source is not subject to an NSPS subpart based on the date of installation. The No. 2 Natural Gas-Fired Package Boiler was subject to a PSD review in Permit No. 287-AR-3. BACT was natural gas as fuel for SO₂ and PM and low excess air (8-12%) for NO_x.

Specific Conditions

113. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by using only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel at this source. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.6	2.6
SO ₂	0.2	0.9
VOC	0.3	1.3
CO	25.4	111.3
NO _x	27.4	120.0

114. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by using only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel at this source. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.6	2.6

115. Visible emissions at this source shall not exceed 5% as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated by using only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel at this source. [Regulation 18, §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-14
No. 3 Recovery Boiler

Source Description

The No. 3 Recovery Boiler, last modified in 1989, has a heat input capacity of 1,088 MMBtu/hr. Black liquor solids are combusted in this boiler to recover inorganic chemicals. Fuel oil and natural gas are also combusted in this boiler.

An electrostatic precipitator controls emissions. Continuous emission monitoring systems are in place for opacity, sulfur dioxide, total reduced sulfur, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen.

Due to its date of installation, this source is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills. The source is also subject to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart MM, "National Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills."

The permittee tested source SN-14 for formaldehyde emissions as required under Permit #287-AOP-R0. The formaldehyde emissions were determined to be below detectable levels. Therefore, the permittee is not required to perform further testing for formaldehyde from source SN-14 at this time.

Specific Conditions

116. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the VOC limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 128. Compliance with the CO emission limits shall be demonstrated through the use of CEMS as required in Specific Condition 124. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	136.0	600.1
CO	856.0	3749.3

117. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the SO₂ and NO_x emissions limits shall be demonstrated through the use of CEMS as required in Specific Conditions 125 and 123. Compliance with the PM₁₀ emission limits shall be demonstrated through the use of a COMS as required by Specific Condition 134.b. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., Regulation 19, §19.901, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
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PM ₁₀	93.5	409.5
SO ₂	425.0	1861.5
NO _x	270.0	1182.6

118. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the TRS emission limits shall be demonstrated through the use of CEMS as required in Specific Condition 121.e. [Regulation 19, §19.901, Regulation 19, §19.801 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	6.6	28.9

119. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM emission limits shall be demonstrated through the use of COMS as required in Specific Condition 134.b. [Regulation 19, §19.901, Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	93.5	409.5

120. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the sulfuric acid limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 132. Compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limits shall be demonstrated through the use of CEMS as required in Specific Condition 125 and the equation in Specific Condition 130. Compliance with the TRS emission limits shall be demonstrated through the use of CEMS as required in Specific Condition 121.e. Compliance with the methanol, formaldehyde, and the styrene emission limits has been demonstrated through testing. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	93.5	409.5
Formaldehyde	0.87	3.82
Hydrogen Chloride	54.5	238.71
Methanol	0.46	2.02
Styrene	0.07	0.31

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Sulfuric Acid	4.2	18.4
TRS	6.6	28.9

121. This source is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, *General Conditions* and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills* due to an installation date in 1989. A copy of Subpart BB may be found in Appendix C. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart BB]
- a. The permittee shall not cause a discharge into the atmosphere from this source any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.10 g/dscm (0.044 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen. [40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(i)]
 - b. The permittee shall not cause a discharge into the atmosphere from this source any gases which exhibit an opacity of 35% or greater. (Note: Specific Condition 122 requires opacity of 20%) [40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(ii)]
 - c. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the opacity of the gases discharged into the atmosphere from source SN-14. The span of this system will be set at 70 percent opacity. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of the ADEQ CEMS conditions in Appendix B. [40 CFR §60.284(a)(1) and §19.304 of Regulation 19]
 - d. Total reduced sulfur emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 8 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §60.283(a)(2) and Regulation 19, §19.804]
 - e. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the concentration of the TRS emissions on a dry basis and the percent oxygen by volume on a dry basis in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from this source. These systems shall be located downstream of the control device and the spans of these continuous monitoring systems shall be set as follows. The permittee demonstrated that these monitors meet the required spans and will be required to notify the Department before modifying either monitoring system. [40 CFR §60.284(a)(2)]
 - i. At a TRS concentration of 30 ppm for the TRS continuous monitoring system.
 - ii. At 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.
 - f. The permittee shall calculate and record, on a daily basis, the 12-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of the operating day. The permittee shall determine each 12-hour average as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average TRS concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system required under 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2). [40 CFR §60.284(c)(1)]
 - g. The permittee shall calculate and record, on a daily basis, the 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of the operating day. The 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average TRS concentrations

under 40 CFR §60.284(c)(1) and shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system required under 40 CFR §60.284(a)(2). [40 CFR §60.284(c)(2)]

- h. The permittee shall correct all 12-hour average TRS concentrations to 8 percent oxygen by volume using the following equation: [40 CFR §60.284(c)(3)]

$$C_{\text{corr}} = C_{\text{meas}} \times [(21 - X)/(21 - Y)]$$

Where:

C_{corr} = the concentration corrected for oxygen

C_{meas} = the concentration uncorrected for oxygen

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to 8 percent

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration

- i. For the purpose of reports required under §60.7(c), any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions as follows. [40 CFR §60.284(d)(1)]
 - i. All 12-hour averages or TRS concentrations above 5 ppm by volume; and
 - ii. All 6-minute average opacities that exceed 35 percent. The permittee will be required to report as excess emissions all 6-minute average opacities that exceed 20 percent. However, only those emissions exceeding 35 percent opacity would be considered possible violations of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB.
 - j. The Administrator will not consider periods of excess emissions reported under 40 CFR §60.284(d) to be indicative of a violation of §60.11(d) provided that: [40 CFR §60.284(e)]
 - i. The percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction and periods when the facility is not operating) during which excess emissions do not exceed:
 - 1. One percent for TRS emissions from recovery furnaces
 - 2. Six percent average opacities from recovery furnaces
 - ii. The Administrator determines that the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions.
122. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated through the use of a COMS.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
14	20%	Regulation 19, §19.503 and 40 CFR Part52, Subpart E

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123. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring NO_x emissions from this source. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for NO_x. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
124. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring CO emissions from this source. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for CO. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
125. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for measuring SO₂ emissions from this source. This CEMS shall give a readout which demonstrates compliance with the applicable limits for SO₂. The permittee shall comply with the ADEQ CEMS conditions found in Appendix B. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
126. The permittee shall maintain a minimum floor tube temperature of 400 °F on a 3-hour average at SN-14. This limit applies only when the boiler is firing in excess of 1.5 million pounds per day of black liquor solids. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring device to measure and record the floor tube temperature at SN-14. This monitor shall record the temperature at least once every 15 minutes and store each hour's average in a database. The permittee shall submit semiannual reports showing the 3-hour average temperatures that are below the minimum and the monthly average temperature. These records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.703 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
127. The permittee shall maintain records of the black liquor solids fired at this source when not complying with the minimum floor tube temperature of 400 °F to demonstrate whether the minimum temperature requirement is in effect. The permittee shall update the records when the temperature is less than 400 °F, keep the records on site and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.703 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
128. The permittee shall conduct stack testing a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the VOC emission limits for this source. This testing shall be performed

using EPA Reference Method 25A. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

129. The permittee shall maintain records of the pounds per day of black liquor solids fired at SN-06 when not complying with the minimum floor tube temperature. The permittee shall update the records whenever the minimum temperature is below 400°F. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.703 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

130. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission rates by the use of the CEMS for sulfur dioxide and the following equations. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

$$\text{HCl}_{\text{ppm}} = (1.28 * \text{SO}_{2\text{ppm}}) / (1 + (\text{SO}_{2\text{ppm}} * 0.017))$$

$$\text{HCl}_{\text{lb/hr}} = \text{HCl}_{\text{ppm}} * 0.0947 * 1\text{E-}7 * \text{DSCFH}$$

131. The permittee shall calculate the hourly HCl emissions using the one-hour average PPM SO₂ values obtained from the CEMS. The permittee shall keep the calculation on site and make the calculations available to Department personnel upon request. The permittee shall submit an annual total and each individual month's data in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

132. A sulfur dioxide emission rate in excess of 250 ppm on a three-hour average as read by the CEMS for this pollutant shall be considered a violation of the sulfuric acid emission rate. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

133. The CO emission limits for this source are based on 30-day rolling averages while the SO₂ and NO_x emission limits for this source are based on 3-hour averages. Days when the unit is not operating shall not be included in the 30-day rolling average. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

134. This source is considered an affected source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semicheical Pulp Mills*. A copy of Subpart MM may be found in Appendix E. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions: [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM]

- a. The permittee shall ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 g/dscm (0.044 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen. [40 CFR §63.862(a)(i)(A)]

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- b. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) to monitor and record the opacity of gases discharged into the atmosphere from this source. The span of this system shall be set at 70 percent opacity. [40 CFR §63.864]
- c. The COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period. [40 CFR §63.864(d)(3)]
- d. The permittee must reduce the COMS data to 6-minute averages calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. [40 CFR §63.864(d)(4)]
- e. The permittee must implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan if the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measured opacity of greater than 20 percent. [40 CFR §63.864(k)(1)(i)]
- f. The permittee is in violation of the standards of §63.862 when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period. [40 CFR §63.864(k)(2)(ii)]
- g. The permittee must conduct an initial performance test using the test methods and procedures listed in §63.7 and 40 CFR §63.865(a) or 63.865(b), except as provided in 40 CFR §63.865(c)(1). This testing was performed on September 12, 2004.
- h. The permittee must develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains the specific procedures to be followed for operating the source during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of 40 CFR §63.866. [40 CFR §63.866(a)]
 - i. Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended, and;
 - ii. Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.
 - iii. The startup, shutdown and malfunction plan must also include the schedules listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of 40 CFR §63.866:
 - 1. A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 - 2. An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.
- i. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required is required under

§63.864(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under §63.864(k)(2). The permittee shall keep these records on site and make them available to Department personnel upon request. [40 CFR §63.866(b)]

- j. In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator must maintain records of the information required in 40 CFR §63.866(c)(1) through (c)(7):
 - i. Records of the black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d r ton/d for all recovery furnaces;
 - ii. Records of the parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;
 - iii. Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §§63.865(a) through (d);
 - iv. Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit; and
 - v. Records certifying that an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP was used to comply with the gaseous organic HAP standard in 40 CFR §63.862(c)(1).
[40 CFR §63.866(c)]
- k. The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications for Subpart A of this part, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR §63.867. [40 CFR §63.867(a)]
- l. The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (k)(1) or (k)(2) of §63.864. This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.
 - i. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
 - ii. The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart and subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill. The permittee shall submit these reports in accordance with General Provision 7 of this permit.
[40 CFR §63.867(c)]

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SN-15
No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank

Source Description

SN-15 is the No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank. This source is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills due an installation date of 1989.

Compliance with the scrubber parameters will demonstrate compliance with the emission rates for particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and TRS. Compliance with the scrubber parameters will also demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit for this source. The No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank uses weak wash as the scrubbing medium.

The permittee has tested source SN-15 for formaldehyde emissions. The results of this test showed that any formaldehyde emissions are below detectable levels. Therefore, the permittee is not required to perform further testing for formaldehyde at source SN-15. Testing for methanol emission rates will be discontinued with this permit as tests conducted on February 25, 2003, had an average methanol emission rate of 0.114 lb/hr.

Specific Conditions

135. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with the testing requirement set forth in Specific Condition 143. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	9.9	43.5

136. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM/PM₁₀ limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 144.c. Compliance with the SO₂ limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 144.c. [Regulation 19, §19.901, Regulation 19, §19.501 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	18.7	81.9
PM ₁₀	18.7	81.9
SO ₂	5.1	22.3

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137. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 140.c. [Regulation 19, §19.901, Regulation 19, §19.804 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	1.6	7.0

138. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM and methanol limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 144.c. Compliance with the ammonia limits shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 142. Compliance with the formaldehyde emission rates was demonstrated by stack testing performed February 5, 2003. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	18.7	81.9
Ammonia	45.0	197.1
Formaldehyde	0.58	2.55
Methanol	0.34	1.49
TRS	1.60	7.00

139. Visible emissions from this source shall not exceed 20% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 144.c. [Regulation 19, 19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
140. This source is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A-*General Provisions* and is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB, *Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills* due to an installation date of 1989. A copy of Subpart BB may be found in Appendix C of this permit. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following conditions. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart BB]
- a. The permittee may not cause a discharge into the atmosphere from any smelt dissolving tank any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 g/kg black liquor solids (dry weight) [0.2 lb/ton black liquor solids (dry weight)]. Monitoring of the scrubber parameters shall demonstrate compliance with the PM limit and the monitoring required in Specific Condition 144.c. [40 CFR §60.282(a)(2)]
 - b. TRS emissions from this source shall not exceed 0.0168 g/kg measured as grams H₂S/kg black liquor solids on a 12-hour average (0.33 lb/ton black liquor solids as

- H₂S). Monitoring of the scrubber parameters and the CEMS shall demonstrate compliance with the TRS limit and the monitoring required by Specific Condition 144.e. [40 CFR §60.283(a)(4)]
- c. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a monitoring device at this source for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream by the control equipment. The manufacturer must certify the monitoring device to be accurate within a gage pressure of ±500 Pascal's (ca. ± 2 inches water gage pressure). This requirement is superseded by the more stringent requirement of scrubber flow monitoring in Specific Condition 144. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(2)(i), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - d. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a monitoring device at this source for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control equipment. The manufacturer must certify the monitoring device to be accurate within ±15% of the design scrubbing liquid supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap is to be located close to the scrubbing liquid discharge point. The Administrator and the Director may be consulted for approval of alternate locations. [40 CFR §60.284(b)(2)(ii), Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - e. The permittee shall record, at least once per shift, the measurements obtained from the continuous monitoring devices installed under 40 CFR §60.284(b)(2). [40 CFR §60.284(c)(4)]
141. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the TRS emission limits a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 16. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.804]
 142. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the ammonia emission limits a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 206. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as reference by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 143. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the VOC emission limits a minimum of once every five years. This testing shall be conducted using EPA Reference Method 25A. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
 144. This source is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills*. A copy of Subpart MM may be found in Appendix E of this permit. This source is subject,

but not limited to, the following requirements. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM]

- a. The maximum concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 kilogram per megagram (kg/Mg)(0.20 lb per ton (lb/ton)) of black liquor solids fired. [§63.862(a)(i)(B)]
- b. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain and operate a Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in §68.3(c), as well as the procedures in (e)(10)(i) and (ii) of 40 CFR §63.864. [40 CFR §63.864(e)]
 - i. The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within a gage pressure of ±500 Pascals (±2 inches of water gage pressure); and
 - ii. The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flow rate.
- c. During the initial performance test required in §63.865, the permittee established the operating ranges for the monitoring parameters in 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10). The permittee may use weak wash as the scrubbing liquor. The permittee must maintain the scrubber parameters listed in the following table. [40 CFR §63.864(j)]

SN-15 No. 3 Smelt Dissolving Tank Scrubber Parameters	Scrubber Liquor Flow	Minimum 175 gpm
	Scrubber Pressure Drop (ΔP)	Minimum 2.85 in. H ₂ O

- d. The permittee may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the monitoring parameter values listed in 40 CFR §63.864(e)(10) and established in 40 CFR §63.864(j)(1) or (2) during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in §63.865. [40 CFR §63.864(j)(3)]
- e. The permittee must continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during each performance test. The permittee may conduct multiple performance tests to establish a range of parameter values. [40 CFR §63.864(j)(4)]
- f. The permittee must implement corrective action as specified in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan prepared under §63.866(a) if any 3-hour average parameter is outside the range of values established in Specific Condition 144.c. [40 CFR §63.864(k)]
- g. The permittee is in violation of the standards of §63.862 when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in 40 CFR §63.864(j). [40 CFR §63.864(k)(iii)]
- h. The permittee must develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the

source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the permittee must include the requirements in 40 CFR 63.866(a)(1) and (2). [40 CFR §63.866(a)]

- i. Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time an exceedance began and ended; and
- ii. Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.
- iii. The startup, shutdown and malfunction plan must also include the schedules listed in 40 CFR §63.866(a)(2)(i) and (ii):
 1. A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and
 2. An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.
- i. The permittee must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under §63.864(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under §63.864(k)(2). The permittee must submit records of corrective action to the Department in accordance with General Condition 7. [40 CFR §63.866(c)]
- j. In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the permittee must maintain records of the information in 40 CFR §63.866(c)(1) through (7). [40 CFR §63.866(c)]
 - i. Records of parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;
 - ii. Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §63.865(a) through (d); and
 - iii. Records of the monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit.
- k. The permittee must submit the applicable notifications from Subpart A of this part as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR §63.867. [40 CFR §63.867(a)]
- l. The permittee must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in 40 CFR §63.864(k)(1) or (2). This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation

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thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.
[40 CFR §63.867(c)]

- i. When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the permittee must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.
- m. The permittee may combine the Subpart MM and Subpart S excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill. This report shall be submitted in accordance with General Condition 7. [40 CFR §63.867(c)(2)]

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SN-16, 17 and 18
No. 1A, 1B and 2 Bleachplant Vents

Source Description

The No.1A Bleachplant Vents (SN-16), the No. 1B Bleachplant Vents (SN-17) and the No. 2 Bleachplant Vents (SN-18), primarily use chlorine dioxide, oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, and sodium hydroxide for bleaching the brownstock. Individual wet scrubbers associated with SN-16, SN-17 and SN-18 control the emissions from the bleachplants. Airflow through the scrubbers is controlled indirectly by the amperage to the induced draft fans used with each scrubber. SN-16 and SN-17 have a single fan, while SN-18 has two fans which alternate in operation. White liquor or other chlorine neutralizing chemicals are used as the scrubbing liquid.

An additional bleaching stage was added to facilitate the conversion from chlorine bleaching to 100% chlorine dioxide substitution. Emissions from the Pre-bleach Washer (the No. 1B Pre-Bleach Washer) and bleach tower vents are routed to the SN-17 scrubber. Emissions from the ClO₂ storage tank vents are routed to the SN-18 scrubber. Seal tank vents are connected to the SN-17 scrubber after being collected in the Pre-bleach Washer. Emissions from the SVP R-8 ClO₂ generator are not listed as a separate source, since they are included with SN-18 controlled emissions.

This source is subject to the MACT I Cluster Rule, 40 CFR §63 Subpart S, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry*, due to the use of chlorinated compounds in the bleaching process as outlined in §63.445.

Specific Conditions

145. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 148. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	32.0	141.9
CO	240.4	1053.0

146. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 147. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chlorine	6.0	26.36
Chlorine Dioxide	4.0	17.58
Chloroform	16.5	72.29

147. The permittee shall test SN-16, 17 and 18 a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the chloroform, chlorine and chlorine dioxide emission rates using the testing method found in NCASI Special Report 91-07, *Measurement and Quality Assurance Procedures for Determining Chloroform, Chlorine and Chlorine Dioxide Releases from Pulp Bleach Plants*. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. The permittee shall also measure the scrubber liquid flow rate during the testing in order to establish the parameters that will be used to demonstrate compliance with the permitted emission rates. [Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
148. The permittee shall test SN-16, 17 and 18 a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the VOC and CO emission rates using EPA Reference Methods 25A and 10B respectively. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
149. The permittee will comply with and monitor the scrubber liquid flow rates and the amperage of the induced draft fans at sources SN-16, SN-17 and SN-18, established by the testing required by Specific Condition 150. The permittee will also record the flow rates and the fan amperage once per eight-hour shift and average the three daily readings. The permittee will keep all readings and averages on site and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. The permittee will submit the daily averages to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [§19.703 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
150. These sources, which make up the Bleach Plant, are considered affected sources under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry*. A copy of Subpart S can be found in Appendix D of this permit. These sources are subject, but not limited to, the following conditions. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S]
- a. The permittee may use no chlorine or hypochlorite in any of the bleaching systems. [40 CFR §63.445(d)(2)]
 - b. The equipment at each bleaching stage, of the bleaching systems listed in 40 CFR §63.644(a), where chlorinated compounds are introduced shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in 40 CFR §63.644(c). The enclosures and closed-vent

- system shall meet the requirements specified in Plantwide Conditions 20.o through 20.t. [40 CFR §63.445(b)]
- c. The control device used to reduce chlorinated HAP emissions (not including chloroform) from the equipment specified in 40 CFR §63.443(c) shall:
 - i. Reduce the total chlorinated HAP mass in the vent stream entering the control device by 99 percent or more by weight;
 - ii. Achieve a treatment device outlet concentration of 10 ppm or less by volume of total chlorinated HAP; or
 - iii. Achieve a treatment device outlet mass emission rate of 0.001 kg of total chlorinated HAP mass per megagram (0.002 pounds per ton) of oven-dried pulp. [40 CFR 63.445(c)]
 - d. The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2 of this part) as specified in 40 CFR §63.453(c) and (d), except as allowed in 40 CFR §63.453(m). The CMS shall include continuous recorders for measuring the recirculation flow rate and the inlet pH of the scrubbing liquor. [40 CFR §63.453(a)]
 - e. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters for each gas scrubber used to comply with the bleaching requirements of 40 CFR §63.445(c).
 - i. The scrubbing liquor at all three bleaching units shall be maintained at a pH of 8.5 or greater to assure that the scrubber outlet concentration of chlorinated HAP is 10 ppm or less by volume based on hourly averages. If the minimum pH is not met on an hourly average basis, the reason for this control failure shall be determined and reported as necessary.
 - ii. The permittee shall determine the gas scrubber inlet flow rate under the requirements of 40 CFR §63.453(m) by monitoring the amperage rates of the draft fans. The permittee shall maintain the amperage rates to the induced draft fans associated with the three scrubbers within the ranges listed in the following table.

SN	Minimum Amperage	Maximum Amperage
16	65	105
17	50	105
18	30	80

- iii. The flow rates of the scrubbers shall be maintained at the following recirculation rates or higher for the three scrubbers. [40 CFR 63.445(c), Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Flow Rate (gpm)
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16	300
17	300
18	350

- f. The flow of gaseous effluent into the scrubbers shall be determined indirectly by the amperage measured on the induced draft fans that blow pollutants to the Bleach Plant Scrubbers (SN-16, 17 and 18). To ensure compliance with Subpart S, the substituted parameter shall be monitored for effectiveness with the following tests and inspections. [40 CFR §63.453(a)]
 - i. An annual pressure differential test shall be performed to ensure that the Bleach Plant Scrubber fans maintain the required negative pressure across the system;
 - ii. Monthly visual inspections under the Leak Detection and Repair plan for the scrubber fans and associated process;
 - iii. Periodic preventive maintenance of the Bleach Plant Scrubber fan to ensure proper operation;
 - iv. An initial performance test to determine the acceptable range of electrical current to the fans that provides an acceptable pressure differential across the scrubber system; and
 - v. The gas scrubber liquid influent flow rate.
- g. As an option to the requirements specified in 40 CFR §63.450(c), the permittee may opt to measure the chlorine outlet concentration of each gas scrubber used to comply with the bleaching system outlet concentration requirement specified in 40 CFR §63.445(c)(2). [40 CFR §63.453(d)]
- h. The closed vent system must comply with the requirements in Plantwide Conditions 20.w through 20.dd and 25 and 26. [40 CFR §63.453(k)]
- i. The permittee shall set the flow indicator on each bypass line specified in 40 CFR §63.450(d)(1) to provide a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes. [40 CFR §63.455(e)]
- j. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in Plantwide Condition 27. [40 CFR §63.455]

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SN-20
ERCO ClO₂ Generator

Source Description

SN-20 is the ERCO ClO₂ Generator. The permit allows Domtar to operate the chlorine dioxide generator at capacity for 8,760 hours per year. Therefore, Domtar keeps no annual records for this source. Domtar will demonstrate compliance by the required testing and monitoring for this source. Domtar performed testing for volatile organic compounds from this source in the past. VOCs were below the detection level.

Specific Conditions

151. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 152. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chlorine	0.3	1.32
Chlorine Dioxide	3.0	13.14

152. The permittee shall test this source a minimum of once every five years to verify compliance with the chlorine and chlorine dioxide emission rates using the testing method found in NCASI Special Report 91-07, *Measurement and Quality Assurance Procedures for Determining Chloroform, Chlorine and Chlorine Dioxide Releases from Pulp Bleach Plants*. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. The permittee shall also monitor the temperature of the absorption water in order to determine a maximum temperature that demonstrates compliance with the emission rates found in Specific Condition 151. [Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
153. The permittee shall record the temperature of the absorption water once per eight-hour shift to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 152. [Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-21
 Effluent Treatment Lagoons

Source Description

SN-21 designates the emissions from the surface of the Effluent Treatment Lagoons.

The effluent treatment system is also used as an affected source under the clean condensate alternative (CCA) described in 40 CFR Part 63, §63.447. The treatment system includes the primary clarifiers, open trench and pre-settling ponds, as well as the aeration ponds used for biological treatment of the mill’s effluent. Under CCA, the permittee offsets emissions from HVLC sources in the mill by routing pulping condensates through the hardpiped header directly beneath the surface of the aeration pond. This rerouting prevents uncontrolled emissions from the individual portions of the effluent treatment system by keeping the condensates out of open sewers where they could easily volatilize. The permittee has accepted more stringent condensate collection and treatment requirements in order to comply with the clean condensate alternative under 40 CFR 63, Subpart S.

Specific Conditions

154. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Conditions 160 and 183. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	12.8	55.7

155. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 156.a. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Chloroform	6.8	29.6
Formaldehyde	0.46	2.02
Methanol	5.5	24.0

156. The requirements of this section apply to owners or operators of Kraft processes subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Subpart S, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous*

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Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry. A copy of Subpart S may be found in Appendix D of this permit. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.446(a)]

- a. The permittee shall conduct daily monitoring of the site-specific parameters established according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR §63.453(n) and perform the following monitoring procedures: [40 CFR §63.453(j)(2)]
 - i. On a daily basis, the permittee shall monitor the outlet COD from the first aeration pond. If the COD exceeds 634 mg/l, the permittee shall implement the procedures for parametric excursions listed in 40 CFR §63.453(p);
 - ii. On a daily basis, the permittee will monitor the horsepower-hours applied to the effluent treatment system. If the total horsepower-hours fall below 11,600 hp-hr, the permittee shall implement the procedures listed in 40 CFR §63.453(p);
 - iii. Inlet liquid flow; and
 - iv. Liquid temperature.
- b. The permittee shall obtain daily inlet and outlet liquid grab samples from each biological treatment unit to have HAP data available to perform quarterly percent reduction tests specified in 40 CFR §63.453(j) and (j)(2)(ii) and the compliance percent reduction tests specified in 40 CFR §63.453(j)(p)(1)(i). The permittee shall perform the following procedures with the liquid samples:
 - i. Perform the percent reduction test procedures specified in 40 CFR §63.457(l) within 45 days after the beginning of each quarter as follows:
 1. The percent reduction test performed in the first quarter (annually) will be performed for total HAP and the percent reduction obtained from the test shall be at least as great as the total HAP reduction specified in 40 CFR §63.446(e)(2).
 2. The remaining quarterly percent reduction test shall be performed for methanol and the percent reduction obtained from the test will be at least as great as the methanol reduction determined in the first quarter test specified in 40 CFR §63.453(j)(2)(ii)(A).
- c. The parameter values used to calculate the percent reductions required in 40 CFR §63.453(j)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) shall be the parameter values measured and the samples taken under 40 CFR §63.453(j)(1) of this section.
- d. Each owner or operator of a biological treatment system complying with 40 CFR §63.453(j) shall meet all of the following requirements when the monitoring parameters specified in 40 CFR §63.453(j)(1)(i) through (iii) are below the minimum operating parameter values or above the maximum operating parameter values established in 40 CFR §63.453(n). [40 CFR §63.453(p)]
 - i. The following shall occur and be recorded as soon as practical:
 1. determine compliance with 40 CFR §63.446(e)(2) using the percent reduction test procedures specified in 40 CFR §63.457(l) and the monitoring data specified in 40 CFR §63.453(j)(1) that coincide with the time period of the parameter excursion;
 2. Steps shall be taken to repair or adjust the operation of the process to end the parameter excursion period; and

3. Steps shall be taken to minimize total HAP emissions to the atmosphere during the parameter excursion period.
 - e. A parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable emission standard if the percent reduction test specified in 40 CFR §63.453(p)(1)(i) demonstrates compliance with 40 CFR63.446(e)(2), and no maintenance or changes have been made to the process or control device after the beginning of a parameter excursion that would influence the results of the determination.
 - f. The permittee shall perform an initial performance test (IPT) within 180 days of permit issuance in order to determine compliance with the clean condensate alternative. The level of over-collecting required to demonstrate compliance with the clean condensate alternative by offsetting the HVLC emissions shall be established by the IPT and shall be no less than 14.4 lb/odtp. Compliance with the collection requirements under 40 CFR §63.446 and §63.447 shall be demonstrated by the new combined collection limit, at an appropriate averaging period. [40 CFR §63.453(a)]

SN-22
No. 1A and 1B Brownstock Washers Vents

Source Description

Source SN-22 consists of the drum and belt washers used to wash the spent cooking chemicals from the brownstock. The liquid formed in this washing process is weak black liquor. The Weak Black Liquor Tanks (SN-36) store the weak black liquor from the washing process. No control equipment is associated with the brownstock washers.

Specific Conditions

157. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with the methanol emission rates set forth in Specific Condition 160. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	59.2	259.1

158. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the acetone and methanol emission rates through compliance with Specific Condition 160. Compliance with the formaldehyde emission rates has been demonstrated through previous testing. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetone	8.8	38.6
Formaldehyde	0.2	0.88
Methanol	59.0	258.2

159. The methanol concentration in the shower water at this source shall not exceed 300 ppm and the acetone concentration shall not exceed 200 ppm. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 160. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
160. The permittee shall test the shower water at this source at least once per year to obtain the methanol and acetone concentrations using EPA Reference Method 25D or NCASI Method DI/MEOH-94-02, *Methanol in Processed Liquids by GC/FID*, August 1998, Methods Manual, NCASI, Research Triangle Park, NC. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. If the test

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results exceed the limits established in Specific Condition 157, the permittee must test for that pollutant on a weekly basis for a minimum of ten consecutive weeks. Once ten consecutive tests give passing results, the permittee may resume annual testing.
[Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-23, 24, 25, 26, and 28
Storage Tanks

Source Description

These tanks store various chemicals used at this facility. The former SN-24 tank is no longer in operation. Throughput records will demonstrate compliance with the emission rates.

Source SN-23, installed in 1989, is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, due to its size and its date of installation. None of the other storage tanks listed in this section are subject to any of the New Source Performance Standards.

Specific Conditions

161. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Conditions 164 and 168. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
23	VOC	1.0	4.0
28	VOC	0.2	0.9

162. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 164 and 167. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
23	Methanol	0.91	4.0
24	Ammonia	0.1	0.1
25	Phosphoric Acid	0.01	0.1
26	Sulfuric Acid	0.1	0.44

163. SN-23 is considered an affected source under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, *General Provisions* and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984*. A copy of Subpart Kb may be found in Appendix G. This source is subject, but not limited to, the following condition. [Regulation 19, 19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]

- a. The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimensions of this storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. [40 CFR §60.116b(b)]
 - b. The permittee will notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure exceeds 27.6 kPa. The vapor pressure may be obtained from standard reference texts, determined by ASTM Method D2879-83, measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator, or calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator. The appropriate MSDS may be used to determine the vapor pressure of the material stored at source SN-23. [§19.304 and §60.116b(d)]
164. The permittee shall store only methanol in SN-23. The methanol throughput at this source shall not exceed 18,850,000 pounds per consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the methanol throughput at this source. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
165. The permittee shall store only ammonia in SN-24. The ammonia throughput at this source shall not exceed 800,000 pounds per consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the ammonia throughput at this source. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 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]
166. The permittee shall store only nutrient solutions containing phosphoric acid in SN-25. The phosphoric acid throughput at this source shall not exceed 1.5 million pounds per consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the phosphoric acid throughput at this source. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 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]
167. The permittee shall store only sulfuric acid in SN-26. The sulfuric acid throughput at this source shall not exceed 105,102,000 pounds per consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the sulfuric acid throughput at this source. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be

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maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 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]

168. The permittee shall store only formic acid in SN-28. The formic acid throughput at this source shall not exceed 5,336,000 pounds per consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the formic acid throughput at this source. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-29
Recausticizer Vents

Source Description

The Recausticizer vents are Source SN-29. Normal operation of the two recausticizers includes slaking of lime with green liquor from one of the recovery boilers.

Scrubbers provide emission controls for the slakers on both of the recausticizers lines. While workers are in the kilns for inspection or maintenance, the scrubbers may also receive the vents from the lime silos that normally vent to the kilns in order to minimize dusting in the area.

Specific Conditions

169. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 171. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	3.0	12.8

170. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 171. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetaldehyde	0.51	2.24
Ammonia	18.0	78.8
Methanol	2.4	10.52

171. The permittee shall not process more than 420,500 tons of lime at this source per consecutive twelve month period. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 172. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
172. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of lime processed at this source. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of

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these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-30A through F
 PCC Carbonators

Source Description

The PCC Plant receives lime via rail or truck and stores the lime in on-site silos. The precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC) plant scrubs carbon dioxide from the two lime kiln stacks to manufacture PCC. The process takes the stack gases from either kiln, scrubs the gases to remove particulates, cools the gases to maintain product quality and reacts the gases with the slacked lime to produce PCC. The PCC is then stored in tanks until pumped to one of the paper machines.

The PCC plant is not a combustion source, and testing showed that NO_x and VOC emissions decrease as they are processed through the calcium carbonate production process. Testing for TRS and SO₂ on similar plants showed reductions as high as 80%. Particulate emissions from each lime kiln are also reduced in the primary scrubbers and the subsequent scrubbing in the PCC process. The only emissions actually created in the PCC area are particulates. Because of the large reduction in particulate from the primary scrubbers, the net effect on particulate emissions is a large reduction.

Currently, there are six PCC Carbonators located at this facility. The PCC process does not create any new emissions. The lime kiln exhaust gases cause all emissions. Therefore, the annual emissions for these sources are included in the lime kiln emissions (SN-02). The hourly rates have been "bundled" for these individual sources.

Specific Conditions

173. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Conditions 175 and 176. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr
30A through F	PM ₁₀	4.8
	SO ₂	2.4
	VOC	12.6
	CO	54.6
	NO _x	65.4

174. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with

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Specific Conditions 175 and 176. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr
30A through F	PM	4.8
	TRS	0.36

175. The permittee shall test at least two of the PCC carbonators a minimum of once every five years for the pollutants listed below using the indicated test methods. The Department reserves the right to determine which of the PCC carbonators to test. [Regulation 19, §19.702, Regulation 18, §18.1002, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	EPA Reference Method
SO ₂	6C
VOC	25A
NO _x	7E
CO	10B

176. The permittee shall test at least two of the PCC carbonators at least once every five years for particulate matter using EPA Reference Methods 5 and 202. The PM₁₀ test shall use either EPA Reference Methods 201A and 202 or 5 and 202. By using Methods 5 and 202 the facility shall assume all collected particulate matter is PM₁₀. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-36
Weak Black Liquor Tanks

Source Description

Emissions for SN-36 are from the Weak Black Liquor Tanks. The weak black liquor washing lines send the weak black liquor to one of the weak black liquor tanks before sending the weak black liquor to the recovery process. No control equipment is associated with any of the weak black liquor tanks.

Specific Conditions

177. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 180. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	7.3	32.0

178. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 180. [Regulation 19, §19.901, Regulation 18, §18.801, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
TRS	0.1	0.5

179. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 180. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	6.3	27.6

180. The temperature at this source shall not exceed 203 °F. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the temperature at this source. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1003, Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-37
Pulp Dryer

Source Description

SN-37 consists of the Pulp Dryer Hood and Vacuum Exhausts. The main emissions from this source consist of residual methanol carried over from the bleaching process. The former exhaust fan, hood fans, and vacuum pump exhausts emit the pollutants. No control equipment is associated with the pulp drying process.

Specific Conditions

181. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 183. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	4.7	20.5

182. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 183. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetaldehyde	0.7	3.1
Methanol	2.6	11.4

183. The VOC concentration in the white water at this source shall not exceed 20 ppm. The permittee shall test the white water using EPA Reference Method 25D a minimum of once per year in order to verify compliance with the 20 ppm VOC limit. The permittee shall maintain records of the results of the white water testing. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.703, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-38
No. 2 and No. 3 Wood Yards

Source Description

The No. 2 and No. 3 Wood Yards provide storage for logs brought on-site. The wood yard also processes the logs for use in making pulp and fuel for the boilers (mainly bark). No control equipment is associated with the wood yards.

Specific Conditions

184. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 185. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	123.0	540.0

185. The permittee shall not process more than 4,320,000 tons of wood chips per consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of wood chips processed at the wood yard on a monthly basis and these records shall be updated no later than the 15th day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-40
No. 1A and 1B Digester Chip Fill Exhaust

Source Description

SN-40 includes the No. 1A and No. 1B Digester Chip Fill Exhausts. The digesters cook the wood chips under pressure with white liquor and black liquor. Emissions result while blowing the chips from the digesters to the blow tanks. No control equipment is associated with this source.

Specific Conditions

186. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 189. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	10.0	44.0

187. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 189. [Regulation 18, §18.801, Regulation 19, §19.901, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	5.75	25.1
TRS	2.02	8.8

188. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 189. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	5.75	25.1

189. The spacing of the digester blows shall not fall below 25 minutes. Blowing the digesters in less than 25 minute intervals, shall be considered a violation of the emission rates for this source. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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190. The permittee shall maintain records of the spacing of the digester blows. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated not later than the 15th day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to department personnel upon request.
[Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-41
Sludge Landfill

Source Description

SN-41 is the Sludge Landfill. The mill landfills sludge from the mill at the Sludge Landfill. The hourly emission rates are for a worst-case scenario.

Specific Conditions

191. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 193. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	11.6	51.0

192. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 193. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	0.28	1.23

193. The permittee shall not place in excess of 344,000 cubic yards (163,000 tons) of sludge in the landfill during any consecutive twelve-month period. [Regulation 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 70.6]
194. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of sludge placed in the landfill. These records shall be maintained on a quarterly basis. The permittee may use the records required by the Solid Waste Division of the Department to fulfill this record keeping requirement. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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SN-42
No. 2 Decker

Source Description

The No. 2 Decker thickens the brownstock before routing to one of the brownstock high-density storage tanks. No control equipment is associated with this source.

Specific Conditions

195. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 198. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	5.6	24.5

196. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 198. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetone	7.5	32.9
Methanol	3.3	10.1

197. The methanol concentration in the shower water at this source shall not exceed 300 ppm and the acetone concentration shall not exceed 200 ppm. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 198. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
198. The permittee shall test the shower water at this source at least once per year to obtain the methanol and acetone concentrations using EPA Reference Method 25D or NCASI Method DI/MEOH-94-02, *Methanol in Processed Liquids by GC/FID*, August 1998, Methods Manual, NCASI, Research Triangle Park, NC. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. If the test results exceed the limits established in Specific Condition XX, the permittee must test for that pollutant on a weekly basis for a minimum ten consecutive weeks. Once ten consecutive tests give passing results, the permittee may resume annual testing. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-43
Tub Grinder

Source Description

The Tub Grinder (SN-43) grinds various wood waste products at this facility. Diesel fuel powers the tub grinder's engine. No control equipment is associated with this source.

Specific Conditions

199. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 202. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.9	2.9
SO ₂	1.1	4.8
VOC	0.5	1.6
CO	8.0	25.8
NO _x	12.0	38.7

200. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 202. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.9	2.9

201. The permittee shall use only No. 2 fuel oil to fire the tub grinder's engine. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
202. The permittee shall not use in excess of 258,000 gallons of no. 2 fuel oil at the tub grinder during any consecutive twelve month period. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of No. 2 fuel oil used at the tub grinder. These records shall be maintained on a monthly basis and updated by the 15th day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart

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E, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-44a through 44d
 Paper Machines

Source Description

The mill has four Paper Machines of varying sizes. No control equipment is associated with the paper machines.

The permittee conducted tests in September of 1997 for emissions of several HAPs. The tests detected no HAP emissions. However, previous tests detected methanol emissions at sources SN-44b, SN-44c, and SN-44d. Therefore, the permit contains methanol emission limits for those sources based on the previous testing.

A mist eliminator has been added to SN-44d, consisting of a separator chamber to collect condensed water and fibers. The exhaust, provided by a 15,000 cfm fan, will consist of moist air. The mill installed some false ceilings above other exhaust fans to minimize condensation on the paper.

Specific Conditions

203. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 206. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	Fan #	lb/hr per fan	lb/hr total	tpy
44a	VOC	1	0.7	2.0	8.8
		2	0.6		
		3, 4	0.4		
		5	0.3		
44b	VOC	1, 2, 3, 8	0.7	4.7	20.6
		4	0.6		
		5	0.5		
		6, 7	0.4		
44c	VOC	1, 2, 3, 4	0.7	5.6	24.6
		5, 6, 7	0.6		
		8, 9	0.5		
44d	VOC	1, 2	0.8	6.8	29.8
		3	0.7		
		4, 5	0.5		
		6, 7, 8, 9	0.4		
		10, 11, 12	0.3		
		13, 14, 15, 16, 17	0.2		

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204. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 208. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Pollutant	Fan #	lb/hr per fan	lb/hr total	tpy
44a	Methanol	1	0.7	2.0	8.8
		2	0.6		
		3, 4	0.4		
		5	0.3		
44b	Methanol	1, 2, 3, 8	0.7	4.7	20.6
		4	0.6		
		5	0.5		
		6, 7	0.4		
44c	Methanol	1, 2, 3, 4	0.7	5.6	24.6
		5, 6, 7	0.6		
		8, 9	0.5		
44d	Methanol	1, 2	0.8	6.8	29.8
		3	0.7		
		4, 5	0.5		
		6, 7, 8, 9	0.4		
		10, 11, 12	0.3		
		13, 14, 15,	0.2		
		16, 17			

205. The VOC concentration in the shower water at SN-44a shall not exceed 20 ppm. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 206. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

206. The permittee shall test the shower water at SN-44a at least once per year to obtain the VOC concentration using EPA Reference Method 25D. The permittee shall maintain records of these test results. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. A copy of these records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.703 and §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

207. The methanol concentration in the shower water at SN-44b, 44c, and 44d shall not exceed 20 ppm. Compliance shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition 208. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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208. The permittee shall test the shower water at SN-44b, 44c, and 44d at least once per year to obtain the methanol concentration using EPA Reference Method 25A or NCASI Method DI/MEOH-94-02, *Methanol in Processed Liquids by GC/FID*, August 1998, Methods Manual, NCASI, Research Triangle Park, NC. The permittee shall keep records of these test results. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1003 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-45
Oxygen Delignification System

Source Description

The Oxygen Delignification System (SN-45) reacts elemental oxygen with the brownstock before the bleaching process. The oxidation of the organic chemicals releases carbon monoxide and some volatile organic compounds, primarily methanol.

Specific Conditions

209. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 211. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	9.1	39.9
CO	16.5	72.3

210. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with the VOC emission rates listed above. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methanol	9.1	39.9

211. The permittee shall conduct testing to verify compliance with the VOC and CO emission rates for this source. This testing shall be performed using EPA Reference Method 25D and EPA Reference Method 10 respectively. This testing shall be performed in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-46
Haul Roads – Fugitive Emissions

Source Description

Materials are delivered to and moved throughout the facility on a series of both paved and unpaved roads.

Specific Conditions

212. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 214. [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	73.0	319.7

213. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 214. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	73.0	319.7

214. No later than 90 days after permit issuance, the permittee shall submit a detailed haul road maintenance plan to the Department. This plan shall include a map showing which road segments have been paved as well as those segments that must be paved. The plan shall also show which road segments will be treated with a chemical dust suppressant and a schedule of when these roads shall be treated. This plan shall be designed to minimize emissions from the roads. The permittee shall post a speed limit of 10 mph on all unpaved facility roads. The roads at this facility shall be paved or treated based on the assumptions used in the NAAQS modeling. A copy of the tables from the modeling analysis indicating which roads are to be paved, which roads are to be treated and which roads will remain unpaved can be found in Appendix I. A copy of this plan shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 18, §18.1004, Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Domtar Industries Inc. - Ashdown Mill will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

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 A.C.A. §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 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) days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) 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 A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
4. The permittee must provide: [Regulation 19, §19.702 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - 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.
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 A.C.A. §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 A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
7. The permittee must prepare and implement a Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSM). If the Department requests a review of the SSM, the permittee will make the SSM available for review. The permittee must keep a copy of the SSM at the source's location and retain all previous versions of the SSM plan for five years. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)]

Acid Rain (Title IV)

8. The Director prohibits the permittee to cause any emissions exceeding any allowances the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated under the Act. No permit revision is required for increases in emissions allowed by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, if such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement. This permit establishes no limit on the number of allowances held by the permittee. However, the source may not use allowances as a defense for noncompliance with any other applicable requirement of this permit or the Act. The permittee will account for any such allowance according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act. [Regulation 26, §26.701 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(4)]

Title VI Provisions

9. 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.
10. 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.

11. 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.
12. 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.

13. 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.

Tire Derived Fuel

14. The permittee may use tire-derived fuels (TDF) in the three Power Boilers (SN-01, SN-03 and SN-05). However, the total amount of TDF burned in any 24-hour period shall not exceed 220 tons for all three boilers. The permittee shall maintain records of the amount of TDF used in the three Power Boilers. These records shall be maintained on a daily basis. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel upon request. The permittee shall submit a copy of the annual total and each day’s individual data in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, 40 CFR Part 70.6 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Testing Conditions

15. The permittee is not required to test those sources not in operation for a minimum of 25% of a calendar quarter for criteria pollutants. The permittee shall resume the testing schedule outlined for a particular source when its operation exceeds 25% of a calendar quarter. The Department reserves the right to require testing upon the equipment’s return to normal operations. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
16. The permittee is not required to test those sources for non-criteria pollutants not in operation for a minimum of 25% of a calendar quarter. The permittee shall resume the testing schedule outlined for a particular source when its operation exceeds 25% of a

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calendar quarter. The Department reserves the right to require testing upon the equipment's return to normal operations. [Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

17. The permittee shall maintain records of the operation of the sources referenced in Plant Wide Conditions 15 and 16 to demonstrate that testing is not required. The permittee shall keep these records on-site and provide the records to Department personnel upon request. The permittee shall submit the records to the Department in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E or Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
18. For those sources using both a portable analyzer and an independent third party, the permittee shall use the higher of the two results to determine compliance with the applicable emission rate. If the difference of the results of the independent third party test and the test done with the portable analyzer is more than 10%, the permittee shall perform future tests using an independent third party and not the portable analyzer. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
19. The permittee may submit one excess emissions report (EER) for those sources where an NSPS and/or the Department's CEMS standards requires the permittee to submit an EER. The EER must contain all information required by the applicable NSPS subpart and the Department's CEMS standards. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 60]

Standards for the Pulping System at Kraft Processes - Low Volume High Concentration Sources

20. Domtar Industries - Ashdown Mill is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry. Appendix D contains a copy of Subpart S. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S]
 - a. The permittee shall control the total HAP emissions from the Low Volume High Concentration (LVHC) systems. A LVHC system includes the digesters, turpentine recovery, evaporators steam strippers, and any other equipment serving the same the same function. [40 CFR §63.443(a)(1)(i)]
 - b. The LVHC Equipment system listed in 40 CFR §63.443(a)(1)(i) shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in §63.443(d). The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in paragraph §63.450. [40 CFR §63.443(c)]
 - c. The control device used to reduce total HAP emissions from each equipment system listed in 40 CFR §63.443(a)(1)(i) shall reduce the total HAP emissions using a boiler, lime kiln, or recovery furnace by introducing the HAP emission stream with the primary fuel or into the flame zone. [40 CFR §63.443(d)(4)]
 - d. Periods of excess emissions reported under §63.455 shall not be a violation of §§63.443(c) and (d) provided that the time of excess emissions (excluding periods

of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed the following levels: [40 CFR §§63.443(e)(1) through (e)(4)]

- i. One percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system; and
 - ii. Four percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the HVLC system; and
 - iii. Four percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from both the LVHC and the HVLC systems.
- e. The permittee shall treat the pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems to meet the requirements specified in 40 CFR §§63.446(c), (d), and (e): [40 CFR §63.446(b)]
- i. Each digester system;
 - ii. Each turpentine recovery system;
 - iii. Each evaporator system condensate from:
 - iv. The vapors from each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages); and
 - v. Each evaporator vacuum system for each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages).
 - vi. Each HVLC collection system; and
 - vii. Each LVHC collection system.
- f. One of the following combinations of HAP-containing pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in 40 CFR §63.446(b) shall be subject to the requirements 40 CFR §§63.446(d) and (e): [40 CFR §63.446(c)]
- i. All pulping process condensates from the equipment systems specified 40 CFR §§63.446(b)(1) through (b)(5).
 - ii. The combined pulping process condensates from the equipment systems specified 40 CFR §§63.446(b)(4) and (b)(5), plus pulping process condensate stream(s) that in total contain at least 65 percent of the total HAP mass from the pulping process condensates from equipment systems listed in paragraphs 40 CFR §§63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3).
 - iii. The pulping process condensates from equipment systems listed in 40 CFR §§63.446(b)(1) through (b)(5) that in total contain a total HAP mass of 5.5 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (11.1 pounds per ton) of ODP for mills that perform bleaching.
- g. The pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed 40 CFR §63.446(b) shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and

operated to meet the requirements specified 40 CFR §§63.446(d)(1) and (d)(2).
[40 CFR §63.446(d)]

- h. Each closed collection system shall meet the individual drain system requirements specified in §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962 40 CFR §63, Subpart RR except for closed vent systems and control devices shall be designed and operated in accordance with §§63.443(d) and 63.450, instead of in accordance with §63.693 as specified in §63.962 (a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii).
- i. The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall control air emissions from the individual drain system using one or a combination of the following:
 1. Covers, water seals, and other air emission control equipment as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
 2. Hard-piping.
 3. Venting of the individual drain system through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. The individual drain system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the system is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and
 - b. The closed vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR part 63, subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.
- ii. Owners and operators controlling air emissions from an individual drain system in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall meet the following requirements:
 1. The individual drain system shall be designed to segregate the organic vapors from regulated material managed in the controlled individual drain system from entering any other individual drain system that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.
 2. Drain control requirements. Each drain shall be equipped with either a water seal or a closure device in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. When a water seal is used, the water seal shall be designed such that either:
 - b. The outlet to the pipe discharging the regulated-material extends below the liquid surface in the water seal of the drain; or

- i. A flexible shield or other device is installed which restricts wind motion across the open space between the outlet of the pipe discharging the regulated material and the drain.
 - ii. When a closure device is used (e.g., securing a cap or plug on a drain that is not receiving regulated-material), the closure device shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the drain opening and the closure device.
- j. The Stripper Feed Tank at No. 3 Evaporator, Hotwell at No. 2 Evaporator and the Pulp Mill Foul Condensate Tank will meet the following conditions: [40 CFR §63.446(d)(2)]
 - i. The fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in §63.450 and routed to a control device that meets the requirements in §63.443(d); and
 - ii. Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.
- k. The permittee will treat the pulping system condensate listed in Plant Wide Condition 20e by discharging the condensate below the liquid surface of a biological treatment system and treating the condensate to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight. [40 CFR §63.446(e)]
- l. Each HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream during treatment and handling under 40 CFR §§63.446(d) or (e), except for those treated according to paragraph 40 CFR §63.446(e)(2) of this section, shall be controlled as specified in §63.443(c) and (d).
- m. For each control device (e.g. steam stripper system or other equipment serving the same function) used to treat pulping process condensates to comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR §63.446(e)(3) through (e)(5), periods of excess emissions reported under §63.455 shall not be a violation of 40 CFR §63.446(d), (e)(3) through (e)(5), and (f) provided that the time of excess emissions (including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 10 percent. The

10 percent excess emissions allowance does not apply to treatment of pulping process condensates according to 40 CFR §63.446 (e)(2) of this section (e.g. the biological wastewater treatment system used to treat multiple (primarily non-condensate) wastewater streams to comply with the Clean Water Act).

- n. The permittee shall evaluate all new or modified pulping process condensates or changes in the annual bleached or non-bleached ODP used to comply with paragraph 40 CFR §63.446(i) of this section, to determine if they meet the applicable requirements of this section.
- o. Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in §63.443(c) for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the requirements specified in 40 CFR §§63.450(a) through (d). [40 CFR §63.450(a)]
- p. Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in §63.457(e). Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in §63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs. [40 CFR §63.450(b)]
- q. Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with §§63.443(c) that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in §63.457(d). [40 CFR §63.450(c)]
- r. Each bypass line in the closed vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in §63.443 shall comply with either of the requirements in Plant Wide Conditions s and t. [40 CFR §63.450(d)]
- s. On each bypass line, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every fifteen minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line. [40 CFR §63.450(d)(1)]
- t. For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the owner or operator shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal. [40 CFR §63.450(d)(2)]
- u. Each owner or operator subject to the standards specified in §63.443(c) and (d), 63.444(b) and (c), 63.445(b) and (c), 63.446(c), (d), and (e), 63.447(b) or §63.450(d), shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2 of this part) as specified in 40 CFR §63.453(b) through (m). The CMS shall include a continuous recorder. (Note: Some of the specific monitoring

requirements may be contained in other parts of this permit.) [40 CFR §63.453(a)]

- v. For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in §63.450(b) shall be performed at least once every thirty days to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed. [40 CFR §63.453(k)(1)]
- w. Each closed-vent system required by §63.450(a) shall be visually inspected every 30 days and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects. [40 CFR §63.453(k)(2)]
- x. For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, the permittee shall demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in §63.450(c) measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in §63.457(d). [40 CFR §63.453(k)(3)]
- y. The permittee shall demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in §63.457(e). [40 CFR §63.453(k)(4)]
- z. The valve or closure mechanism specified in §63.450(d)(2) shall be inspected at least once every 30 days to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line. [40 CFR §63.453(k)(5)]
- aa. If an inspection required by 40 CFR §63.453(k)(1) through (k)(5) identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by §63.450, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background concentration is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable. [40 CFR §63.453(k)(6)]
 - i. A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.
 - ii. The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than fifteen calendar days after the problem is identified.
- bb. Each owner or operator using a control device, technique, or an alternative parameter other than those specified in 40 CFR §63.453(b) through (l) of this section shall install a CMS and establish appropriate operating parameters to be monitored that demonstrate, to the Administrator's satisfaction, continuous compliance with the applicable control requirements. [40 CFR §63.453(m)]
- cc. To establish or reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under 40 CFR §63.453(b) through (j), (l), and (m) or to establish appropriate parameters for 40 CFR §63.453(f), (i), and (m), the permittee shall use the following procedures:

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

Clean Condensate Alternative Requirements

- 21. The permittee shall install and operate a clean condensate alternative technology with a continuous monitoring system to reduce total HAP emissions by reducing uncontrolled HAP emissions from the effluent treatment system to the levels indicated in Specific Condition 153f. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.447(b)]
- 22. The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CMS to monitor the total amount of methanol entering the effluent treatment system through the hardpiping header for pulping condensate listed under Plantwide Condition 20.i.2. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.453(a)]
- 23. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a CMS to monitor the shower water quality to the HVLC sources within the facility covered under 40 CFR §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through §63.443(a)(1)(v) to ensure the methanol concentration in these streams does not increase beyond the ranges of normal operating variability. The CMS shall include lockout indicators or blanks that prevent foul condensates from entering the HVLC shower water systems. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.453(a) and §63.453(m)]

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24. The permittee shall incorporate the CMS monitoring equipment for the clean condensate alternative into the record keeping required under Plantwide Conditions 25 through 27 for LVHC systems to ensure compliance with the more stringent condensate collection and treatment requirements. Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.453(a) and §63.453(m)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

25. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §63.10 of subpart A of this part, as shown in Table 1, and the requirements specified in 40 CFR §63.454(b) and (d) for the monitoring parameters specified in §63.453. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.454(a)]
26. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:
- a. Date of inspection;
 - b. The equipment type and identification;
 - c. Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;
 - d. Results of leak detection tests;
 - e. The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);
 - f. The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
 - g. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
 - h. The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;
 - i. The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak;
 - j. The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;
 - k. The position and duration of opening bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and
 - l. The duration of the use of the bypass valves on computer controlled valves. [§19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.454(b)(1) through (b)(12)]
27. The permittee shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in 40 CFR §63.454 (a) for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards in this subpart due to a process change or modification. [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.454(d)]

Test Methods and Procedures

- 28. An initial performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in §§63.443, 63.444, 63.445, 63.446, and 63.447, except those controlled by a combustion device that is designed and operated as specified in §63.443(d)(3) or (d)(4). [Regulation 19, §19.304 and §19.702 and 40 CFR §63.457(a)]
- 29. For incinerators and fuel burning equipment, exclusively, emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except that emissions greater than 20% opacity but not exceeding 60% opacity will be allowed for not more than six (6) minutes in the aggregate in any consecutive 60-minute period, provided that such emissions will not be permitted more than three (3) times during any 24-hour period. [Regulation 19, §19.503(B)(1)]

Permit Shield

- 30. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in the following table of this condition. The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated December 1, 2003.

Applicable Regulations

<i>Source No.</i>	<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Description</i>
Facility	19	SIP
Facility	26	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Title V)
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S	NESHAPS for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	General Provisions
01	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
01	40 CFR 52, Subpart E	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
02	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
02	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM	NESHAPS for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semicheical Pulp Mills

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<i>Source No.</i>	<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Description</i>
02	40 CFR 52, Subpart E	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
05	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
05	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced after August 17, 1971
06	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
06	40 CFR 52, Subpart E	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
06	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM	NESHAPS for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfitic and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills
08	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
08	40 CFR §52.21	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
08	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM	NESHAPS for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfitic and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills
09	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
09	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM	NESHAPS for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfitic and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills
12	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
14	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
14	40 CFR 52, Subpart E	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
14	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM	NESHAPS for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfitic and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

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<i>Source No.</i>	<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Description</i>
15	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
15	40 CFR 52, Subpart E	Prevention of Significant Deterioration

The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated December 1, 2003.

Inapplicable Regulations

<i>Affected Source</i>	<i>Regulatory Citation</i>	<i>Description of Regulation</i>	<i>Basis for Determination</i>
1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	This boiler is not an electric utility steam-generating unit.
1	40 CFR §60.46b(h)(2)	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial Steam Generating Units	This boiler does not have a federally enforceable provision that limits it to an annual capacity factor of 10% or less.
1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Heat input exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr.
3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after August 17, 1971	Boiler was constructed before effective date.

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3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	This boiler is not an electric utility steam-generating unit and constructed prior to the effective date.
3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial Steam Generating Units	Boiler constructed prior to the effective date.
3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Boiler's heat input capacity exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr and constructed prior to the effective date.
5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	This boiler is not an electric utility steam-generating unit and constructed prior to the effective date.
5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial Steam Generating Units	Boiler constructed prior to the effective date.
5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Boiler's heat input capacity exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr and constructed prior to the effective date.
6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after August 17, 1971	This boiler is not fired with fossil fuel.

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6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	This boiler is not an electric utility steam generating unit.
6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial Steam Generating Units	Boiler constructed prior to the effective date.
6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Boiler's heat input capacity exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr and constructed prior to the effective date.
11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after August 17, 1971	Boiler's heat input capacity is less than 250 MMBTU/hr.
11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	Boiler is not an electric utility steam generating unit.
11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial Steam Generating Units	Boiler constructed before the effective date.
11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Boiler's heat input capacity exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr and constructed before the effective date.

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12	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after August 17, 1971	Boiler's heat input capacity is less than 250 MMBTU/hr.
12	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	Boiler is not an electric utility steam generating unit.
12	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Boiler's heat input capacity exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr.
14	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after August 17, 1971	Boiler is not fired with fossil fuel.
14	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced after September 18, 1978	Boiler is not an electric utility steam generating unit.
14	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial Steam Generating Units	Boiler does not burn fossil fuels and is not in SIC 28.
14	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Boiler's heat input capacity exceeds 100 MMBTU/hr.

16	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Bleachplants are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.
17	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Bleachplants are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.
18	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Bleachplants are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.
19	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Chlorine dioxide generators are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.
20	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Chlorine dioxide generators are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.
21	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Wastewater treatment systems are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.
22(1A)	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Constructed prior to the effective date of this subpart.
23	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Methanol is not a petroleum liquid and source was constructed after 1978.
23	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Methanol is not a petroleum liquid and source was constructed after 1984.
23	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Methanol tanks are not included in the affected facilities for this subpart.

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28	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Formic acid is not a petroleum liquid and source was constructed after 1978.
28	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Formic Acid is not a petroleum liquid and source was constructed after 1984.
28	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Tank's volume is less than 40 m ³ and the liquid vapor pressure is less than 3.5 KPa.
29	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Recausticizer vents are not included in the affected sources of this subpart.
30	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Carbonators are not included in the affected sources of this subpart.
31	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Carbonators are not included in the affected sources of this subpart.
32	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Carbonators are not included in the affected sources of this subpart.

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33	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Carbonators are not included in the affected sources of this subpart.
PCC Plant	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO	Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	The PCC plant does not crush or grind nonmetallic minerals.
Turpentine Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Turpentine is not a petroleum liquid and source was constructed after 1978.
Turpentine Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Turpentine is not a petroleum liquid and the tank's capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.
Turpentine Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Source was constructed prior to effective date.
Turpentine Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or a non-attainment area.

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Turpentine Decanter	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Turpentine is not a petroleum liquid and source was constructed after 1978.
Turpentine Decanter	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Turpentine is not a petroleum liquid and the tank's capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.
Turpentine Decanter	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Source was constructed prior to effective date.
Turpentine Decanter	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or a non-attainment area.

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#6 Fuel Oil Day Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Source constructed after 1978.
#6 Fuel Oil Day Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tank constructed after 1984.
#6 Fuel Oil Day Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
#6 Fuel Oil Day Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or a non-attainment area.

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#6 Fuel Oil Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	These tanks constructed after 1978.
#6 Fuel Oil Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	These tanks constructed after 1984.
#6 Fuel Oil Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
#6 Fuel Oil Storage Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or a non-attainment area.

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Pulp mill Pitch Dispersant Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Source constructed after 1978.
Pulp mill Pitch Dispersant Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Source was constructed after 1984.
Pulp mill Pitch Dispersant Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
Pulp mill Pitch Dispersant Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or a non-attainment area.

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Pulp mill Defoamer Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tanks were constructed after 1978.
Pulpmill Defoamer Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks were constructed after 1984.
Pulp mill Defoamer Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m ³ .
Pulp mill Defoamer Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or a non-attainment area.
44	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Paper machines are not included in the subpart's affected sources.

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62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks were constructed after 1984 and have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.
62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
61 Paper machine Calendar Stack Reservoirs	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tanks were constructed after 1978.

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61 Paper machine Calendar Stack Reservoirs	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks were constructed after 1984.
61 Paper machine Calendar Stack Reservoirs	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m ³ .
61 Paper machine Calendar Stack Reservoirs	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tanks have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.

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62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks were constructed before 1978 and have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.
62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Sources were constructed prior to effective date.
62 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
63 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tanks were constructed after 1978 and have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.

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63 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.
63 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Sources constructed prior to effective date.
63 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
64 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tanks were constructed after 1978 and have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.

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64 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks were constructed after 1984 and have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.
64 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m ³ .
64 Paper machine Lubricating and Hydraulic Oil Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Paper machine Retention Aid Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Retention aid is not a petroleum liquid and tanks were constructed after 1978.

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Paper machine Retention Aid Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Retention Aid is not a petroleum liquid.
Paper machine Retention Aid Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
Paper machine Retention Aid Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Zinc Chloride Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Zinc Chloride is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.

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Zinc Chloride Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Zinc Chloride is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Zinc Chloride Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Zinc Chloride is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Zinc Chloride Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Pulp dryer Lubricating and Hydraulic Units	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tanks were constructed after 1978 and have capacities less than 40,000 gallons.

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Pulp dryer Lubricating and Hydraulic Units	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tanks capacities are less than 40,000 gallons.
Pulp dryer Lubricating and Hydraulic Units	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Tanks were constructed prior to the effective date of the subpart.
Woodyard Diesel Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Source was constructed after 1978 and capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.
Woodyard Diesel Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Source was constructed after 1984 and capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.

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Woodyard Diesel Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
Woodyard Diesel Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Gasoline Room Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Source was constructed after 1978.
Gasoline Room Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Constructed after 1984 and capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.

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Gasoline Room Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Capacity of tank is less than 40 m3.
Gasoline Room Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Wastewater Nutrient Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Nutrient is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Wastewater Nutrient Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Nutrient is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.

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Wastewater Nutrient Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Nutrient is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Wastewater Nutrient Storage Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Sodium Hypochlorite Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	§19.10
Sodium Hypochlorite Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Sodium hypochlorite is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.

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Sodium Hypochlorite Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Sodium hypochlorite is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Sodium Hydrosulfide Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Sodium hydrosulfide is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Sodium Hydrosulfide Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Sodium hydrosulfide is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.

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Sodium Hydrosulfide Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Sodium hydrosulfide is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Sodium Hydrosulfide Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Powerhouse Defoamer Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Tank capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.
Powerhouse Defoamer Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Source was constructed prior to 1978.

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Powerhouse Defoamer Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Source was constructed prior to effective date.
Powerhouse Defoamer Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
62 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Source was constructed after 1978.
62 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tank capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.

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62 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Source was constructed prior to effective date.
62 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
63 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Source was constructed after 1978.
63 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Tank capacity is less than 40,000 gallons.

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63 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Source was constructed prior to effective date.
63 Fluorescent Dye Storage Tank	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Liquid Dye Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Dye tanks do not contain petroleum liquids or volatile organic compounds.
Liquid Dye Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Dye tanks do not contain petroleum liquids or volatile organic compounds.

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Liquid Dye Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Dye tanks do not contain petroleum liquids or volatile organic compounds.
Alum Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Alum is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Alum Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Alum is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.

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Alum Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Alum is not a petroleum liquid or a volatile organic compound.
Sodium Hydroxide Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	Sodium hydroxide is not a volatile organic compound.
Sodium Hydroxide Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	Sodium hydroxide is not a volatile organic compound.

Sodium Hydroxide Storage Tanks	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Sodium hydroxide is not a volatile organic compound.
Sodium Hydroxide Storage Tanks	§19.10	Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Pulaski County	This facility is not located in Pulaski County or in a non-attainment area.
Cooling Towers	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers	No chromium-based water treatment chemicals are used in cooling water treatment.
No. 1A Brownstock Decker	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Source was constructed prior to the effective date.
No. 2 Brownstock Decker	40 CFR §60.284	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Monitoring not feasible for deckers and concentration of TRS below 5 ppm.
No. 2 Brownstock Decker	40 CFR §60.285	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Particulate and TRS standards do not apply to deckers.
37	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Pulpdryers are not included in this subpart's affected sources.
Finishing Room	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Finishing rooms are not included in the subpart's affected sources.
Shipping Operations	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Shipping operations are not included in the subpart's affected sources.
38	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB	Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	Woodyards are not included in the subpart's affected sources.

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 December 1, 2003.

Description	Category
Wood yard Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank Betz	A-3
Betz Defoamer Storage Tanks	A-3
Betz Rx52A Storage Tanks	A-3
Betz Rx68 Storage Tanks	A-3
Betz Rx96w Storage Tanks	A-3
Betz Custom Clean B Storage Tanks	A-3
Betz Custom Clean N Storage Tanks	A-3
Nalco 7577 Tote Bins	A-3
Nalco 7634 Tote Bins	A-3
Nalco 7648 Tote Bins	A-3
Nalco 7562 Tote Bins	A-3
Nalco 7570 Tote Bins	A-3
Nalco 7678 Tote Bins	A-3
Pulp Mill Defoamer Storage Tanks	A-3
Powerhouse Defoamer Storage Tank	A-3
Pulp Mill Dispersant Storage Tanks	A-3
Powerhouse Polymer System	A-3
SMA Systems	A-3
Tote bins or other small containers used for temporary trial purposes containing chemicals with vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.5 psia	A-3
Pulp Mill Caustic Storage Tanks	A-4
Powerhouse Caustic Storage Tanks	A-4

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Water Treatment Caustic Storage Tanks	A-4
Paper machine Caustic Storage Tanks	A-4
Miscellaneous and/or Temporary Caustic Storage Tanks Used Throughout The Facility For Cleaning Purposes	A-4
Main Laboratory	A-5
Pulp Dryer Laboratory	A-5
Bleach Plant Laboratory	A-5
Paper Machine Laboratory	A-5
Quality Assurance Laboratories found in paper machine and finishing areas	A-5
ICP Vent in Main Laboratory	A-5
Water washing of chemical drums less than or equal to 55 gallons with less than 3% by weight of the maximum container volume remaining	A-6
#3 Lime Kiln Backup Drive Motor	A-12
#2 Lime Kiln Backup Drive Motor	A-12
Cyclone and Air Separator Chambers - Converting	A-13
Emergency Diesel-powered Pump for Mill Effluent	A-1
High Density Storage Tanks	A-3
Converting Area Adhesives and Glues	A-13
Coal Piles	A-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 §26.701(B) of the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26), effective September 26, 2002]
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. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation 26, §26.701(C)(2)]
 - 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.
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,

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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 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 within thirty (30) days of 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: [40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Regulation 26, §26.701(C)(3)(a)]

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

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 Regulation 19, § 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

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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 A.C.A. §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

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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 within 30 days following the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The permittee must also

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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;
 - e. and 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 A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill

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AFIN: 41-00002

**Appendix A 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db Standards of Performance for Industrial-
Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Unit**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 15, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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Subpart Db—Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

§ 60.40b Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 MW (100 million Btu/hour).

(b) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, but on or before June 19, 1986, is subject to the following standards:

(1) Coal-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity between 29 and 73 MW (100 and 250 million Btu/hour), inclusive, are subject to the particulate matter and nitrogen oxides standards under this subpart.

(2) Coal-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) and meeting the applicability requirements under subpart D (Standards of performance for fossil-fuel-fired steam generators; §60.40) are subject to the particulate matter and nitrogen oxides standards under this subpart and to the sulfur dioxide standards under subpart D (§60.43).

(3) Oil-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity between 29 and 73 MW (100 and 250 million Btu/hour), inclusive, are subject to the nitrogen oxides standards under this subpart.

(4) Oil-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) and meeting the applicability requirements under subpart D (Standards of performance for fossil-fuel-fired steam generators; §60.40) are also subject to the nitrogen oxides standards under this subpart and the particulate matter and sulfur dioxide standards under subpart D (§60.42 and §60.43).

(c) Affected facilities which also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J (Standards of performance for petroleum refineries; §60.104) are subject to the particulate matter and nitrogen oxides standards under this subpart and the sulfur dioxide standards under subpart J (§60.104).

(d) Affected facilities which also meet the applicability requirements under subpart E (Standards of performance for incinerators; §60.50) are subject to the nitrogen oxides and particulate matter standards under this subpart.

(e) Steam generating units meeting the applicability requirements under subpart Da (Standards of performance for electric utility steam generating units; §60.40a) are not subject to this subpart.

(f) Any change to an existing steam generating unit for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing TRS as defined under §60.281 is not considered a modification under §60.14 and the steam generating unit is not subject to this subpart.

(g) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the following authorities shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(1) Section 60.44b(f).

(2) Section 60.44b(g).

(3) Section 60.49b(a)(4).

(h) Affected facilities which meet the applicability requirements under subpart Eb (Standards of performance for municipal waste combustors; §60.50b) are not subject to this subpart.

(i) Unless and until subpart GG of this part is revised to extend the applicability of subpart GG of this part to steam generator units subject to this subpart, this subpart will continue to apply to combined cycle gas turbines that are capable of combusting more than 29 MW (100 million Btu/hour) heat input of fossil fuel in the steam generator. Only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The gas turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG of this part.)

(j) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1986 is not subject to Subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators, §60.40).

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 63 FR 49454, Sept. 16, 1998; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.41b 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.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from the fuels listed in §60.42b(a), §60.43b(a), or §60.44b(a), as applicable, during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a calendar year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility in a calendar year.

Byproduct/waste means any liquid or gaseous substance produced at chemical manufacturing plants, petroleum refineries, or pulp and paper mills (except natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil) and combusted in a steam generating unit for heat recovery or for disposal. Gaseous substances with carbon dioxide levels greater than 50 percent or carbon monoxide levels greater than 10 percent are not byproduct/waste for the purpose of this subpart.

Chemical manufacturing plants means industrial plants which are classified by the Department of Commerce under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 28.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a, Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank (IBR—see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any byproduct of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent, by weight, and a heating value less than 13,900 kJ/kg (6,000 Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source, such as a gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., provides exhaust gas to a heat recovery steam generating unit.

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) technology, dry FGD technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oils that contain 0.05 weight percent nitrogen or less and comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396—78, 89, 90, 92, 96, or 98, Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a sulfur dioxide control system that is located downstream of the steam generating unit and removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline slurries or solutions used in dry flue gas desulfurization technology include but are not limited to lime and sodium.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source, such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a heat recovery steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any sulfur dioxide control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the facility has applied to the Administrator and received approval to operate as an emerging technology under §60.49b(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means combustion of fuel in a bed or series of beds (including but not limited to bubbling bed units and circulating bed units) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) in which these materials are forced upward by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Full capacity means operation of the steam generating unit at 90 percent or more of the maximum steady-state design heat input capacity.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Heat release rate means the steam generating unit design heat input capacity (in MW or Btu/hour) divided by the furnace volume (in cubic meters or cubic feet); the furnace volume is that volume bounded by the front furnace wall where the burner is located, the furnace side waterwall, and extending to the level just below or in front of the first row of convection pass tubes.

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

High heat release rate means a heat release rate greater than $730,000 \text{ J/sec-m}^3$ ($70,000 \text{ Btu/hour-ft}^3$).

Lignite means a type of coal classified as lignite A or lignite B by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388—77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a, Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank (IBR—see §60.17).

Low heat release rate means a heat release rate of $730,000 \text{ J/sec-m}^3$ ($70,000 \text{ Btu/hour-ft}^3$) or less.

Mass-feed stoker steam generating unit means a steam generating unit where solid fuel is introduced directly into a retort or is fed directly onto a grate where it is combusted.

Maximum heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel on a steady state basis, as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Municipal-type solid waste means refuse, more than 50 percent of which is waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustible materials, and noncombustible materials such as glass and rock.

Natural gas means (1) a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or (2) liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835–82, 86, 87, 91, or 97, "Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases" (IBR—see §60.17).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate and residual oil.

Petroleum refinery means industrial plants as classified by the Department of Commerce under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 29.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical sulfur dioxide emissions (ng/J, lb/million Btu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Pulp and paper mills means industrial plants which are classified by the Department of Commerce under North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 322 or Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 26.

Pulverized coal-fired steam generating unit means a steam generating unit in which pulverized coal is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the steam generating unit where it is fired in suspension. This includes both conventional pulverized coal-fired and micropulverized coal-fired steam generating units.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil numbers 1 and 2 that have a nitrogen content greater than 0.05 weight percent, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–78, Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils (IBR—see §60.17).

Spreader stoker steam generating unit means a steam generating unit in which solid fuel is introduced to the combustion zone by a mechanism that throws the fuel onto a grate from above. Combustion takes place both in suspension and on the grate.

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel or byproduct/waste to produce steam or to heat water or any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any municipal-type solid waste incinerator with a heat recovery steam generating unit or any steam generating unit that combusts fuel and is part of a cogeneration system or a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as they are defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Very low sulfur oil means an oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur or that, when combusted without sulfur dioxide emission control, has a sulfur dioxide emission rate equal to or less than 215 ng/J (0.5 lb/million Btu) heat input.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means a sulfur dioxide control system that is located downstream of the steam generating unit and removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gas with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition applies to devices where the aqueous liquid material product of this contact is subsequently converted to other forms. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization technology include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including, but not limited to, sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51819, Dec. 18, 1989; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000; 66 FR 49834, Oct. 1, 2001]

§ 60.42b Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (j) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal or oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 10 percent (0.10) of the potential sulfur dioxide emission rate (90 percent reduction) and that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of the emission limit determined according to the following formula:

$$E_s = (K_a H_a + K_b H_b) / (H_a + H_b)$$

where:

E_s is the sulfur dioxide emission limit, in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input,

K_a is 520 ng/J (or 1.2 lb/million Btu),

K_b is 340 ng/J (or 0.80 lb/million Btu),

H_a is the heat input from the combustion of coal, in J (million Btu),

H_b is the heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (million Btu).

Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other fuels or heat input to the affected facility from exhaust gases from another source, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 20 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission rate (80 percent reduction) and that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal or oil is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to paragraph (a) or (d) of this section, as applicable.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal or oil, either alone or in combination with any other fuel, and that uses an emerging technology for the control of sulfur dioxide emissions, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 50 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission rate (50 percent reduction) and that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of the emission limit determined according to the following formula:

$$E_s = (K_c H_c + K_d H_d) / (H_c + H_d)$$

where:

E_s is the sulfur dioxide emission limit, expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input,

K_c is 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu),

K_d is 170 ng/J (0.40 lb/million Btu),

H_c is the heat input from the combustion of coal, J (million Btu),

H_d is the heat input from the combustion of oil, J (million Btu).

Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other fuels, or from the heat input to the affected facility from exhaust gases from another source, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(d) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility listed in paragraphs (d) (1), (2), or (3) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal, or 215 ng/J (0.5 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts oil other than very low sulfur oil. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (d)(1), (2), or (3).

(1) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity factor for coal and oil of 30 percent (0.30) or less and are subject to a Federally enforceable permit limiting the operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal and oil of 30 percent (0.30) or less;

(2) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area; or

(3) Affected facilities combusting coal or oil, alone or in combination with any other fuel, in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat input to the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal and oil in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat input to the steam generating unit is from the exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, compliance with the emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and/or percent reduction requirements under this section are determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section is determined on a 24-hour average basis for affected facilities that (1) have a Federally enforceable permit limiting the annual capacity factor for oil to 10 percent or less, (2) combust only very low sulfur oil, and (3) do not combust any other fuel.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, the sulfur dioxide emission limits and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(h) Reductions in the potential sulfur dioxide emission rate through fuel pretreatment are not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (c) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent or greater reduction in potential sulfur dioxide emissions and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without combustion or post combustion sulfur dioxide control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(i) An affected facility subject to paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section may combust very low sulfur oil or natural gas when the sulfur dioxide control system is not being operated because of malfunction or maintenance of the sulfur dioxide control system.

(j) Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities combusting only very low sulfur oil. The owner or operator of an affected facility combusting very low sulfur oil shall demonstrate that the oil meets the definition of very low sulfur oil by: (1) Following the performance testing procedures as described in §60.45b(c) or §60.45b(d), and following the

monitoring procedures as described in §60.47b(a) or §60.47b(b) to determine sulfur dioxide emission rate or fuel oil sulfur content; or (2) maintaining fuel receipts as described in §60.49b(r).

54 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51819, Dec. 18, 1989; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.43b Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility which combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/million Btu) heat input,

(i) If the affected facility combusts only coal, or

(ii) If the affected facility combusts coal and other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal and other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10) and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(3) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal or coal and other fuels and

(i) Has an annual capacity factor for coal or coal and other fuels of 30 percent (0.30) or less,

(ii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less,

(iii) Has a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for coal or coal and other solid fuels, and

(iv) Construction of the affected facility commenced after June 19, 1984, and before November 25, 1986.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil (or mixtures of oil with other fuels) and uses a conventional or emerging technology to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/million Btu) heat input.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts wood, or wood with other fuels, except coal, shall cause to be discharged from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor greater than 30 percent (0.30) for wood.

(2) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input if

(i) The affected facility has an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for wood,

(ii) Is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for wood, and

(iii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts municipal-type solid waste or mixtures of municipal-type solid waste with other fuels, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/million Btu) heat input,

(i) If the affected facility combusts only municipal-type solid waste, or

(ii) If the affected facility combusts municipal-type solid waste and other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input if the affected facility combusts municipal-type solid waste or municipal-type solid waste and other fuels; and

(i) Has an annual capacity factor for municipal-type solid waste and other fuels of 30 percent (0.30) or less,

(ii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less,

(iii) Has a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) for municipal-type solid waste, or municipal-type solid waste and other fuels, and

(iv) Construction of the affected facility commenced after June 19, 1984, but before November 25, 1986.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the annual capacity factor is determined by dividing the actual heat input to the steam generating unit during the calendar year from the combustion of coal, wood, or municipal-type solid waste, and other fuels, as applicable, by the potential heat input to the steam generating unit if the steam generating unit had been operated for 8,760 hours at the maximum design heat input capacity.

(f) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, wood, or mixtures of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

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

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51819, Dec. 18, 1989; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.44b Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (k) and (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to the provisions of this section and that combusts only coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO₂) in excess of the following emission limits:

	Nitrogen oxide emission limits ng/J (lb/million Btu) (expressed as NO ₂) heat input
Fuel/Steam generating unit type	

(1) Natural gas and distillate oil, except (4):	
(i) Low heat release rate.....	43 (0.10)
(ii) High heat release rate.....	86 (0.20)
(2) Residual oil:	
(i) Low heat release rate.....	130 (0.30)
(ii) High heat release rate.....	170 (0.40)
(3) Coal:	
(i) Mass-feed stoker.....	210 (0.50)
(ii) Spreader stoker and fluidized bed combustion....	260 (0.60)
(iii) Pulverized coal.....	300 (0.70)
(iv) Lignite, except (v).....	260 (0.60)
(v) Lignite mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana and combusted in a slag tap furnace.....	340 (0.80)
(vi) Coal-derived synthetic fuels.....	210 (0.50)
(4) Duct burner used in a combined cycle system:	
(i) Natural gas and distillate oil.....	86 (0.20)
(ii) Residual oil.....	170 (0.40)

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (k) and (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts mixtures of coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain nitrogen oxides in excess of a limit determined by the use of the following formula:

$$E_n = [(EL_{g0} H_{g0}) + (EL_{r0} H_{r0}) + (EL_c H_c)] / (H_{g0} + H_{r0} + H_c)$$

where:

E_n is the nitrogen oxides emission limit (expressed as NO_2), ng/J (lb/million Btu)

EL_{g0} is the appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(1) for combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

H_{g0} is the heat input from combustion of natural gas or distillate oil,

EL_{r0} is the appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(2) for combustion of residual oil,

H_{r0} is the heat input from combustion of residual oil,

EL_c is the appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(3) for combustion of coal, and

H_c is the heat input from combustion of coal.

(c) Except as provided under paragraph (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts coal or oil, or a mixture of these fuels with natural gas, and wood, municipal-type solid waste, or any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain nitrogen oxides in excess of the emission limit for the coal or oil, or mixtures of these fuels with natural gas combusted in the affected facility, as determined pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for coal or oil, or mixture of these fuels with natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less for coal, oil, or a mixture of these fuels with natural gas.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts natural gas with wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other solid fuel, except coal, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain nitrogen oxides in excess of 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/million Btu) heat input unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less for natural gas.

(e) Except as provided under paragraph (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts coal, oil, or natural gas with byproduct/waste shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain nitrogen oxides in excess of the emission limit determined by the following formula unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for coal, oil, and natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less:

$$E_n = [(EL_{go} H_{go}) + (EL_{ro} H_{ro}) + (EL_c H_c)] / (H_{go} + H_{ro} + H_c)$$

where:

E_n is the nitrogen oxides emission limit (expressed as NO_2), ng/J (lb/million Btu)

EL_{go} is the appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(1) for combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

H_{go} is the heat input from combustion of natural gas, distillate oil and gaseous byproduct/waste, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

EL_{ro} is the appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(2) for combustion of residual oil, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

H_{ro} is the heat input from combustion of residual oil and/or liquid byproduct/waste.

EL_c is the appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(3) for combustion of coal, and

H_c is the heat input from combustion of coal.

(f) Any owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil may petition the Administrator within 180 days of the initial startup of the affected facility to establish a nitrogen oxides emission limit which shall apply specifically to that affected facility when the byproduct/waste is combusted. The petition shall include sufficient and appropriate data, as determined by the Administrator, such as nitrogen oxides emissions from the affected facility, waste composition (including nitrogen content), and combustion conditions to allow the Administrator to confirm that the affected facility is unable to comply with the emission limits in paragraph (e) of this section and to determine the appropriate emission limit for the affected facility.

(1) Any owner or operator of an affected facility petitioning for a facility-specific nitrogen oxides emission limit under this section shall:

(i) Demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for natural gas and distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, as appropriate, by conducting a 30-day performance test as provided in §60.46b(e). During the performance test only natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil shall be combusted in the affected facility; and

(ii) Demonstrate that the affected facility is unable to comply with the emission limits for natural gas and distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, as appropriate, when gaseous or liquid byproduct/waste is combusted in the affected facility under the same conditions and using the same technological system of emission reduction applied when demonstrating compliance under paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) The nitrogen oxides emission limits for natural gas or distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, as appropriate, shall be applicable to the affected facility until and unless the petition is approved by the Administrator. If the petition is approved by the Administrator, a facility-specific nitrogen oxides emission limit will be established at the nitrogen oxides emission level achievable when the affected facility is combusting oil or natural gas and byproduct/waste in a manner that the Administrator determines to be consistent with minimizing nitrogen oxides emissions.

(g) Any owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts hazardous waste (as defined by 40 CFR part 261 or 40 CFR part 761) with natural gas or oil may petition the Administrator within 180 days of the initial startup of the affected facility for a waiver from compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit which applies specifically to that affected facility. The petition must include sufficient and appropriate data, as determined by the Administrator, on nitrogen oxides emissions from the affected facility, waste destruction efficiencies, waste composition (including nitrogen content), the quantity of specific wastes to be combusted and combustion conditions to allow the Administrator to determine if the affected facility is able to comply with the nitrogen oxides emission limits required by this section. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall demonstrate that when hazardous waste is combusted in the affected facility, thermal destruction efficiency requirements for hazardous waste specified in an applicable federally enforceable requirement preclude compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limits of this section. The nitrogen oxides emission limits for natural gas or distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, as appropriate, are applicable to the affected facility until and unless the petition is approved by the Administrator. (See 40 CFR 761.70 for regulations applicable to the incineration of materials containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's).)

(h) For purposes of paragraph (i) of this section, the nitrogen oxide standards under this section apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (j) of this section, compliance with the emission limits under this section is determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(j) Compliance with the emission limits under this section is determined on a 24-hour average basis for the initial performance test and on a 3-hour average basis for subsequent performance tests for any affected facilities that:

(1) Combust, alone or in combination, only natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less;

(2) Have a combined annual capacity factor of 10 percent or less for natural gas, distillate oil, and residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less; and

(3) Are subject to a Federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to the firing of natural gas, distillate oil, and/or residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less and limiting operation of the affected facility to a combined annual capacity factor of 10 percent or less for natural gas, distillate oil, and residual oil and a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less.

(k) Affected facilities that meet the criteria described in paragraphs (j) (1), (2), and (3) of this section, and that have a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less, are not subject to the nitrogen oxides emission limits under this section.

(l) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility which commenced construction or reconstruction after July 9, 1997 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO₂) in excess of the following limits:

(1) If the affected facility combusts coal, oil, or natural gas, or a mixture of these fuels, or with any other fuels: A limit of 86 ng/J_I (0.20 lb/million Btu) heat input unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for coal, oil, and natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less for coal, oil, and natural gas; or

(2) If the affected facility has a low heat release rate and combusts natural gas or distillate oil in excess of 30 percent of the heat input from the combustion of all fuels, a limit determined by use of the following formula:

$$E_n = [(0.10 * H_{go}) + (0.20 * H_r)] / (H_{go} + H_r)$$

Where:

E_n is the NO_x emission limit, (lb/million Btu),

H_{go} is the heat input from combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, and

H_r is the heat input from combustion of any other fuel.

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51825, Dec. 18, 1989; 63 FR 49454, Sept. 16, 1998; 66 FR 42610, Aug. 14, 2001]

§ 60.45b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) The sulfur dioxide emission standards under §60.42b apply at all times.

(b) In conducting the performance tests required under §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the methods and procedures in appendix A of this part or the methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests to determine compliance with the percent of potential sulfur dioxide emission rate (% P_s) and the sulfur dioxide emission rate (E_s) pursuant to §60.42b following the procedures listed below, except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) The initial performance test shall be conducted over the first 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility.

(2) If only coal or only oil is combusted, the following procedures are used:

(i) The procedures in Method 19 are used to determine the hourly sulfur dioxide emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the continuous emission monitoring system of §60.47b (a) or (b).

(ii) The percent of potential sulfur dioxide emission rate ($\% P_s$) emitted to the atmosphere is computed using the following formula:

$$\% P_s = 100 (1 - \% R_g / 100)(1 - \% R_f / 100)$$

where:

$\% R_g$ is the sulfur dioxide removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19, in percent.

$\% R_f$ is the sulfur dioxide removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19, in percent.

(3) If coal or oil is combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (c)(2) of this section are used, except as provided in the following:

(i) An adjusted hourly sulfur dioxide emission rate (E_{ho}°) is used in Equation 19-19 of Method 19 to compute an adjusted 30-day average emission rate (E_{ao}°). The E_{ho} is computed using the following formula:

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

where:

E_{ho}° is the adjusted hourly sulfur dioxide emission rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

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

E_w is the sulfur dioxide concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by the fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19, ng/J (lb/million Btu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted.

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

(ii) To compute the percent of potential sulfur dioxide emission rate ($\% P_s$), an adjusted $\% R_g$ ($\% R_g^{\circ}$) is computed from the adjusted E_{ao}° from paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section and an adjusted average sulfur dioxide inlet rate (E_{ai}°) using the following formula:

$$\% R_g^{\circ} = 100 (1.0 - E_{ao}^{\circ} / E_{ai}^{\circ})$$

To compute E_{ai}° , an adjusted hourly sulfur dioxide inlet rate (E_{hi}°) is used. The E_{hi}° is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hi}^{\circ} = [E_{hi} - E_w(1 - X_k)] / X_k$$

where:

E_{hi}° is the adjusted hourly sulfur dioxide inlet rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

E_{hi} is the hourly sulfur dioxide inlet rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(3) of this section does not have to measure parameters E_w or X_k if the owner or operator elects to assume that $X_k=1.0$. Owners or operators of affected facilities who assume $X_k=1.0$ shall

(i) Determine % P_s following the procedures in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, and

(ii) Sulfur dioxide emissions (E_s) are considered to be in compliance with sulfur dioxide emission limits under §60.42b.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of §60.42b(d) does not have to measure parameters E_w or X_k under paragraph (b)(3) of this section if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure sulfur dioxide emission rates of the coal or oil following the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (j), the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only very low sulfur oil, has an annual capacity factor for oil of 10 percent (0.10) or less, and is subject to a Federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for oil of 10 percent (0.10) or less shall:

(1) Conduct the initial performance test over 24 consecutive steam generating unit operating hours at full load;

(2) Determine compliance with the standards after the initial performance test based on the arithmetic average of the hourly emissions data during each steam generating unit operating day if a continuous emission measurement system (CEMS) is used, or based on a daily average if Method 6B or fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 are used.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to §60.42b(d)(1) shall demonstrate the maximum design capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the facility at maximum capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration will be made during the initial performance test and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design capacity provided by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the capacity utilization rate for the affected facility, otherwise the maximum design capacity provided by the manufacturer is used.

(f) For the initial performance test required under §60.8, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limits and percent reduction requirements under §60.42b is based on the average emission rates and the average percent reduction for sulfur dioxide for the first 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days, except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section. The initial performance test is the only test for which at least 30 days prior notice is required unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. The initial performance test is to be scheduled so that the first steam generating unit-operating day of the 30 successive steam generating unit operating days is completed within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility. The boiler load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design load, but must be representative of future operating conditions and include at least one 24-hour period at full load.

(g) After the initial performance test required under §60.8, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limits and percent reduction requirements under §60.42b is based on the average emission rates and the average percent reduction for sulfur dioxide for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days, except as provided under paragraph (d). A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day after the initial performance test, and a new 30-day average emission rate and percent reduction for sulfur dioxide are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(h) Except as provided under paragraph (i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid sulfur dioxide emissions data in calculating % P_s and E_{ho} under paragraph (c), of this section whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46b are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid sulfur dioxides emission data collected during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, shall be used in calculating % P_s and E_{ho} pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(i) During periods of malfunction or maintenance of the sulfur dioxide control systems when oil is combusted as provided under §60.42b(i), emission data are not used to calculate % P_s or E_s under §60.42b (a), (b) or (c), however, the emissions data are used to determine compliance with the emission limit under §60.42b(i).

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts very low sulfur oil is not subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of this section if the owner or operator obtains fuel receipts as described in §60.49b(r).

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51820, 51825, Dec. 18, 1989]

§ 60.46b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) The particulate matter emission standards and opacity limits under §60.43b apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44b apply at all times.

(b) Compliance with the particulate matter emission standards under §60.43b shall be determined through performance testing as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

Compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44b shall be determined through performance testing under paragraph (e) or (f), or under paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section, as applicable.

(d) To determine compliance with the particulate matter emission limits and opacity limits under §60.43b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8 using the following procedures and reference methods:

(1) Method 3B is used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or Method 17.

(2) Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 shall be used to measure the concentration of particulate matter as follows:

(i) Method 5 shall be used at affected facilities without wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems; and

(ii) Method 17 may be used at facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if it is used after a wet FGD system. Do not use Method 17 after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B is to be used only after wet FGD systems.

(3) Method 1 is used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run is at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume is 1.7 dscm (60 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(4) For Method 5, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder is monitored and is maintained at 160 ± 14 °C (320 ± 25 °F).

(5) For determination of particulate matter emissions, the oxygen or carbon dioxide sample is obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, Method 5B or Method 17 by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(6) For each run using Method 5, Method 5B or Method 17, the emission rate expressed in nanograms per joule heat input is determined using:

(i) The oxygen or carbon dioxide measurements and particulate matter measurements obtained under this section,

(ii) The dry basis F factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19.

(7) Method 9 is used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits for nitrogen oxides required under §60.44b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test as required under §60.8 using the continuous system for monitoring nitrogen oxides under §60.48(b).

(1) For the initial compliance test, nitrogen oxides from the steam generating unit are monitored for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days and the 30-day average emission rate is used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44b. The 30-day average emission rate is calculated as the average of all hourly emissions data recorded by the monitoring system during the 30-day test period.

(2) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility which combusts coal or which combusts residual oil having a nitrogen content greater than 0.30 weight percent shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44b on a continuous basis through the use of a 30-day rolling average emission rate. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly nitrogen oxides emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(3) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility which has a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) and which combusts natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less shall determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides standards under §60.44b on a continuous basis through the use of a 30-day rolling average emission rate. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly nitrogen oxides emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(4) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility which has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less and which combusts natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less shall upon request determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides standards under §60.44b through the use of a 30-day performance test. During periods

when performance tests are not requested, nitrogen oxides emissions data collected pursuant to §60.48b(g)(1) or §60.48b(g)(2) are used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports, but will not be used to determine compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly nitrogen oxides emission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(5) If the owner or operator of an affected facility which combusts residual oil does not sample and analyze the residual oil for nitrogen content, as specified in §60.49b(e), the requirements of paragraph (iii) of this section apply and the provisions of paragraph (iv) of this section are inapplicable.

(f) To determine compliance with the emissions limits for NO_x required by §60.44b(a)(4) or §60.44b(l) for duct burners used in combined cycle systems, either of the procedures described in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section may be used:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test required under §60.8 as follows:

(i) The emissions rate (E) of NO_x shall be computed using Equation of 1 this section:

$$E = E_{sg} + (H_g / H_b)(E_{sg} - E_g) \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

F = emissions rate of NO_x from the duct burner, ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input

E_{sg} = combined effluent emissions rate, in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input using appropriate F-Factor as described in Method 19

H_g = heat input rate to the combustion turbine, in Joules/hour (million Btu/hour)

H_b = heat input rate to the duct burner, in Joules/hour (million Btu/hour)

E_g = emissions rate from the combustion turbine, in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input calculated using appropriate F-Factor as described in Method 19

(ii) Method 7E of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the NO_x concentrations. Method 3A or 3B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine oxygen concentration.

(iii) The owner or operator shall identify and demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction suitable methods to determine the average hourly heat input rate to the combustion turbine and the average hourly heat input rate to the affected duct burner.

(iv) Compliance with the emissions limits under §60.44b (a)(4) or §60.44b(l) is determined by the three-run average (nominal 1-hour runs) for the initial and subsequent performance tests; or

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility may elect to determine compliance on a 30-day rolling average basis by using the continuous emission monitoring system specified under §60.48b for measuring NO_x and oxygen and meet the requirements of §60.48b. The sampling site shall be located at the outlet from the steam generating unit. The NO_x emissions rate at the outlet from the steam generating unit shall constitute the NO_x emissions rate from the duct burner of the combined cycle system.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall demonstrate the maximum heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the facility at maximum capacity for 24 hours. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall determine the maximum heat input capacity using the heat loss method described in sections 5 and 7.3 of the ASME *Power Test Codes* 4.1 (see IBR §60.17(h)). This demonstration of maximum heat input capacity shall be made during the initial performance test for affected facilities that meet the criteria of §60.44b(j). It shall be made within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial start-up of each facility, for affected facilities meeting the criteria of §60.44b(k). Subsequent demonstrations may be required by the Administrator at any other time. If this demonstration indicates that the maximum heat input capacity of the affected facility is less than that stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the maximum heat input capacity determined during this demonstration shall be used to determine the capacity utilization rate for the affected facility. Otherwise, the maximum heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer is used.

(h) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) that has a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) shall:

(1) Conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8 over a minimum of 24 consecutive steam generating unit operating hours at maximum heat input capacity to demonstrate compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44b using Method 7, 7A, 7E, or other approved reference methods; and

(2) Conduct subsequent performance tests once per calendar year or every 400 hours of operation (whichever comes first) to demonstrate compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission standards under §60.44b over a minimum of 3 consecutive steam generating unit operating hours at maximum heat input capacity using Method 7, 7A, 7E, or other approved reference methods.

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51820, 51825, Dec. 18, 1989; 55 FR 18876, May 7, 1990; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000; 66 FR 18553, Apr. 10, 2001]

§ 60.47b Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (f) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the sulfur dioxide standards under §60.42b shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for measuring sulfur dioxide concentrations and either oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations and shall record the output of the systems. The sulfur dioxide and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations shall both be monitored at the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device.

(b) As an alternative to operating CEMS as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average sulfur dioxide emissions and percent reduction by:

(1) Collecting coal or oil samples in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzing them for sulfur and heat content according to Method 19. Method 19 provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average sulfur dioxide input rate, or

(2) Measuring sulfur dioxide according to Method 6B at the inlet or outlet to the sulfur dioxide control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in section 3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2. Method 6B, Method 6A, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 or 3B or Methods 6C and 3A are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification

test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent.

(3) A daily sulfur dioxide emission rate, E_D , shall be determined using the procedure described in Method 6A, section 7.6.2 (Equation 6A-8) and stated in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input.

(4) The mean 30-day emission rate is calculated using the daily measured values in ng/J (lb/million Btu) for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days using equation 19-20 of Method 19.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The 1-hour average sulfur dioxide emission rates measured by the CEMS required by paragraph (a) of this section and required under §60.13(h) is expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input and is used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42b. Each 1-hour average sulfur dioxide emission rate must be based on more than 30 minutes of steam generating unit operation and include at least 2 data points with each representing a 15-minute period. Hourly sulfur dioxide emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(e) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 (appendix B).

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 (appendix F).

(3) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, alone or in combination with other fuels, the span value of the sulfur dioxide CEMS at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the CEMS at the outlet to the sulfur dioxide control device is 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the fuel combusted.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts very low sulfur oil is not subject to the emission monitoring requirements of this section if the owner or operator obtains fuel receipts as described in §60.49b(r).

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51820, Dec. 18, 1989; 55 FR 5212, Feb. 14, 1990; 55 FR 18876, May 7, 1990]

§ 60.48b Emission monitoring for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity standard under §60.43b shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall comply with either paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system, and record the output of the system, for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere; or

(2) If the owner or operator has installed a nitrogen oxides emission rate continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to meet the requirements of part 75 of this chapter and is continuing to meet the ongoing requirements of part 75 of this chapter, that CEMS may be used to meet the requirements of this section, except that the owner or operator shall also meet the requirements of §60.49b. Data reported to meet the requirements of §60.49b shall not include data substituted using the missing data procedures in subpart D of part 75 of this chapter, nor shall the data have been bias adjusted according to the procedures of part 75 of this chapter.

(c) The continuous monitoring systems required under paragraph (b) of this section shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(d) The 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission rates measured by the continuous nitrogen oxides monitor required by paragraph (b) of this section and required under §60.13(h) shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.44b. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(b). At least 2 data points must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.

(e) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal, wood or municipal-type solid waste, the span value for a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(2) For affected facilities combusting coal, oil, or natural gas, the span value for nitrogen oxides is determined as follows:

Fuel	Span values for nitrogen oxides (PPM)
Natural gas.....	500
Oil.....	500
Coal.....	1,000
Mixtures.....	$500(x+y) + 1,000z$

where:

x is the fraction of total heat input derived from natural gas,

y is the fraction of total heat input derived from oil, and

z is the fraction of total heat input derived from coal.

(3) All span values computed under paragraph (e)(2) of this section for combusting mixtures of regulated fuels are rounded to the nearest 500 ppm.

When nitrogen oxides emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7, Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less, and which has an annual capacity factor for residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less, natural gas, distillate oil, or any mixture of these fuels, greater than 10 percent (0.10) shall:

(1) Comply with the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3), and (f) of this section, or

(2) Monitor steam generating unit operating conditions and predict nitrogen oxides emission rates as specified in a plan submitted pursuant to §60.49b(c).

(h) The owner or operator of a duct burner, as described in §60.41b, which is subject to the NO_x standards of §60.44b(a)(4) or §60.44b(l) is not required to install or operate a continuous emissions monitoring system to measure NO_x emissions.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) is not required to install or operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions.

2 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51825, Dec. 18, 1989; 63 FR 49455, Sept. 16, 1998; 66 FR 18553, Apr. 10, 2001]

§ 60.49b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of initial startup, as provided by §60.7. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of the fuels to be combusted in the affected facility,

(2) If applicable, a copy of any Federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §§60.42b(d)(1), 60.43b(a)(2), (a)(3)(iii), (c)(2)(ii), (d)(2)(iii), 60.44b(c), (d), (e), (i), (j), (k), 60.45b(d), (g), 60.46b(h), or 60.48b(i),

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired, and,

(4) Notification that an emerging technology will be used for controlling emissions of sulfur dioxide. The Administrator will examine the description of the emerging technology and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device.

The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42b(a) unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and/or nitrogen oxides emission limits under §§60.42b, 60.43b, and 60.44b shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial performance test and the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B. The owner or operator of each affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator the maximum heat input capacity data from the demonstration of the maximum heat input capacity of the affected facility.

(c) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides standard of §60.44b who seeks to demonstrate compliance with those standards through the monitoring of steam generating unit operating conditions under the provisions of §60.48b(g)(2) shall submit to the Administrator for approval a plan that identifies the operating conditions to be monitored under §60.48b(g)(2) and the records to be maintained under §60.49b(j). This plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval within 360 days of the initial startup of the affected facility. The plan shall:

(1) Identify the specific operating conditions to be monitored and the relationship between these operating conditions and nitrogen oxides emission rates (i.e., ng/J or lbs/million Btu heat input). Steam generating unit operating conditions include, but are not limited to, the degree of staged combustion (i.e., the ratio of primary air to secondary and/or tertiary air) and the level of excess air (i.e., flue gas oxygen level);

(2) Include the data and information that the owner or operator used to identify the relationship between nitrogen oxides emission rates and these operating conditions;

(3) Identify how these operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, will be monitored under §60.48b(g) on an hourly basis by the owner or operator during the period of operation of the affected facility; the quality assurance procedures or practices that will be employed to ensure that the data generated by monitoring these operating conditions will be representative and accurate; and the type and format of the records of these operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, that will be maintained by the owner or operator under §60.49b(j).

If the plan is approved, the owner or operator shall maintain records of predicted nitrogen oxide emission rates and the monitored operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, identified in the plan.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for coal, distillate oil, residual oil, natural gas, wood, and municipal-type solid waste for the reporting period. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of each calendar month.

(e) For an affected facility that combusts residual oil and meets the criteria under §§60.46b(e)(4), 60.44b (j), or (k), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the nitrogen content of the residual oil combusted in the affected facility and calculate the average fuel nitrogen content for the reporting period. The nitrogen content shall be determined using ASTM Method D3431–80, Test Method for Trace Nitrogen in Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons (IBR-see §60.17), or fuel suppliers. If residual oil blends are being combusted, fuel nitrogen specifications may be prorated based on the ratio of residual oils of different nitrogen content in the fuel blend.

(f) For facilities subject to the opacity standard under §60.43b, the owner or operator shall maintain records of opacity.

(g) Except as provided under paragraph (p) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the nitrogen oxides standards under §60.44b shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

(1) Calendar date.

(2) The average hourly nitrogen oxides emission rates (expressed as NO₂) (ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input) measured or predicted.

(3) The 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates (ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input) calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from the measured or predicted hourly nitrogen oxide emission rates for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average nitrogen oxides emission rates are in excess of the nitrogen oxides emissions standards under §60.44b, with the reasons for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant data have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

(6) Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data.

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

(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system.

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

(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1.

(h) The owner or operator of any affected facility in any category listed in paragraphs (h) (1) or (2) of this section is required to submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions which occurred during the reporting period.

(1) Any affected facility subject to the opacity standards under §60.43b(e) or to the operating parameter monitoring requirements under §60.13(i)(1).

(2) Any affected facility that is subject to the nitrogen oxides standard of §60.44b, and that

(i) Combusts natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.3 weight percent or less, or

(ii) Has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 million Btu/hour) or less and is required to monitor nitrogen oxides emissions on a continuous basis under §60.48b(g)(1) or steam generating unit operating conditions under §60.48b(g)(2).

(3) For the purpose of §60.43b, excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standards under §60.43b(f).

(4) For purposes of §60.48b(g)(1), excess emissions are defined as any calculated 30-day rolling average nitrogen oxides emission rate, as determined under §60.46b(e), which exceeds the applicable emission limits in §60.44b.

(i) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the continuous monitoring requirements for nitrogen oxides under §60.48(b) shall submit reports containing the information recorded under paragraph (g) of this section.

(j) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the sulfur dioxide standards under §60.42b shall submit reports.

(k) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b and the reporting requirement in paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average sulfur dioxide emission rate (ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input) measured during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days that coal or oil was combusted and for which sulfur dioxide or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in the steam generating unit operating day; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and description of corrective action taken.

(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and description of corrective action taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

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

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

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

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

(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1.

(11) The annual capacity factor of each fired as provided under paragraph (d) of this section.

(l) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b(d) and the reporting requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

- (1) Calendar dates when the facility was in operation during the reporting period;
- (2) The 24-hour average sulfur dioxide emission rate measured for each steam generating unit operating during the reporting period that coal or oil was combusted, ending in the last 24-hour period in the quarter; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken;
- (3) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days that coal or oil was combusted for which sulfur dioxide or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and description of corrective action taken.
- (4) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and description of corrective action taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.
- (5) Identification of "F" factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.
- (6) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods.
- (7) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the CEMS.
- (8) Description of any modifications to the CEMS which could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3.
- (9) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, procedure 1.
- (m) For each affected facility subject to the sulfur dioxide standards under §60.42(b) for which the minimum amount of data required under §60.47b(f) were not obtained during the reporting period, the following information is reported to the Administrator in addition to that required under paragraph (k) of this section:
 - (1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates and inlet emission rates.
 - (2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates and inlet emission rates, as determined in Method 19, section 7.
 - (3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate, as calculated in Method 19, section 7.
 - (4) The ratio of the lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate and the allowable emission rate, as determined in Method 19, section 7.
- (n) If a percent removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment (i.e., % R_f) is used to determine the overall percent reduction (i.e., % R_o) under §60.45b, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement with the report.
 - (1) Indicating what removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment (i.e., % R_f) was credited during the reporting period;

(2) Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pre-treated fuel shipment was received during the reporting period, the name and location of the fuel pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the reporting period.

(3) Documenting the transport of the fuel from the fuel pretreatment facility to the steam generating unit.

(4) Including a signed statement from the owner or operator of the fuel pretreatment facility certifying that the percent removal efficiency achieved by fuel pretreatment was determined in accordance with the provisions of Method 19 (appendix A) and listing the heat content and sulfur content of each fuel before and after fuel pretreatment.

(o) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(p) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or (k) shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

(1) Calendar date,

(2) The number of hours of operation, and

(3) A record of the hourly steam load.

(q) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator a report containing:

(1) The annual capacity factor over the previous 12 months;

(2) The average fuel nitrogen content during the reporting period, if residual oil was fired; and

(3) If the affected facility meets the criteria described in §60.44b(j), the results of any nitrogen oxides emission tests required during the reporting period, the hours of operation during the reporting period, and the hours of operation since the last nitrogen oxides emission test.

(r) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to demonstrate that the affected facility combusts only very low sulfur oil under §60.42b(j)(2) shall obtain and maintain at the affected facility fuel receipts from the fuel supplier which certify that the oil meets the definition of distillate oil as defined in §60.41b. For the purposes of this section, the oil need not meet the fuel nitrogen content specification in the definition of distillate oil. Reports shall be submitted to the Administrator certifying that only very low sulfur oil meeting this definition was combusted in the affected facility during the reporting period.

(s) Facility specific nitrogen oxides standard for Cytex Industries Fortier Plant's C.AOG incinerator located in Westwego, Louisiana:

(1) *Definitions.*

Oxidation zone is defined as the portion of the C.AOG incinerator that extends from the inlet of the oxidizing zone combustion air to the outlet gas stack.

Reducing zone is defined as the portion of the C.AOG incinerator that extends from the burner section to the inlet of the oxidizing zone combustion air.

Total inlet air is defined as the total amount of air introduced into the C.AOG incinerator for combustion of natural gas and chemical by-product waste and is equal to the sum of the air flow into the reducing zone and the air flow into the oxidation zone.

(2) *Standard for nitrogen oxides.* (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When natural gas and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit is 289 ng/J (0.67 lb/million Btu) and a maximum of 81 percent of the total inlet air provided for combustion shall be provided to the reducing zone of the C.AOG incinerator.

(3) *Emission monitoring.* (i) The percent of total inlet air provided to the reducing zone shall be determined at least every 15 minutes by measuring the air flow of all the air entering the reducing zone and the air flow of all the air entering the oxidation zone, and compliance with the percentage of total inlet air that is provided to the reducing zone shall be determined on a 3-hour average basis.

(ii) The nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for nitrogen oxides in §60.46b(i).

(iii) The monitoring of the nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(4) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.* (i) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by paragraph (i) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (a)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(t) Facility-specific nitrogen oxides standard for Rohm and Haas Kentucky Incorporated's Boiler No. 100 located in Louisville, Kentucky:

(1) *Definitions.*

Air ratio control damper is defined as the part of the low nitrogen oxides burner that is adjusted to control the split of total combustion air delivered to the reducing and oxidation portions of the combustion flame.

Flue gas recirculation line is defined as the part of Boiler No. 100 that recirculates a portion of the boiler flue gas back into the combustion air.

(2) *Standard for nitrogen oxides.* (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When fossil fuel and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit is 473 ng/J (1.1 lb/million Btu), and the air ratio control damper tee handle shall be at a minimum

of 5 inches (12.7 centimeters) out of the boiler, and the flue gas recirculation line shall be operated at a minimum of 10 percent open as indicated by its valve opening position indicator.

(3) *Emission monitoring for nitrogen oxides.* (i) The air ratio control damper tee handle setting and the flue gas recirculation line valve opening position indicator setting shall be recorded during each 8-hour operating shift.

(ii) The nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for nitrogen oxides in §60.46b.

(iii) The monitoring of the nitrogen oxides emission limit shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(4) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.* (i) The owner or operator of Boiler No. 100 shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by §60.49b(i).

(ii) The owner or operator of Boiler No. 100 shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (b)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner or operator of Boiler No. 100 shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of §60.49b.

(u) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* (1) This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site") and only to the natural gas-fired boilers installed as part of the powerhouse conversion required pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454(g). The requirements of this paragraph shall apply, and the requirements of §§60.40b through 60.49b(t) shall not apply, to the natural gas-fired boilers installed pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454(g).

(i) The site shall equip the natural gas-fired boilers with low nitrogen oxide (NO_x) technology.

(ii) The site shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring and recording system for measuring NO_x emissions discharged to the atmosphere and opacity using a continuous emissions monitoring system or a predictive emissions monitoring system.

(iii) Within 180 days of the completion of the powerhouse conversion, as required by 40 CFR 52.2454, the site shall perform a stack test to quantify criteria pollutant emissions.

(2) [Reserved]

(v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may submit electronic quarterly reports for SO₂ and/or NO_x and/or opacity in lieu of submitting the written reports required under paragraphs (h), (i), (j), (k) or (l) of this section. The format of each quarterly electronic report shall be coordinated with the permitting authority. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the owner or operator, indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of this subpart was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the owner or operator shall coordinate with the permitting authority to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

(w) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each 6 month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

(x) Facility-specific nitrogen oxides standard for Weyerhaeuser Company's No. 2 Power Boiler located in New Bern, North Carolina:

Standard for nitrogen oxides. (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When fossil fuel and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the nitrogen oxides emission limit is 215 ng/J (0.5 lb/million Btu).

(2) *Emission monitoring for nitrogen oxides.* (i) The nitrogen oxides emissions shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for nitrogen oxides in §60.46b.

(ii) The monitoring of the nitrogen oxides emissions shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(3) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.* (i) The owner or operator of the No. 2 Power Boiler shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (x)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by §60.49b(i).

(ii) The owner or operator of the No. 2 Power Boiler shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (x)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner or operator of the No. 2 Power Boiler shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of §60.49b.

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51820, 51825, Dec. 18, 1989; 60 FR 28062, May 30, 1995; 61 FR 14031, Mar. 29, 1996; 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997; 63 FR 49455, Sept. 16, 1998; 64 FR 7464, Feb. 12, 1999; 65 FR 13243, Mar. 13, 2000; 69 FR 40773, July 7, 2004]

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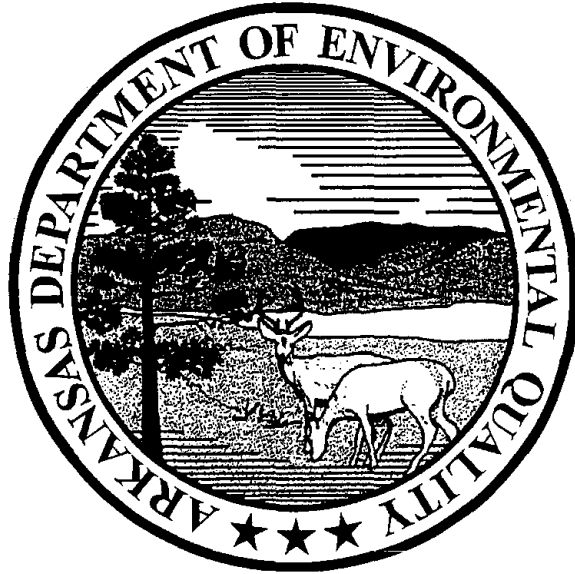
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Last updated: June 8, 2005

Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill
Permit No.: 0287-AOP-R4
AFIN: 41-00002

Appendix B Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Conditions

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality



CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS CONDITIONS

Revised August 2004

PREAMBLE

These conditions are intended to outline the requirements for facilities required to operate Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems/Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems (CEMS)/(COMS). Generally there are three types of sources required to operate CEMS/COMS:

1. CEMS/COMS required by 40 CFR Part 60 or 63,
2. CEMS required by 40 CFR Part 75,
3. CEMS/COMS required by ADEQ permit for reasons other than Part 60, 63 or 75.

These CEMS/COMS conditions are not intended to supercede Part 60, 63 or 75 requirements.

- Only CEMS/COMS in the third category (those required by ADEQ permit for reasons other than Part 60, 63 or 75) shall comply with SECTION II, MONITORING REQUIREMENTS and SECTION IV, QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL.
- All CEMS/COMS shall comply with Section III, NOTIFICATION AND RECORDKEEPING.

SECTION I

DEFINITIONS

Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) - The total equipment required for the determination of a gas concentration and/or emission rate so as to include sampling, analysis and recording of emission data.

Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) - The total equipment required for the determination of opacity as to include sampling, analysis and recording of emission data.

Calibration Drift (CD) - The difference in the CEMS output reading from the established reference value after a stated period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustments took place.

Back-up CEMS (Secondary CEMS) - A CEMS with the ability to sample, analyze and record stack pollutant to determine gas concentration and/or emission rate. This CEMS is to serve as a back-up to the primary CEMS to minimize monitor downtime.

Excess Emissions - Any period in which the emissions exceed the permit limits.

Monitor Downtime - Any period during which the CEMS/COMS is unable to sample, analyze and record a minimum of four evenly spaced data points over an hour, except during one daily zero-span check during which two data points per hour are sufficient.

Out-of-Control Period - Begins with the time corresponding to the completion of the fifth, consecutive, daily CD check with a CD in excess of two times the allowable limit, or the time corresponding to the completion of the daily CD check preceding the daily CD check that results in a CD in excess of four times the allowable limit and the time corresponding to the completion of the sampling for the RATA, RAA, or CGA which exceeds the limits outlined in Section IV. Out-of-Control Period ends with the time corresponding to the completion of the CD check following corrective action with the results being within the allowable CD limit or the completion of the sampling of the subsequent successful RATA, RAA, or CGA.

Primary CEMS - The main reporting CEMS with the ability to sample, analyze and record stack pollutant to determine gas concentration and/or emission rate.

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

Span Value - The upper limit of a gas concentration measurement range.

SECTION II

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. For new sources, the installation date for the CEMS/COMS shall be no later than thirty (30) days from the date of start-up of the source.
- B. For existing sources, the installation date for the CEMS/COMS shall be no later than sixty (60) days from the issuance of the permit unless the permit requires a specific date.
- C. Within sixty (60) days of installation of a CEMS/COMS, a performance specification test (PST) must be completed. PST's are defined in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, PS 1-9. The Department may accept alternate PSTs for pollutants not covered by Appendix B on a case-by-case basis. Alternate PST's shall be approved, in writing, by the ADEQ CEM Coordinator prior to testing.
- D. Each CEMS/COMS shall have, as a minimum, a daily zero-span check. The zero-span shall be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits in the applicable performance specification in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B. Before any adjustments are made to either the zero or span drifts measured at the 24-hour interval the excess zero and span drifts measured must be quantified and recorded.
- E. All CEMS/COMS shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements of 95% up-time for each quarter for each pollutant measured. Percent of monitor down-time is calculated by dividing the total minutes the monitor is not in operation by the total time in the calendar quarter and multiplying by one hundred. Failure to maintain operation time shall constitute a violation of the CEMS conditions.
- F. Percent of excess emissions are calculated by dividing the total minutes of excess emissions by the total time the source operated and multiplying by one hundred. Failure to maintain compliance may constitute a violation of the CEMS conditions.
- F. All CEMS measuring emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive fifteen minute period unless more cycles are required by the permit. For each CEMS, one-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each one hour period unless more data points are required by the permit.
- H. All COMS shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
- J. When the pollutant from a single affected facility is released through more than one point, a CEMS/COMS shall be installed on each point unless installation of fewer systems is approved, in writing, by the ADEQ CEM Coordinator. When more than one CEM/COM is used to monitor emissions from one affected facility the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each CEMS/COMS.

SECTION III

NOTIFICATION AND RECORD KEEPING

- A. When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the ADEQ CEM Coordinator will review plans for installation or modification for the purpose of providing technical advice to the owner or operator.
- B. Each facility which operates a CEMS/COMS shall notify the ADEQ CEM Coordinator of the date for which the demonstration of the CEMS/COMS performance will commence (i.e. PST, RATA, RAA, CGA). Notification shall be received in writing no less than 15 days prior to testing. Performance test results shall be submitted to the Department within thirty days after completion of testing.
- C. Each facility which operates a CEMS/COMS shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of start up/shut down, cleaning/soot blowing, process problems, fuel problems, or other malfunction in the operation of the affected facility which causes excess emissions. This includes any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment or any period during which a continuous monitoring device/system is inoperative.
- D. Except for Part 75 CEMs, each facility required to install a CEMS/COMS shall submit an excess emission and monitoring system performance report to the Department (Attention: Air Division, CEM Coordinator) at least quarterly, unless more frequent submittals are warranted to assess the compliance status of the facility. Quarterly reports shall be postmarked no later than the 30th day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter. Part 75 CEMs shall submit this information semi-annually and as part of Title V six (6) month reporting requirement if the facility is a Title V facility.
- E. All excess emissions shall be reported in terms of the applicable standard. Each report shall be submitted on ADEQ Quarterly Excess Emission Report Forms. Alternate forms may be used with prior written approval from the Department.
- F. Each facility which operates a CEMS/COMS must maintain on site a file of CEMS/COMS data including all raw data, corrected and adjusted, repair logs, calibration checks, adjustments, and test audits. This file must be retained for a period of at least five years, and is required to be maintained in such a condition that it can easily be audited by an inspector.
- G. Except for Part 75 CEMs, quarterly reports shall be used by the Department to determine compliance with the permit. For Part 75 CEMs, the semi-annual report shall be used.

SECTION IV

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

- A. For each CEMS/COMS a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) plan shall be submitted to the Department (Attn.: Air Division, CEM Coordinator). CEMS quality assurance procedures are defined in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix F. This plan shall be submitted within 180 days of the CEMS/COMS installation. A QA/QC plan shall consist of procedure and practices which assures acceptable level of monitor data accuracy, precision, representativeness, and availability.
- B. The submitted QA/QC plan for each CEMS/COMS shall not be considered as accepted until the facility receives a written notification of acceptance from the Department.
- C. Facilities responsible for one, or more, CEMS/COMS used for compliance monitoring shall meet these minimum requirements and are encouraged to develop and implement a more extensive QA/QC program, or to continue such programs where they already exist. Each QA/QC program must include written procedures which should describe in detail, complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities:
1. Calibration of CEMS/COMS
 - a. Daily calibrations (including the approximate time(s) that the daily zero and span drifts will be checked and the time required to perform these checks and return to stable operation)
 2. Calibration drift determination and adjustment of CEMS/COMS
 - a. Out-of-control period determination
 - b. Steps of corrective action
 3. Preventive maintenance of CEMS/COMS
 - a. CEMS/COMS information
 - 1) Manufacture
 - 2) Model number
 - 3) Serial number
 - b. Scheduled activities (check list)
 - c. Spare part inventory
 4. Data recording, calculations, and reporting
 5. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling and analysis methods
 6. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS/COMS
- D. A Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA), shall be conducted at least once every four calendar quarters. A Relative Accuracy Audit (RAA), or a Cylinder Gas Audit (CGA), may be conducted in the other three quarters but in no more than three quarters in succession. The RATA should be conducted in accordance with the applicable test procedure in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A and calculated in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B. CGA's and RAA's should be conducted and the data calculated in accordance with the procedures outlined on 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F.

If alternative testing procedures or methods of calculation are to be used in the RATA, RAA or CGA audits prior authorization must be obtained from the ADEQ CEM Coordinator.

E. Criteria for excessive audit inaccuracy.

RATA

All Pollutants except Carbon Monoxide	> 20% Relative Accuracy
Carbon Monoxide	> 10% Relative Accuracy
All Pollutants except Carbon Monoxide	> 10% of the Applicable Standard
Carbon Monoxide	> 5% of the Applicable Standard
Diluent (O ₂ & CO ₂)	> 1.0 % O ₂ or CO ₂
Flow	> 20% Relative Accuracy

CGA

Pollutant	> 15% of average audit value or 5 ppm difference
Diluent (O ₂ & CO ₂)	> 15% of average audit value or 5 ppm difference

RAA

Pollutant	> 15% of the three run average or > 7.5 % of the applicable standard
Diluent (O ₂ & CO ₂)	> 15% of the three run average or > 7.5 % of the applicable standard

- F. If either the zero or span drift results exceed two times the applicable drift specification in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B for five consecutive, daily periods, the CEMS is out-of-control. If either the zero or span drift results exceed four times the applicable drift specification in Appendix B during a calibration drift check, the CEMS is out-of-control. If the CEMS exceeds the audit inaccuracies listed above, the CEMS is out-of-control. If a CEMS is out-of-control, the data from that out-of-control period is not counted towards meeting the minimum data availability as required and described in the applicable subpart. The end of the out-of-control period is the time corresponding to the completion of the successful daily zero or span drift or completion of the successful CGA, RAA or RATA.
- G. A back-up monitor may be placed on an emission source to minimize monitor downtime. This back-up CEMS is subject to the same QA/QC procedure and practices as the primary CEMS. The back-up CEMS shall be certified by a PST. Daily zero-span checks must be performed and recorded in accordance with standard practices. When the primary CEMS goes down, the back-up CEMS may then be engaged to sample, analyze and record the emission source pollutant until repairs are made and the primary unit is placed back in service. Records must be maintained on site when the back-up CEMS is placed in service, these records shall include at a minimum the reason the primary CEMS is out of service, the date and time the primary CEMS was out of service and the date and time the primary CEMS was placed back in service.

Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill
Permit No.: 0287-AOP-R4
AFIN: 41-00002

Appendix C 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 15, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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Subpart BB—Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills

§ 60.280 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in kraft pulp mills: Digester system, brown stock washer system, multiple-effect evaporator system, recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, lime kiln, and condensate stripper system. In pulp mills where kraft pulping is combined with neutral sulfite semichemical pulping, the provisions of this subpart are applicable when any portion of the material charged to an affected facility is produced by the kraft pulping operation.

(b) Except as noted in §60.283(a)(1)(iv), any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after September 24, 1976, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[FR 18544, May 20, 1986]

§ 60.281 Definitions.

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

(a) *Kraft pulp mill* means any stationary source which produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a water solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide (white liquor) at high temperature and pressure. Regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process is also considered part of the kraft pulp mill.

(b) *Neutral sulfite semichemical pulping operation* means any operation in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium sulfite and sodium bicarbonate, followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).

(c) *Total reduced sulfur (TRS)* means the sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide, that are released during the kraft pulping operation and measured by Method 16.

(d) *Digester system* means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s), and condenser(s).

(e) *Brown stock washer system* means brown stock washers and associated knotters, vacuum pumps, and filtrate tanks used to wash the pulp following the digester system. Diffusion washers are excluded from this definition.

(f) *Multiple-effect evaporator system* means the multiple-effect evaporators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separated from the pulp (black liquor).

(g) *Black liquor oxidation system* means the vessels used to oxidize, with air or oxygen, the black liquor, and associated storage tank(s).

(h) *Recovery furnace* means either a straight kraft recovery furnace or a cross recovery furnace, and includes the direct-contact evaporator for a direct-contact furnace.

(i) *Straight kraft recovery furnace* means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains 7 weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical process or has green liquor sulfidity of 28 percent or less.

(j) *Cross recovery furnace* means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.

(k) *Black liquor solids* means the dry weight of the solids which enter the recovery furnace in the black liquor.

(l) *Green liquor sulfidity* means the sulfidity of the liquor which leaves the smelt dissolving tank.

(m) *Smelt dissolving tank* means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.

(n) *Lime kiln* means a unit used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

(o) *Condensate stripper system* means a column, and associated condensers, used to strip, with air or steam, TRS compounds from condensate streams from various processes within a kraft pulp mill.

[43 FR 7572, Feb. 23, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 18544, May 20, 1986; 65 FR 61758, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.282 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) 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:

(1) From any recovery furnace any gases which:

(i) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.10 g/dscm (0.044 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

(ii) Exhibit 35 percent opacity or greater.

(2) From any smelt dissolving tank any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 g/kg black liquor solids (dry weight)[0.2 lb/ton black liquor solids (dry weight)].

(3) From any lime kiln any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:

(i) 0.15 g/dscm (0.066 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen, when gaseous fossil fuel is burned.

(ii) 0.30 g/dscm (0.13 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen, when liquid fossil fuel is burned.

[43 FR 7572, Feb. 23, 1978, as amended at 65 FR 61758, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.283 Standard for total reduced sulfur (TRS).

(a) 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:

(1) From any digester system, brown stock washer system, multiple-effect evaporator system, or condensate stripper system any gases which contain TRS in excess of 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 10 percent oxygen, unless the following conditions are met:

(i) The gases are combusted in a lime kiln subject to the provisions of paragraph (a)(5) of this section; or

(ii) The gases are combusted in a recovery furnace subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section;
or

(iii) The gases are combusted with other waste gases in an incinerator or other device, or combusted in a lime kiln or recovery furnace not subject to the provisions of this subpart, and are subjected to a minimum temperature of 650 °C (1200 °F) for at least 0.5 second; or

(iv) It has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction by the owner or operator that incinerating the exhaust gases from a new, modified, or reconstructed brown stock washer system is technologically or economically unfeasible. Any exempt system will become subject to the provisions of this subpart if the facility is changed so that the gases can be incinerated.

(v) The gases from the digester system, brown stock washer system, or condensate stripper system are controlled by a means other than combustion. In this case, this system shall not discharge any gases to the atmosphere which contain TRS in excess of 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis, uncorrected for oxygen content.

(vi) The uncontrolled exhaust gases from a new, modified, or reconstructed digester system contain TRS less than 0.005 g/kg air dried pulp (ADP) (0.01 lb/ton ADP).

(2) From any straight kraft recovery furnace any gases which contain TRS in excess of 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

(3) From any cross recovery furnace any gases which contain TRS in excess of 25 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

(4) From any smelt dissolving tank any gases which contain TRS in excess of 0.016 g/kg black liquor solids as H₂S (0.033 lb/ton black liquor solids as H₂S).

(5) From any lime kiln any gases which contain TRS in excess of 8 ppm by volume on a dry basis, corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

[43 FR 7572, Feb. 23, 1978, as amended at 50 FR 6317, Feb. 14, 1985; 51 FR 18544, May 20, 1986; 65 FR 61758, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.284 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the following continuous monitoring systems:

(1) A continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the opacity of the gases discharged into the atmosphere from any recovery furnace. The span of this system shall be set at 70 percent opacity.

(2) Continuous monitoring systems to monitor and record the concentration of TRS emissions on a dry basis and the percent of oxygen by volume on a dry basis in the gases discharged into the atmosphere from any lime kiln, recovery furnace, digester system, brown stock washer system, multiple-effect evaporator system, or condensate stripper system, except where the provisions of §60.283(a)(1) (iii) or (iv) apply. These systems shall be located downstream of the control device(s) and the spans of these continuous monitoring system(s) shall be set:

(i) At a TRS concentration of 30 ppm for the TRS continuous monitoring system, except that for any cross recovery furnace the span shall be set at 50 ppm.

(ii) At 25 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.

(h) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the following continuous monitoring devices:

(1) For any incinerator, a monitoring device which measures and records the combustion temperature at the point of incineration of effluent gases which are emitted from any digester system, brown stock washer system, multiple-effect

evaporator system, black liquor oxidation system, or condensate stripper system where the provisions of §60.283(a)(1)(iii) apply. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1 percent of the temperature being measured.

(2) For any lime kiln or smelt dissolving tank using a scrubber emission control device:

(i) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of ±500 pascals (ca. ±2 inches water gage pressure).

(ii) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±15 percent of design scrubbing liquid supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap is to be located close to the scrubber liquid discharge point. The Administrator may be consulted for approval of alternative locations.

(c) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall, except where the provisions of §60.283(a)(1)(iii) or (iv) apply, perform the following:

(1) Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average TRS concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day. Each 12-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for the two consecutive periods of each operating day for the recovery furnace and lime kiln. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average TRS concentrations under paragraph (c)(1) of this section and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous 1-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(3) Using the following equation, correct all 12-hour average TRS concentrations to 10 volume percent oxygen, except that all 12-hour average TRS concentrations from a recovery furnace shall be corrected to 8 volume percent oxygen instead of 10 percent, and all 12-hour average TRS concentrations from a facility to which the provisions of §60.283(a)(1)(v) apply shall not be corrected for oxygen content:

$$C_{\text{corr}} = C_{\text{meas}} \times (21 - X/21 - Y)$$

where:

C_{corr} = the concentration corrected for oxygen.

C_{meas} = the concentration uncorrected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage to be corrected to (8 percent for recovery furnaces and 10 percent for lime kilns, incinerators, or other devices).

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

(4) Record once per shift measurements obtained from the continuous monitoring devices installed under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(d) For the purpose of reports required under §60.7(c), any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions as follows:

(1) For emissions from any recovery furnace periods of excess emissions are:

(i) All 12-hour averages of TRS concentrations above 5 ppm by volume for straight kraft recovery furnaces and above 25 ppm by volume for cross recovery furnaces.

(ii) All 6-minute average opacities that exceed 35 percent.

(2) For emissions from any lime kiln, periods of excess emissions are all 12-hour average TRS concentration above 8 ppm by volume.

(3) For emissions from any digester system, brown stock washer system, multiple-effect evaporator system, or condensate stripper system periods of excess emissions are:

(i) All 12-hour average TRS concentrations above 5 ppm by volume unless the provisions of §60.283(a)(1) (i), (ii), or (iv) apply; or

(ii) All periods in excess of 5 minutes and their duration during which the combustion temperature at the point of incineration is less than 650 °C (1200 °F), where the provisions of §60.283(a)(1)(iii) apply.

(e) The Administrator will not consider periods of excess emissions reported under paragraph (d) of this section to be indicative of a violation of §60.11(d) provided that:

(1) The percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the facility is not operating) during which excess emissions occur does not exceed:

(i) One percent for TRS emissions from recovery furnaces.

(ii) Six percent for average opacities from recovery furnaces.

(2) The Administrator determines that the affected facility, including air pollution control equipment, is maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during periods of excess emissions.

The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems required under this section.

(1) All continuous monitoring systems shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 3, and 5 of appendix B to this part.

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F to this part.

[43 FR 7572, Feb. 23, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 18545, May 20, 1986; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.285 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 in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.282(a) (1) and (3) as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf). Water shall be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure. The particulate concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration according to §60.284(c)(3).

(2) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The gas sample shall be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

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

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standard in §60.282(a)(2) as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = c_s Q_{sd} / BLS$$

where:

E = emission rate of particulate matter, g/kg (lb/ton) of BLS.

c_s = Concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (lb/dscf).

Q_{sd} = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

BLS = black liquor solids (dry weight) feed rate, kg/hr (ton/hr).

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and the volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf). Water shall be used instead of acetone in the sample recovery.

(3) Process data shall be used to determine the black liquor solids (BLS) feed rate on a dry weight basis.

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the TRS standards in §60.283, except §60.283(a)(1)(vi) and (4), as follows:

(1) Method 16 shall be used to determine the TRS concentration. The TRS concentration shall be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using the procedure in §60.284(c)(3). The sampling time shall be at least 3 hours, but no longer than 6 hours.

(2) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The sample shall be taken over the same time period as the TRS samples.

(3) When determining whether a furnace is a straight kraft recovery furnace or a cross recovery furnace, TAPPI Method T.624 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine sodium sulfide, sodium hydroxide, and sodium carbonate. These determinations shall be made 3 times daily from the green liquor, and the daily average values shall be converted to sodium oxide (Na_2O) and substituted into the following equation to determine the green liquor sulfidity:

$$GLS = 100 C_{Na_2S} / (C_{Na_2S} C_{NaOH} C_{Na_2CO_3})$$

Where:

GLS = green liquor sulfidity, percent.

C_{Na_2S} = concentration of Na_2S as Na_2O , mg/liter (gr/gal).

C_{NaOH} = concentration of $NaOH$ as Na_2O , mg/liter (gr/gal).

$C_{Na_2CO_3}$ = concentration of Na_2CO_3 as Na_2O , mg/liter (gr/gal).

(e) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the TRS standards in §60.283(a)(1)(vi) and (4) as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of TRS shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = C_{TRS} F Q_{sd} / P$$

where:

E=emission rate of TRS, g/kg (lb/ton) of BLS or ADP.

C_{TRS} =average combined concentration of TRS, ppm.

F = conversion factor, 0.001417 g H₂S/m³-ppm (8.846 × 10⁻⁸ lb H₂S/ft³-ppm).

Q_{sd}=volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P=black liquor solids feed or pulp production rate, kg/hr (ton/hr).

(2) Method 16 shall be used to determine the TRS concentration (C_{TRS}).

(3) Method 2 shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas.

(4) Process data shall be used to determine the black liquor feed rate or the pulp production rate (P).

(f) 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 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17 and the stack temperature is no greater than 204 °C (400 °F).

(2) In place of Method 16, Method 16A or 16B may be used.

[54 FR 6673, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, May 17, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 5212, Feb. 14, 1990; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 7, 2000]

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Last updated: June 8, 2005

Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill
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**Appendix D 40 CFR 63, Subpart S - Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the
Pulp and Paper Industry**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 15, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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Subpart S—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry

Source: 63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.440 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the owner or operator of processes that produce pulp, paper, or paperboard; that are located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part; and that use the following processes and materials:

(1) Kraft, soda, sulfite, or semi-chemical pulping processes using wood; or

(2) Mechanical pulping processes using wood; or

(3) Any process using secondary or non-wood fibers.

(b) The affected source to which the existing source provisions of this subpart apply is as follows:

(1) For the processes specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the affected source is the total of all HAP emission points in the pulping and bleaching systems; or

(2) For the processes specified in paragraphs (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section, the affected source is the total of all HAP emission points in the bleaching system.

(c) The new source provisions of this subpart apply to the total of all HAP emission points at new or existing sources as follows:

(1) Each affected source defined in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that commences construction or reconstruction after December 17, 1993;

(2) Each pulping system or bleaching system for the processes specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section that commences construction or reconstruction after December 17, 1993;

(3) Each additional pulping or bleaching line at the processes specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, that commences construction after December 17, 1993;

(4) Each affected source defined in paragraph (b)(2) of this section that commences construction or reconstruction after March 8, 1996; or

(5) Each additional bleaching line at the processes specified in paragraphs (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section, that commences construction after March 8, 1996.

(d) Each existing source shall achieve compliance no later than April 16, 2001, except as provided in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.

(1) Each kraft pulping system shall achieve compliance with the pulping system provisions of §63.443 for the equipment listed in §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v) as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than April 17, 2006 and the owners and operators shall establish dates, update dates, and report the dates for the milestones specified in §63.455(b).

(2) Each dissolving-grade bleaching system at either kraft or sulfite pulping mills shall achieve compliance with the bleach plant provisions of §63.445 of this subpart as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years after the promulgation of the revised effluent limitation guidelines and standards under 40 CFR 430.14 through 430.17 and 40 CFR 430.44 through 430.47.

(3) Each bleaching system complying with the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program for Effluent Limitation Guidelines in 40 CFR 430.24, shall comply with the requirements specified in either paragraph (d)(3)(i) or (d)(3)(ii) of this section for the effluent limitation guidelines and standards in 40 CFR 430.24.

(i) Comply with the bleach plant provisions of §63.445 of this subpart as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than April 16, 2001.

(ii) Comply with paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)(A), (d)(3)(ii)(B), and (d)(3)(ii)(C) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator of a bleaching system shall comply with the bleach plant provisions of §63.445 of this subpart as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than April 15, 2004.

(B) The owner or operator of a bleaching system shall comply with the requirements specified in either paragraph (d)(3)(ii)(B)(1) or (d)(3)(ii)(B)(2) of this section.

(1) Not increase the application rate of chlorine or hypochlorite in kilograms (kg) of bleaching agent per megagram of ODP, in the bleaching system above the average daily rates used over the three months prior to June 15, 1998 until the requirements of paragraph (d)(3)(ii)(A) of this section are met and record application rates as specified in §63.454(c).

(2) Comply with enforceable effluent limitations guidelines for 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin and adsorbable organic halides at least as stringent as the baseline BAT levels set out in 40 CFR 430.24(a)(1) as expeditiously as possible, but in no event later than April 16, 2001.

(C) Owners and operators shall establish dates, update dates, and report the dates for the milestones specified in §63.455(b).

(e) Each new source, specified as the total of all HAP emission points for the sources specified in paragraph (c) of this section, shall achieve compliance upon start-up or June 15, 1998, whichever is later, as provided in §63.6(b) of subpart A of this part.

(f) Each owner or operator of an affected source with affected process equipment shared by more than one type of pulping process, shall comply with the applicable requirement in this subpart that achieves the maximum degree of reduction in HAP emissions.

(g) Each owner or operator of an affected source specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section must comply with the requirements of subpart A—General Provisions of this part, as indicated in table 1 to this subpart.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 71389, Dec. 28, 1998]

§ 63.441 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given them in the CAA, in subpart A of this part, and in this section as follows:

Acid condensate storage tank means any storage tank containing cooking acid following the sulfur dioxide gas fortification process.

Black liquor means spent cooking liquor that has been separated from the pulp produced by the kraft, soda, or semi-chemical pulping process.

Bleaching means brightening of pulp by the addition of oxidizing chemicals or reducing chemicals.

Bleaching line means a group of bleaching stages arranged in series such that bleaching of the pulp progresses as the pulp moves from one stage to the next.

Bleaching stage means all process equipment associated with a discrete step of chemical application and removal in the bleaching process including chemical and steam mixers, bleaching towers, washers, seal (filtrate) tanks, vacuum pumps, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Bleaching system means all process equipment after high-density pulp storage prior to the first application of oxidizing chemicals or reducing chemicals following the pulping system, up to and including the final bleaching stage.

Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam. A boiler is not considered a thermal tizer.

Chip steamer means a vessel used for the purpose of preheating or pretreating wood chips prior to the digester, using flash steam from the digester or live steam.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device.

Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, including but not limited to, a thermal oxidizer, lime kiln, recovery furnace, process heater, or boiler, used for the thermal oxidation of organic hazardous air pollutant vapors.

Decker system means all equipment used to thicken the pulp slurry or reduce its liquid content after the pulp washing system and prior to high-density pulp storage. The decker system includes decker vents, filtrate tanks, associated vacuum pumps, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Digester system means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the chemical treatment of wood or non-wood fibers. The digester system equipment includes associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s) not using fresh steam, blow heat recovery accumulator(s), relief gas condenser(s), prehydrolysis unit(s) preceding the pulp washing system, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed. The digester system includes any of the liquid streams or condensates associated with batch or continuous digester relief, blow, or flash steam processes.

Emission point means any part of a stationary source that emits hazardous air pollutants regulated under this subpart, including emissions from individual process vents, stacks, open pieces of process equipment, equipment leaks, wastewater and condensate collection and treatment system units, and those emissions that could reasonably be conveyed through a stack, chimney, or duct where such emissions first reach the environment.

Evaporator system means all equipment associated with increasing the solids content and/or concentrating spent cooking liquor from the pulp washing system including pre-evaporators, multi-effect evaporators, concentrators, and vacuum systems, as well as associated condensers, hotwells, and condensate streams, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Flow indicator means any device that indicates gas or liquid flow in an enclosed system.

HAP means a hazardous air pollutant as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part.

High volume, low concentration or HVLC collection system means the gas collection and transport system used to convey gases from the HVLC system to a control device.

High volume, low concentration or HVLC system means the collection of equipment including the pulp washing, knotter, screen, decker, and oxygen delignification systems, weak liquor storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Knotted system means equipment where knots, oversized material, or pieces of uncooked wood are removed from the pulp slurry after the digester system and prior to the pulp washing system. The knotted system equipment includes the knotted, knot drainer tanks, ancillary tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Kraft pulping means a chemical pulping process that uses a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide as the cooking liquor.

Lime kiln means an enclosed combustion device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into calcium oxide.

Low volume, high concentration or LVHC collection system means the gas collection and transport system used to convey gases from the LVHC system to a control device.

Low volume, high concentration or LVHC system means the collection of equipment including the digester, turpentine recovery, evaporator, steam stripper systems, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Mechanical pulping means a pulping process that only uses mechanical and thermo-mechanical processes to reduce wood to a fibrous mass. The mechanical pulping processes include, but are not limited to, stone groundwood, pressurized groundwood, refiner mechanical, thermal refiner mechanical, thermo-mechanical, and tandem thermo-mechanical.

Non-wood pulping means the production of pulp from fiber sources other than trees. The non-wood fiber sources include, but are not limited to, bagasse, cereal straw, cotton, flax straw, hemp, jute, kenaf, and leaf fibers.

Oven-dried pulp or ODP means a pulp sample at zero percent moisture content by weight. Pulp samples for applicability or compliance determinations for both the pulping and bleaching systems shall be unbleached pulp. For purposes of complying with mass emission limits in this subpart, megagram of ODP shall be measured to represent the amount of pulp entering and processed by the equipment system under the specified mass limit. For equipment that does not process pulp, megagram of ODP shall be measured to represent the amount of pulp that was processed to produce the gas and liquid streams.

Oxygen delignification system means the equipment that uses oxygen to remove lignin from pulp after high-density stock storage and prior to the bleaching system. The oxygen delignification system equipment includes the blow tank, washers, filtrate tanks, any interstage pulp storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to the combustion device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation of the combustion device without the addition of other fuels.

Process wastewater treatment system means a collection of equipment, a process, or specific technique that removes or destroys the HAPs in a process wastewater stream. Examples include, but are not limited to, a steam stripping unit, wastewater thermal oxidizer, or biological treatment unit.

Pulp washing system means all equipment used to wash pulp and separate spent cooking chemicals following the digester system and prior to the bleaching system, oxygen delignification system, or paper machine system (at unbleached mills). The pulp washing system equipment includes vacuum drum washers, diffusion washers, rotary pressure washers, horizontal belt filters, intermediate stock chests, and their associated vacuum pumps, filtrate tanks, foam breakers or tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed. The pulp washing system does not include deckers, screens, knotters, stock chests, or pulp storage tanks following the last stage of pulp washing.

Pulping line means a group of equipment arranged in series such that the wood chips are digested and the resulting pulp progresses through a sequence of steps that may include knotting, refining, washing, thickening, blending, storing, oxygen delignification, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Pulping process condensates means any HAP-containing liquid that results from contact of water with organic compounds in the pulping process. Examples of process condensates include digester system condensates, turpentine recovery system condensates, evaporator system condensates, LVHC system condensates, HVLC system condensates, and any other condensates from equipment serving the same function as those previously listed. Liquid streams that are intended for byproduct recovery are not considered process condensate streams.

Pulping system means all process equipment, beginning with the digester system, and up to and including the last piece of pulp conditioning equipment prior to the bleaching system, including treatment with ozone, oxygen, or peroxide before the first application of a chemical bleaching agent intended to brighten pulp. The pulping system includes pulping process condensates and can include multiple pulping lines.

Recovery furnace means an enclosed combustion device where concentrated spent liquor is burned to recover sodium and sulfur, produce steam, and dispose of unwanted dissolved wood components in the liquor.

Screen system means equipment in which oversized particles are removed from the pulp slurry prior to the bleaching or papermaking system washed stock storage.

Secondary fiber pulping means a pulping process that converts a fibrous material, that has previously undergone a manufacturing process, into pulp stock through the addition of water and mechanical energy. The mill then uses that pulp as the raw material in another manufactured product. These mills may also utilize chemical, heat, and mechanical processes to remove ink particles from the fiber stock.

Semi-chemical pulping means a pulping process that combines both chemical and mechanical pulping processes. The semi-chemical pulping process produces intermediate yields ranging from 55 to 90 percent.

Soda pulping means a chemical pulping process that uses sodium hydroxide as the active chemical in the cooking liquor.

Spent liquor means process liquid generated from the separation of cooking liquor from pulp by the pulp washing system containing dissolved organic wood materials and residual cooking compounds.

Steam stripper system means a column (including associated stripper feed tanks, condensers, or heat exchangers) used to remove compounds from wastewater or condensates using steam. The steam stripper system also contains all equipment associated with a methanol rectification process including rectifiers, condensers, decanters, storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

Strong liquor storage tanks means all storage tanks containing liquor that has been concentrated in preparation for combustion or oxidation in the recovery process.

Sulfite pulping means a chemical pulping process that uses a mixture of sulfurous acid and bisulfite ion as the cooking liquor.

Temperature monitoring device means a piece of equipment used to monitor temperature and having an accuracy of ± 1.0 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 0.5 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), whichever is greater.

Thermal oxidizer means an enclosed device that destroys organic compounds by thermal oxidation.

Turpentine recovery system means all equipment associated with recovering turpentine from digester system gases including condensers, decanters, storage tanks, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed. The turpentine recovery system includes any liquid streams associated with the turpentine recovery process such as turpentine decanter underflow. Liquid streams that are intended for byproduct recovery are not considered turpentine recovery system condensate streams.

Weak liquor storage tank means any storage tank except washer filtrate tanks containing spent liquor recovered from the pulping process and prior to the evaporator system.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17563, Apr. 12, 1999]

§ 63.442 [Reserved]

§ 63.443 Standards for the pulping system at kraft, soda, and semi-chemical processes.

(a) The owner or operator of each pulping system using the kraft process subject to the requirements of this subpart shall control the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems, as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(1) At existing affected sources, the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems shall be controlled:

(i) Each LVHC system;

(ii) Each knotter or screen system with total HAP mass emission rates greater than or equal to the rates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(A) or (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section or the combined rate specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.

(A) Each knotter system with emissions of 0.05 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.1 pounds per ton).

(B) Each screen system with emissions of 0.10 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.2 pounds per ton).

(C) Each knotter and screen system with emissions of 0.15 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram of ODP (0.3 pounds per ton).

(iii) Each pulp washing system;

(iv) Each decker system that:

(A) Uses any process water other than fresh water or paper machine white water; or

(B) Uses any process water with a total HAP concentration greater than 400 parts per million by weight; and

(v) Each oxygen delignification system.

(2) At new affected sources, the total HAP emissions from the equipment systems listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(iii), and (a)(1)(v) of this section and the following equipment systems shall be controlled:

(i) Each knotter system;

(ii) Each screen system;

(iii) Each decker system; and

(iv) Each weak liquor storage tank.

(b) The owner or operator of each pulping system using a semi-chemical or soda process subject to the requirements of this subpart shall control the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(1) At each existing affected source, the total HAP emissions from each LVHC system shall be controlled.

(2) At each new affected source, the total HAP emissions from each LVHC system and each pulp washing system shall be controlled.

(c) Equipment systems listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (d) of this section. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in §63.450.

(d) The control device used to reduce total HAP emissions from each equipment system listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall:

(1) Reduce total HAP emissions by 98 percent or more by weight; or

(2) Reduce the total HAP concentration at the outlet of the thermal oxidizer to 20 parts per million or less by volume, corrected to 10 percent oxygen on a dry basis; or

(3) Reduce total HAP emissions using a thermal oxidizer designed and operated at a minimum temperature of 871 °C (1600 °F) and a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds; or

(4) Reduce total HAP emissions using one of the following:

(i) A boiler, lime kiln, or recovery furnace by introducing the HAP emission stream with the primary fuel or into the flame zone; or

(ii) A boiler or recovery furnace with a heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal units per hour) by introducing the HAP emission stream with the combustion air.

(e) Periods of excess emissions reported under §63.455 shall not be a violation of §63.443 (c) and (d) provided that the time of excess emissions (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed the following levels:

(1) One percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system; and

(2) Four percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from the HVLC system; and

(3) Four percent for control devices used to reduce the total HAP emissions from both the LVHC and HVLC systems.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17563, Apr. 12, 1999; 66 FR 80762, Dec. 22, 2000]

§ 63.444 Standards for the pulping system at sulfite processes.

(a) The owner or operator of each sulfite process subject to the requirements of this subpart shall control the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(1) At existing sulfite affected sources, the total HAP emissions from the following equipment systems shall be controlled:

(i) Each digester system vent;

(ii) Each evaporator system vent; and

(iii) Each pulp washing system.

(2) At new affected sources, the total HAP emissions from the equipment systems listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the following equipment shall be controlled:

- (i) Each weak liquor storage tank;
- (ii) Each strong liquor storage tank; and
- (iii) Each acid condensate storage tank.

(b) Equipment listed in paragraph (a) of this section shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in §63.450. Emissions from equipment listed in paragraph (a) of this section that is not necessary to be reduced to meet paragraph (c) of this section is not required to be routed to a control device.

(c) The total HAP emissions from both the equipment systems listed in paragraph (a) of this section and the vents, wastewater, and condensate streams from the control device used to reduce HAP emissions, shall be controlled as follows.

(1) Each calcium-based or sodium-based sulfite pulping process shall:

- (i) Emit no more than 0.44 kilograms of total HAP or methanol per megagram (0.89 pounds per ton) of ODP; or
- (ii) Remove 92 percent or more by weight of the total HAP or methanol.

(2) Each magnesium-based or ammonium-based sulfite pulping process shall:

- (i) Emit no more than 1.1 kilograms of total HAP or methanol per megagram (2.2 pounds per ton) of ODP; or
- (ii) Remove 87 percent or more by weight of the total HAP or methanol.

§ 63.445 Standards for the bleaching system.

(a) Each bleaching system that does not use any chlorine or chlorinated compounds for bleaching is exempt from the requirements of this section. Owners or operators of the following bleaching systems shall meet all the provisions of this section:

- (1) Bleaching systems that use chlorine;
- (2) Bleaching systems bleaching pulp from kraft, sulfite, or soda pulping processes that use any chlorinated compounds; or
- (3) Bleaching systems bleaching pulp from mechanical pulping processes using wood or from any process using secondary or non-wood fibers, that use chlorine dioxide.

(b) The equipment at each bleaching stage, of the bleaching systems listed in paragraph (a) of this section, where chlorinated compounds are introduced shall be enclosed and vented into a closed-vent system and routed to a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet the requirements specified in §63.450. If process modifications are used to achieve compliance with the emission limits specified in paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3), enclosures and closed-vent systems are not required, unless appropriate.

(c) The control device used to reduce chlorinated HAP emissions (not including chloroform) from the equipment specified in paragraph (b) of this section shall:

- (1) Reduce the total chlorinated HAP mass in the vent stream entering the control device by 99 percent or more by weight;
- (2) Achieve a treatment device outlet concentration of 10 parts per million or less by volume of total chlorinated HAP; or
- (3) Achieve a treatment device outlet mass emission rate of 0.001 kg of total chlorinated HAP mass per megagram (0.002 pounds per ton) of ODP.

(d) The owner or operator of each bleaching system subject to paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall comply with paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section to reduce chloroform air emissions to the atmosphere, except the owner or operator of each bleaching system complying with extended compliance under §63.440(d)(3)(ii) shall comply with paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(1) Comply with the following applicable effluent limitation guidelines and standards specified in 40 CFR part 430:

- (i) Dissolving-grade kraft bleaching systems and lines, 40 CFR 430.14 through 430.17;
 - (ii) Paper-grade kraft and soda bleaching systems and lines, 40 CFR 430.24(a)(1) and (e), and 40 CFR 430.26 (a) and (c);
 - (iii) Dissolving-grade sulfite bleaching systems and lines, 40 CFR 430.44 through 430.47; or
 - (iv) Paper-grade sulfite bleaching systems and lines, 40 CFR 430.54(a) and (c), and 430.56(a) and (c).
- (2) Use no hypochlorite or chlorine for bleaching in the bleaching system or line.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17563, Apr. 12, 1999]

§ 63.446 Standards for kraft pulping process condensates.

(a) The requirements of this section apply to owners or operators of kraft processes subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(b) The pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems shall be treated to meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section:

(1) Each digester system;

(2) Each turpentine recovery system;

(3) Each evaporator system condensate from:

(i) The vapors from each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages); and

(ii) Each evaporator vacuum system for each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages).

(4) Each HVLC collection system; and

(5) Each LVHC collection system.

(c) One of the following combinations of HAP-containing pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be subject to the requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section:

(1) All pulping process condensates from the equipment systems specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section.

(2) The combined pulping process condensates from the equipment systems specified in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5) of this section, plus pulping process condensate stream(s) that in total contain at least 65 percent of the total HAP mass from the pulping process condensates from equipment systems listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section.

(3) The pulping process condensates from equipment systems listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section that in total contain a total HAP mass of 3.6 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (7.2 pounds per ton) of ODP for mills that do not perform bleaching or 5.5 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (11.1 pounds per ton) of ODP for mills that perform bleaching.

(d) The pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section.

(1) Each closed collection system shall meet the individual drain system requirements specified in §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962 of subpart RR of this part, except for closed vent systems and control devices shall be designed and operated in accordance with §§63.443(d) and 63.450, instead of in accordance with §63.693 as specified in §63.962 (a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii); and

(2) If a condensate tank is used in the closed collection system, the tank shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in §63.450 and routed to a control device that meets the requirements in §63.443(d); and

(ii) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

Each pulping process condensate from the equipment systems listed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be treated according to one of the following options:

- (1) Recycle the pulping process condensate to an equipment system specified in §63.443(a) meeting the requirements specified in §63.443(c) and (d); or
 - (2) Discharge the pulping process condensate below the liquid surface of a biological treatment system and treat the pulping process condensates to meet the requirements specified in paragraph (e)(3), (4), or (5) of this section, and total HAP shall be measured as specified in §63.457(g); or
 - (3) Treat the pulping process condensates to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight; or
 - (4) At mills that do not perform bleaching, treat the pulping process condensates to remove 3.3 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (6.6 pounds per ton) of ODP, or achieve a total HAP concentration of 210 parts per million or less by weight at the outlet of the control device; or
 - (5) At mills that perform bleaching, treat the pulping process condensates to remove 5.1 kilograms or more of total HAP per megagram (10.2 pounds per ton) of ODP, or achieve a total HAP concentration of 330 parts per million or less by weight at the outlet of the control device.
- (f) Each HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream during treatment and handling under paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, except for those treated according to paragraph (e)(2) of this section, shall be controlled as specified in §63.443(c) and (d).
- (g) For each control device (e.g. steam stripper system or other equipment serving the same function) used to treat pulping process condensates to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(3) through (e)(5) of this section, periods of excess emissions reported under §63.455 shall not be a violation of paragraphs (d), (e)(3) through (e)(5), and (f) of this section provided that the time of excess emissions (including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual operating period does not exceed 10 percent. The 10 percent excess emissions allowance does not apply to treatment of pulping process condensates according to paragraph (e)(2) of this section (e.g. the biological wastewater treatment system used to treat multiple (primarily non-condensate) wastewater streams to comply with the Clean Water Act).
- (h) Each owner or operator of a new or existing affected source subject to the requirements of this section shall evaluate all new or modified pulping process condensates or changes in the annual bleached or non-bleached ODP used to comply with paragraph (i) of this section, to determine if they meet the applicable requirements of this section.
- (i) For the purposes of meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2) or (3) or paragraph (e)(4) or (5) of this section at mills producing both bleached and unbleached pulp products, owners and operators may meet a prorated mass standard that is calculated by prorating the applicable mass standards (kilograms of total HAP per megagram of ODP) for bleached and unbleached mills specified in paragraph (c)(2) or (3) or paragraph (e)(4) or (5) of this section by the ratio of annual megagrams of bleached and unbleached ODP.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998; 63 FR 42239, Aug. 7, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 49459, Sept. 16, 1998; 64 FR 17563, Apr. 12, 1999; 65 FR 80762, Dec. 22, 2000]

§ 63.447 Clean condensate alternative.

As an alternative to the requirements specified in §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v) for the control of HAP emissions from pulping systems using the kraft process, an owner or operator must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator, by meeting all the requirements below, that the total HAP emissions reductions achieved by this clean condensate alternative technology are equal to or greater than the total HAP emission reductions that would have been achieved by compliance with §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v).

(a) For the purposes of this section only the following additional definitions apply.

- (1) *Clean condensate alternative affected source* means the total of all HAP emission points in the pulping, bleaching, causticizing, and papermaking systems (exclusive of HAP emissions attributable to additives to paper machines and HAP emission points in the LVHC stem).
- (2) *Causticizing system* means all equipment associated with converting sodium carbonate into active sodium hydroxide. The equipment includes smelt dissolving tanks, lime mud washers and storage tanks, white and mud liquor clarifiers and storage tanks,

slakers, slaker grit washers, lime kilns, green liquor clarifiers and storage tanks, and dreg washers ending with the white liquor storage tanks prior to the digester system, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

(3) *Papermaking system* means all equipment used to convert pulp into paper, paperboard, or market pulp, including the stock storage and preparation systems, the paper or paperboard machines, and the paper machine white water system, broke recovery systems, and the systems involved in calendering, drying, on-machine coating, slitting, winding, and cutting.

(b) Each owner or operator shall install and operate a clean condensate alternative technology with a continuous monitoring system to reduce total HAP emissions by treating and reducing HAP concentrations in the pulping process water used within the clean condensate alternative affected source.

(c) Each owner or operator shall calculate HAP emissions on a kilogram per megagram of ODP basis and measure HAP emissions according to the appropriate procedures contained in §63.457.

(d) Each owner or operator shall determine the baseline HAP emissions for each equipment system and the total of all equipment systems in the clean condensate alternative affected source based on the following:

(1) Process and air pollution control equipment installed and operating on December 17, 1993, and

(2) Compliance with the following requirements that affect the level of HAP emissions from the clean condensate alternative affected source:

(i) The pulping process condensates requirements in §63.446;

(ii) The applicable effluent limitation guidelines and standards in 40 CFR part 430, subparts A, B, D, and E; and

(iii) All other applicable requirements of local, State, or Federal agencies or statutes.

(e) Each owner or operator shall determine the following HAP emission reductions from the baseline HAP emissions determined in paragraph (d) of this section for each equipment system and the total of all equipment systems in the clean condensate alternative affected source:

(1) The HAP emission reduction occurring by complying with the requirements of §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v); and

(2) The HAP emissions reduction occurring by complying with the clean condensate alternative technology.

(f) For the purposes of all requirements in this section, each owner or operator may use as an alternative, individual equipment systems (instead of total of all equipment systems) within the clean condensate alternative affected source to determine emissions and reductions to demonstrate equal or greater than the reductions that would have been achieved by compliance with §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v).

(g) The initial and updates to the control strategy report specified in §63.455(b) shall include to the extent possible the following information:

(1) A detailed description of:

(i) The equipment systems and emission points that comprise the clean condensate alternative affected source;

(ii) The air pollution control technologies that would be used to meet the requirements of §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v); and

(iii) The clean condensate alternative technology to be used.

(2) Estimates and basis for the estimates of total HAP emissions and emission reductions to fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(h) Each owner or operator shall report to the Administrator by the applicable compliance date specified in §63.440(d) or (e) the rationale, calculations, test procedures, and data documentation used to demonstrate compliance with all the requirements of this section.

§§ 63.448-63.449 [Reserved]

§ 63.450 Standards for enclosures and closed-vent systems.

Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in §§63.443(c), 63.444(b), and 63.445(b) for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in §63.457(e). Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in §63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

(c) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with §§63.443(c), 63.444(b), and 63.445(b) that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in §63.457(d).

(d) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in §§63.443, 63.444, or 63.445 shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that is capable of taking periodic readings as frequently as specified in §63.454(e). The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the owner or operator shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17563, Apr. 12, 1999; 68 FR 37348, June 23, 2003]

§§ 63.451-63.452 [Reserved]

§ 63.453 Monitoring requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the standards specified in §§63.443(c) and (d), 63.444(b) and (c), 63.445(b) and (c), 63.446(c), (d), and (e), 63.447(b) or §63.450(d), shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2 of this part) as specified in paragraphs (b) through (m) of this section, except as allowed in paragraph (m) of this section. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

(b) A CMS shall be operated to measure the temperature in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox and before any substantial heat exchange occurs for each thermal oxidizer used to comply with the requirements of §63.443(d)(1) through (d)(3). Owners and operators complying with the HAP concentration requirements in §63.443(d)(2) may install a CMS to monitor the thermal oxidizer outlet total HAP or methanol concentration, as an alternative to monitoring thermal oxidizer operating temperature.

(c) A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters for each gas scrubber used to comply with the bleaching system requirements of §63.445(c) or the sulfite pulping system requirements of §63.444(c).

(1) The pH or the oxidation/reduction potential of the gas scrubber effluent;

(2) The gas scrubber vent gas inlet flow rate; and

(3) The gas scrubber liquid influent flow rate.

(d) As an option to the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section, a CMS shall be operated to measure the chlorine outlet concentration of each gas scrubber used to comply with the bleaching system outlet concentration requirement specified in §63.445(c)(2).

(e) The owner or operator of a bleaching system complying with 40 CFR 430.24, shall monitor the chlorine and hypochlorite application rates, in kg of bleaching agent per megagram of ODP, of the bleaching system during the extended compliance period specified in §63.440(d)(3).

(f) A CMS shall be operated to measure the gas scrubber parameters specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section or those site specific parameters determined according to the procedures specified in paragraph (n) of this section to comply with the sulfite pulping system requirements specified in §63.444(c).

(g) A CMS shall be operated to measure the following parameters for each steam stripper used to comply with the treatment requirements in §63.446(e) (3), (4), or (5):

(1) The process wastewater feed rate;

(2) The steam feed rate; and

(3) The process wastewater column feed temperature.

(h) As an option to the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section, a CMS shall be operated to measure the methanol outlet concentration to comply with the steam stripper outlet concentration requirement specified in §63.446 (e)(4) or (e)(5).

(i) A CMS shall be operated to measure the appropriate parameters determined according to the procedures specified in paragraph (n) of this section to comply with the condensate applicability requirements specified in §63.446(c).

(j) Each owner or operator using an open biological treatment system to comply with §63.446(e)(2) shall perform the daily monitoring procedures specified in either paragraph (j)(1) or (2) of this section and shall conduct a performance test each quarter using the procedures specified in paragraph (j)(3) of this section.

(1) Comply with the monitoring and sampling requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) On a daily basis, monitor the following parameters for each open biological treatment unit:

(A) Composite daily sample of outlet soluble BOD₅ concentration to monitor for maximum daily and maximum monthly average;

(B) Mixed liquor volatile suspended solids;

(C) Horsepower of aerator unit(s);

(D) Inlet liquid flow; and

(E) Liquid temperature.

(ii) If the Inlet and Outlet Concentration Measurement Procedure (Procedure 3) in appendix C of this part is used to determine the fraction of HAP compounds degraded in the biological treatment system as specified in §63.457(l), conduct the sampling and archival requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) Obtain daily inlet and outlet liquid grab samples from each biological treatment unit to have HAP data available to perform quarterly performance tests specified in paragraph (j)(3) of this section and the compliance tests specified in paragraph (p) of this section.

(B) Store the samples as specified in §63.457(n) until after the results of the soluble BOD₅ test required in paragraph (j)(1)(i)(A) of this section are obtained. The storage requirement is needed since the soluble BOD₅ test requires 5 days or more to obtain results. If the results of the soluble BOD₅ test are outside of the range established during the initial performance test, then the archive sample shall be used to perform the mass removal or percent reduction determinations.

(2) As an alternative to the monitoring requirements of paragraph (j)(1) of this section, conduct daily monitoring of the site-specific parameters established according to the procedures specified in paragraph (n) of this section.

(3) Conduct a performance test as specified in §63.457(l) within 45 days after the beginning of each quarter and meet the applicable emission limit in §63.446(e)(2).

(i) The performance test conducted in the first quarter (annually) shall be performed for total HAP as specified in §63.457(g) and meet the percent reduction or mass removal emission limit specified in §63.446(e)(2).

(ii) The remaining quarterly performance tests shall be performed as specified in paragraph (j)(3)(i) of this section except owners or operators may use the applicable methanol procedure in §63.457(l)(1) or (2) and the value of *r* determined during the first quarter test instead of measuring the additional HAP to determine a new value of *r*.

(k) Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with §63.450(a) shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(6) of this section.

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in §63.450(b) shall be performed at least once every 30 days to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) Each closed-vent system required by §63.450(a) shall be visually inspected every 30 days and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in §63.450(c) measured initially and annually by the procedures in §63.457(d).

(4) Demonstrate initially and annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in §63.457(e).

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in §63.450(d)(2) shall be inspected at least once every 30 days to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(5) of this section identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required by §63.450, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

Each pulping process condensate closed collection system used to comply with §63.446(d) shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (l)(3) of this section.

(1) Each pulping process condensate closed collection system shall be visually inspected every 30 days and shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements specified in §63.964 of subpart RR of this part, except:

(i) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §63.454 instead of the requirements specified in §63.964(a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) of subpart RR of this part.

(ii) Owners or operators shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices specified in paragraphs (a) and (k) of this section instead of the requirements specified in §63.964(a)(2) of subpart RR of this part.

(2) Each condensate tank used in the closed collection system shall be operated with no detectable leaks as specified in §63.446(d)(2)(i) measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in §63.457(d).

(3) If an inspection required by this section identifies visible defects in the closed collection system, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater above background is measured, then corrective actions specified in §63.964(b) of subpart RR of this part shall be taken.

(m) Each owner or operator using a control device, technique or an alternative parameter other than those specified in paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section shall install a CMS and establish appropriate operating parameters to be monitored that demonstrate, to the Administrator's satisfaction, continuous compliance with the applicable control requirements.

(n) To establish or reestablish the value for each operating parameter required to be monitored under paragraphs (b) through (j), (l), and (m) of this section or to establish appropriate parameters for paragraphs (f), (i), (j)(2), and (m) of this section, each owner or operator shall use the following procedures:

(1) During the initial performance test required in §63.457(a) or any subsequent performance test, continuously record the operating parameter;

(2) Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;

(3) The owner or operator shall provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for selecting the monitoring parameters necessary to comply with paragraphs (f), (i), and (m) of this section; and

(4) Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

(o) Each owner or operator of a control device subject to the monitoring provisions of this section shall operate the control device in a manner consistent with the minimum or maximum (as appropriate) operating parameter value or procedure required to be monitored under paragraphs (a) through (n) of this section and established under this subpart. Except as provided in paragraph (p) of this section, §63.443(e), or §63.446(g), operation of the control device below minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values established under this subpart or failure to perform procedures required by this subpart shall constitute a violation of the applicable emission standard of this subpart and be reported as a period of excess emissions.

(p) The procedures of this paragraph apply to each owner or operator of an open biological treatment system complying with paragraph (j) of this section whenever a monitoring parameter excursion occurs, and the owner or operator chooses to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit. A monitoring parameter excursion occurs whenever the monitoring parameters specified in paragraphs (j)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section or any of the monitoring parameters specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this section are below minimum operating parameter values or above maximum operating parameter values established in paragraph (n) of this section.

(1) As soon as practical after the beginning of the monitoring parameter excursion, the following requirements shall be met:

(i) Before the steps in paragraph (p)(1)(ii) or (iii) of this section are performed, all sampling and measurements necessary to meet the requirements in paragraph (p)(2) of this section shall be conducted.

(ii) Steps shall be taken to repair or adjust the operation of the process to end the parameter excursion period.

(iii) Steps shall be taken to minimize total HAP emissions to the atmosphere during the parameter excursion period.

(2) A parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable emission standard if the results of the performance test conducted using the procedures in this paragraph demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.446(e)(2).

(i) Conduct a performance test as specified in §63.457 using the monitoring data specified in paragraph (j)(1) or (2) of this section that coincides with the time of the parameter excursion. No maintenance or changes shall be made to the open biological treatment system after the beginning of a parameter excursion that would influence the results of the performance test.

(ii) If the results of the performance test specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.446(e)(2), then the parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable emission limit.

(iii) If the results of the performance test specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section do not demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.446(e)(2) because the total HAP mass entering the open biological treatment system is below the level needed to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in §63.446(e)(2), then the owner or operator shall perform the following comparisons:

(A) If the value of f_{bio} (MeOH) determined during the performance test specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section is within the range of values established during the initial and subsequent performance tests approved by the Administrator, then the parameter excursion is not a violation of the applicable standard.

(B) If the value of f_{bio} (MeOH) determined during the performance test specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section is not within the range of values established during the initial and subsequent performance tests approved by the Administrator, then the parameter excursion is a violation of the applicable standard.

(iv) The results of the performance test specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section shall be recorded as specified in §63.454(f).

(3) If an owner or operator determines that performing the required procedures under paragraph (p)(2) of this section for a nonthoroughly mixed open biological system would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions, all of the following procedures shall be performed:

(i) Calculate the mass removal or percent reduction value using the procedures specified in §63.457(l) except the value for f_{bio} (MeOH) shall be determined using the procedures in appendix E to this part.

(ii) Repeat the procedures in paragraph (p)(3)(i) of this section for every day until the unsafe conditions have passed.

(iii) A parameter excursion is a violation of the standard if the percent reduction or mass removal determined in paragraph (p)(3)(i) of this section is less than the percent reduction or mass removal standards specified in §63.446(e)(2), as appropriate, unless the value of f_{bio} (MeOH) determined using the procedures in appendix E of this section, as specified in paragraph (p)(3)(i), is within the range of f_{bio} (MeOH) values established during the initial and subsequent performance tests previously approved by the Administrator.

(iv) The determination that there is a condition that exposes a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions shall be documented according to requirements in §63.454(e) and reporting in §63.455(f).

(v) The requirements of paragraphs (p)(1) and (2) of this section shall be performed and met as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the conditions have passed that exposed a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17563, Apr. 12, 1999; 65 FR 80762, Dec. 22, 2000]

§ 63.454 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected source subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §63.10, as shown in table 1 of this subpart, and the requirements specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section for the monitoring parameters specified in §63.453.

(b) For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

- (1) Date of inspection;
- (2) The equipment type and identification;
- (3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;
- (4) Results of leak detection tests;
- (5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);
- (6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
- (7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;
- (8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;
- (9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;
- (10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;
- (11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and
- (12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

(c) The owner or operator of a bleaching system complying with §63.440(d)(3)(ii)(B) shall record the daily average chlorine and hypochlorite application rates, in kg of bleaching agent per megagram of ODP, of the bleaching system until the requirements specified in §63.440(d)(3)(ii)(A) are met.

(d) The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards in this subpart due to a process change or modification.

(e) The owner or operator shall set the flow indicator on each bypass line specified in §63.450(d)(1) to provide a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes.

(f) The owner or operator of an open biological treatment system complying with §63.453(p) shall prepare a written record specifying the results of the performance test specified in §63.453(p)(2).

§ 63.455 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall comply with the reporting requirements of subpart A of this part as specified in table 1 and all the following requirements in this section. The initial notification report specified under §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part shall be submitted by April 15, 1999.

(b) Each owner or operator of a kraft pulping system specified in §63.440(d)(1) or a bleaching system specified in §63.440(d)(3)(ii) shall submit, with the initial notification report specified under §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part and paragraph (a) of this section and update every two years thereafter, a non-binding control strategy report containing, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section in addition to the information required in §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part.

(1) A description of the emission controls or process modifications selected for compliance with the control requirements in this standard.

(2) A compliance schedule, including the dates by which each step toward compliance will be reached for each emission point or sets of emission points. At a minimum, the list of dates shall include:

(i) The date by which the major study(s) for determining the compliance strategy will be completed;

(ii) The date by which contracts for emission controls or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of major components to accomplish emission controls or process changes;

(iii) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is to be initiated;

(iv) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emissions control equipment, or a process change is to be completed;

(v) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved;

(vi) For compliance with paragraph §63.440(d)(3)(ii), the tentative dates by which compliance with effluent limitation guidelines and standards intermediate pollutant load effluent reductions and as available, all the dates for the best available technology's milestones reported in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System authorized under section 402 of the Clean Water Act and for the best professional milestones in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program under 40 CFR 430.24 (b)(2); and

(vii) The date by which the final compliance tests will be performed.

(3) Until compliance is achieved, revisions or updates shall be made to the control strategy report required by paragraph (b) of this section indicating the progress made towards completing the installation of the emission controls or process modifications during the 2-year period.

(c) The owner or operator of each bleaching system complying with §63.440(d)(3)(ii)(B) shall certify in the report specified under §63.10(e)(3) of subpart A of this part that the daily application rates of chlorine and hypochlorite for that bleaching system have not increased as specified in §63.440(d)(3)(ii)(B) until the requirements of §63.440(d)(3)(ii)(A) are met.

(d) The owner or operator shall meet the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

(e) If the owner or operator uses the results of the performance test required in §63.453(p)(2) to revise the approved values or ranges of the monitoring parameters specified in §63.453(j)(1) or (2), the owner or operator shall submit an initial notification of the subsequent performance test to the Administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days, before the performance test required in §63.453(p)(2) is scheduled to be conducted. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours, before the performance test is scheduled to be conducted to confirm the exact date and time of the performance test.

(f) To comply with the open biological treatment system monitoring provisions of §63.453(p)(3), the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator as soon as practicable of the onset of the dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions that did not allow a compliance determination to be conducted using the sampling and test procedures in §63.457(l). The notification shall occur no later than 24 hours after the onset of the dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and shall include the specific reason(s) that the sampling and test procedures in §63.457(l) could not be performed.

§ 63.456 [Reserved]

§ 63.457 Test methods and procedures.

Initial performance test. An initial performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in §§63.443, 63.444, 63.445, 63.446, and 63.447, except those controlled by a combustion device that is designed and operated as specified in §63.443(d)(3) or (d)(4).

(b) *Vent sampling port locations and gas stream properties.* For purposes of selecting vent sampling port locations and determining vent gas stream properties, required in §§63.443, 63.444, 63.445, and 63.447, each owner or operator shall comply with the applicable procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this section.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling site as follows:

(i) To sample for vent gas concentrations and volumetric flow rates, the sampling site shall be located prior to dilution of the vent gas stream and prior to release to the atmosphere;

(ii) For determining compliance with percent reduction requirements, sampling sites shall be located prior to the inlet of the control device and at the outlet of the control device; measurements shall be performed simultaneously at the two sampling sites; and

(iii) For determining compliance with concentration limits or mass emission rate limits, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the control device.

(2) No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter (4.0 inches) in diameter.

(3) The vent gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(4) The moisture content of the vent gas shall be measured using Method 4 of part 60, appendix A.

(5) To determine vent gas concentrations, the owner or operator shall conduct a minimum of three test runs that are representative of normal conditions and average the resulting pollutant concentrations using the following procedures.

(i) Method 308 in Appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the methanol concentration.

(ii) Except for the modifications specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii)(A) through (b)(5)(ii)(K) of this section, Method 26A of part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine chlorine concentration in the vent stream.

(A) *Probe/Sampling Line.* A separate probe is not required. The sampling line shall be an appropriate length of 0.64 cm (0.25 in) OD Teflon[®] tubing. The sample inlet end of the sampling line shall be inserted into the stack in such a way as to not entrain liquid condensation from the vent gases. The other end shall be connected to the impingers. The length of the tubing may vary from one sampling site to another, but shall be as short as possible in each situation. If sampling is conducted in sunlight, opaque tubing shall be used. Alternatively, if transparent tubing is used, it shall be covered with opaque tape.

(B) *Impinger Train.* Three 30 milliliter (ml) capacity midget impingers shall be connected in series to the sampling line. The impingers shall have regular tapered stems. Silica gel shall be placed in the third impinger as a desiccant. All impinger train connectors shall be glass and/or Teflon[®].

(C) *Critical orifice.* The critical orifice shall have a flow rate of 200 to 250 ml/min and shall be followed by a vacuum pump capable of providing a vacuum of 640 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg). A 45 millimeter diameter in-line Teflon 0.8 micrometer filter shall follow the impingers to protect the critical orifice and vacuum pump.

(D) The following are necessary for the analysis apparatus:

(1) Wash bottle filled with deionized water;

(2) 25 or 50 ml graduated burette and stand;

(3) Magnetic stirring apparatus and stir bar;

(4) Calibrated pH Meter;

(5) 150–250 ml beaker or flask; and

(6) A 5 ml pipette.

(E) The procedures listed in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii)(E)(1) through (b)(5)(ii)(E)(7) of this section shall be used to prepare the reagents.

(1) To prepare the 1 molarity (M) potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution, dissolve 13.61 grams (g) of potassium dihydrogen phosphate in water and dilute to 100 ml.

(2) To prepare the 1 M sodium hydroxide solution (NaOH), dissolve 4.0 g of sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 100 ml.

(3) To prepare the buffered 2 percent potassium iodide solution, dissolve 20 g of potassium iodide in 900 ml water. Add 50 ml of the 1 M potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution and 30 ml of the 1 M sodium hydroxide solution. While stirring solution, measure the pH of solution electrometrically and add the 1 M sodium hydroxide solution to bring pH to between 6.95 and 7.05.

(4) To prepare the 0.1 normality (N) sodium thiosulfate solution, dissolve 25 g of sodium thiosulfate, pentahydrate, in 800 ml of freshly boiled and cooled distilled water in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Dilute to volume. To prepare the 0.01 N sodium thiosulfate solution, add 10.0 ml standardized 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask, and dilute to volume with water.

(5) To standardize the 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate solution, dissolve 3.249 g of anhydrous potassium bi-iodate, primary standard quality, or 3.567 g potassium iodate dried at 103 ± 2 degrees Centigrade for 1 hour, in distilled water and dilute to 1000 ml to yield a 0.1000 N solution. Store in a glass-stoppered bottle. To 80 ml distilled water, add, with constant stirring, 1 ml concentrated sulfuric acid, 10.00 ml 0.1000 N anhydrous potassium bi-iodate, and 1 g potassium iodide. Titrate immediately with 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate titrant until the yellow color of the liberated iodine is almost discharged. Add 1 ml starch indicator solution and continue titrating until the blue color disappears. The normality of the sodium thiosulfate solution is inversely proportional to the ml of sodium thiosulfate solution consumed:

$$\text{Normality of Sodium Thiosulfate} = \frac{1}{\text{ml Sodium Thiosulfate Consumed}}$$

(6) To prepare the starch indicator solution, add a small amount of cold water to 5 g starch and grind in a mortar to obtain a thin paste. Pour paste into 1 L of boiling distilled water, stir, and let settle overnight. Use clear supernate for starch indicator solution.

(7) To prepare the 10 percent sulfuric acid solution, add 10 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid to 80 ml water in a 100 ml volumetric flask. Dilute to volume.

(F) The procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii)(F)(1) through (b)(5)(ii)(F)(5) of this section shall be used to perform the sampling.

(1) *Preparation of Collection Train.* Measure 20 ml buffered potassium iodide solution into each of the first two impingers and connect probe, impingers, filter, critical orifice, and pump. The sampling line and the impingers shall be shielded from sunlight.

(2) *Leak and Flow Check Procedure.* Plug sampling line inlet tip and turn on pump. If a flow of bubbles is visible in either of the liquid impingers, tighten fittings and adjust connections and impingers. A leakage rate not in excess of 2 percent of the sampling rate is acceptable. Carefully remove the plug from the end of the probe. Check the flow rate at the probe inlet with a bubble tube flow meter. The flow should be comparable or slightly less than the flow rate of the critical orifice with the impingers off-line. Record the flow and turn off the pump.

(3) *Sample Collection.* Insert the sampling line into the stack and secure it with the tip slightly lower than the port height. Start the pump, recording the time. End the sampling after 60 minutes, or after yellow color is observed in the second in-line impinger. Record time and remove the tubing from the vent. Recheck flow rate at sampling line inlet and turn off pump. If the flow rate has changed significantly, redo sampling with fresh capture solution. A slight variation (less than 5 percent) in flow may be averaged. With the inlet end of the line elevated above the impingers, add about 5 ml water into the inlet tip to rinse the line into the first impinger.

(4) *Sample Analysis.* Fill the burette with 0.01 N sodium thiosulfate solution to the zero mark. Combine the contents of the impingers in the beaker or flask. Stir the solution and titrate with thiosulfate until the solution is colorless. Record the volume of the first endpoint (TN, ml). Add 5 ml of the 10 percent sulfuric acid solution, and continue the titration until the contents of the flask are again colorless. Record the total volume of titrant required to go through the first and to the second endpoint (TA, ml). If the volume of neutral titer is less than 0.5 ml, repeat the testing for a longer period of time. It is important that sufficient lighting be present to clearly see the endpoints, which are determined when the solution turns from pale yellow to colorless. A lighted stirring plate and a white background are useful for this purpose.

(5) *Interferences.* Known interfering agents of this method are sulfur dioxide and hydrogen peroxide. Sulfur dioxide, which is used to reduce oxidant residuals in some bleaching systems, reduces formed iodine to iodide in the capture solution. It is therefore a negative

interference for chlorine, and in some cases could result in erroneous negative chlorine concentrations. Any agent capable of reducing iodine to iodide could interfere in this manner. A chromium trioxide impregnated filter will capture sulfur dioxide and pass chlorine and chlorine dioxide. Hydrogen peroxide, which is commonly used as a bleaching agent in modern bleaching systems, reacts with iodide to form iodine and thus can cause a positive interference in the chlorine measurement. Due to the chemistry involved, the precision of the chlorine analysis will decrease as the ratio of chlorine dioxide to chlorine increases. Slightly negative calculated concentrations of chlorine may occur when sampling a vent gas with high concentrations of chlorine dioxide and very low concentrations of chlorine.

(G) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the corrected sampling flow rate:

$$S_C = S_U \left(\frac{BP - PW}{760} \right) \left(\frac{293}{273 + t} \right)$$

Where:

S_C =Corrected (dry standard) sampling flow rate, liters per minute;

S_U =Uncorrected sampling flow rate, L/min;

BP =Barometric pressure at time of sampling;

PW =Saturated partial pressure of water vapor, mm Hg at temperature; and

t =Ambient temperature, °C.

(H) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the moles of chlorine in the sample:

$$Cl_2 \text{ Moles} = 1/8000 (5 T_N - T_A) \times N_{Thio}$$

Where:

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml;

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(I) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the concentration of chlorine in the sample:

$$Cl_2 \text{ ppmv} = \frac{3005 (5 T_N - T_A) \times N_{Thio}}{S_C \times t_S}$$

Where:

S_C =Corrected (dry standard) sampling flow rate, liters per minute;

t_S =Time sampled, minutes;

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml;

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(J) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the moles of chlorine dioxide in the sample:

$$ClO_2 \text{ Moles} = 1/4000(T_A - T_N) \times N_{Thio}$$

Where:

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml;

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(K) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the concentration of chlorine dioxide in the sample:

$$ClO_2 \text{ ppmv} = \frac{6010(T_A - T_N) \times N_{Thio}}{S_C \times t_S}$$

Where:

S_C =Corrected (dry standard) sampling flow rate, liters per minute;

t_S =Time sampled, minutes;

T_A =Volume acid titer (total), ml;

T_N =Volume neutral titer, ml; and

N_{Thio} =Normality of sodium thiosulfate titrant.

(iii) Any other method that measures the total HAP or methanol concentration that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

(6) The minimum sampling time for each of the three test runs shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the test run.

(c) *Liquid sampling locations and properties.* For purposes of selecting liquid sampling locations and for determining properties of liquid streams such as wastewaters, process waters, and condensates required in §§63.444, 63.446, and 63.447, the owner or operator shall comply with the following procedures:

(1) Samples shall be collected using the sampling procedures of the test method listed in paragraph (c)(3) of this section selected to determine liquid stream HAP concentrations;

(i) Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the liquid stream being exposed to the atmosphere; and

(ii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of HAP compounds prior to sampling.

(2) The volumetric flow rate of the entering and exiting liquid streams shall be determined using the inlet and outlet flow meters or other methods demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction. The volumetric flow rate measurements to determine actual mass removal shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) The owner or operator shall conduct a minimum of three test runs that are representative of normal conditions and average the resulting pollutant concentrations. The minimum sampling time for each test run shall be 1 hour and the grab or composite samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced intervals over the 1-hour test run period. The owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures to determine total HAP or methanol concentration:

(i) Method 305 in Appendix A of this part, adjusted using the following equation:

$$\bar{C} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i / fm_i$$

here:

C = Pollutant concentration for the liquid stream, parts per million by weight.

C_i = Measured concentration of pollutant i in the liquid stream sample determined using Method 305, parts per million by weight.

fm_i = Pollutant-specific constant that adjusts concentration measured by Method 305 to actual liquid concentration; the fm for methanol is 0.85. Additional pollutant fm values can be found in table 34, subpart G of this part.

n = Number of individual pollutants, i, summed to calculate total HAP.

(ii) For determining methanol concentrations, NCASI Method DI/MEOH-94.02, Methanol in Process Liquids by GC/FID, August 1998, Methods Manual, NCASI, Research Triangle Park, NC. This test method is incorporated by reference in §63.14(f) of subpart A of this part.

(iii) Any other method that measures total HAP concentration that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

(4) To determine soluble BOD₅ in the effluent stream from an open biological treatment unit used to comply with §§63.446(e)(2) and 63.453(j), the owner or operator shall use Method 405.1 of part 136 of this chapter with the following modifications:

(i) Filter the sample through the filter paper, into an Erlenmeyer flask by applying a vacuum to the flask sidearm. Minimize the time for which vacuum is applied to prevent stripping of volatile organics from the sample. Replace filter paper as often as needed in order to maintain filter times of less than approximately 30 seconds per filter paper. No rinsing of sample container or filter bowl into the Erlenmeyer flask is allowed.

Perform Method 405.1 on the filtrate obtained in paragraph (c)(4) of this section. Dilution water shall be seeded with 1 milliliter of final effluent per liter of dilution water. Dilution ratios may require adjustment to reflect the lower oxygen demand of the filtered sample in comparison to the total BOD₅. Three BOD bottles and different dilutions shall be used for each sample.

(5) If the test method used to determine HAP concentration indicates that a specific HAP is not detectable, the value determined as the minimum measurement level (MML) of the selected test method for the specific HAP shall be used in the compliance demonstration calculations. To determine the MML for a specific HAP using one of the test methods specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, one of the procedures specified in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section shall be performed. The MML for a particular HAP must be determined only if the HAP is not detected in the normal working range of the method.

(i) To determine the MML for a specific HAP, the following procedures shall be performed each time the method is set up. Set up is defined as the first time the analytical apparatus is placed in operation, after any shut down of 6 months or more, or any time a major component of the analytical apparatus is replaced.

(A) Select a concentration value for the specific HAP in question to represent the MML. The value of the MML selected shall not be below the calibration standard of the selected test method.

(B) Measure the concentration of the specific HAP in a minimum of three replicate samples using the selected test method. All replicate samples shall be run through the entire analytical procedure. The samples must contain the specific HAP at the selected MML concentration and should be representative of the liquid streams to be analyzed in the compliance demonstration. Spiking of the liquid samples with a known concentration of the target HAP may be necessary to ensure that the HAP concentration in the three replicate samples is at the selected MML. The concentration of the HAP in the spiked sample must be within 50 percent of the proposed MML for the demonstration to be valid. As an alternative to spiking, a field sample above the MML may be diluted to produce a HAP concentration at the MML. To be a valid demonstration, the diluted sample must have a HAP concentration within 20 percent of the proposed MML, and the field sample must not be diluted by more than a factor of five.

(C) Calculate the relative standard deviation (RSD) and the upper confidence limit at the 95 percent confidence level using the measured HAP concentrations determined in paragraph (c)(5)(i)(B) of this section. If the upper confidence limit of the RSD is less than 30 percent, then the selected MML is acceptable. If the upper confidence limit of the RSD is greater than or equal to 30 percent, then the selected MML is too low, and the procedures specified in paragraphs (c)(5)(i)(A) through (C) of this section must be repeated.

(ii) Provide for the Administrator's approval the selected value of the MML for a specific HAP and the rationale for selecting the MML including all data and calculations used to determine the MML. The approved MML must be used in all applicable compliance demonstration calculations.

(6) When using the MML determined using the procedures in paragraph (c)(5)(ii) of this section or when using the MML determined using the procedures in paragraph (c)(5)(i), except during set up, the analytical laboratory conducting the analysis must perform and meet the following quality assurance procedures each time a set of samples is analyzed to determine compliance.

(i) Using the selected test method, analyze in triplicate the concentration of the specific HAP in a representative sample. The sample must contain the specific HAP at a concentration that is within a factor of two of the MML. If there are no samples in the set being analyzed that contain the specific HAP at an appropriate concentration, then a sample below the MML may be spiked to produce the appropriate concentration, or a sample at a higher level may be diluted. After spiking, the sample must contain the specific HAP within 50 percent of the MML. If dilution is used instead, the diluted sample must contain the specific HAP within 20 percent of the MML and must not be diluted by more than a factor of five.

(ii) Calculate the RSD using the measured HAP concentrations determined in paragraph (c)(6)(i) of this section. If the RSD is less than 20 percent, then the laboratory is performing acceptably.

(d) *Detectable leak procedures.* To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in §63.450 or for pulping process wastewater collection systems as specified in §63.446(d)(2)(i), the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

(1) Method 21, of part 60, appendix A; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

(e) *Negative pressure procedures.* To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in §63.450(b), the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

(1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;

(2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;

(3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or

(4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

(f) *HAP concentration measurements.* For purposes of complying with the requirements in §§63.443, 63.444, and 63.447, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as one of the following:

(1) As the sum of all individual HAPs; or

(2) As methanol.

(g) *Condensate HAP concentration measurement.* For purposes of complying with the kraft pulping condensate requirements in §63.446, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as methanol. For biological treatment systems complying with §63.446(e)(2), the owner or operator shall measure total HAP as acetaldehyde, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde and follow the procedures in §63.457(l)(1) or (2).

(h) *Bleaching HAP concentration measurement.* For purposes of complying with the bleaching system requirements in §63.445, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as the sum of all individual chlorinated HAPs or as chlorine.

(i) *Vent gas stream calculations.* To demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate, mass emission rate per megagram of ODP, and percent reduction requirements for vent gas streams specified in §§63.443, 63.444, 63.445, and 63.447, the owner or operator shall use the following:

(1) The total HAP mass emission rate shall be calculated using the following equation:

E_a =Mass flow rate of total HAP in the stream exiting the treatment process, kilograms per hour, as determined in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

Compounds that meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(4)(i) or (4)(ii) of this section are not required to be included in the mass flow rate, mass per megagram of ODP, or the mass percent reduction determinations.

(i) Compounds with concentrations at the point of determination that are below 1 part per million by weight; or

(ii) Compounds with concentrations at the point of determination that are below the lower detection limit where the lower detection limit is greater than 1 part per million by weight.

(k) *Oxygen concentration correction procedures.* To demonstrate compliance with the total HAP concentration limit of 20 ppmv in §63.443(d)(2), the concentration measured using the methods specified in paragraph (b)(5) of this section shall be corrected to 10 percent oxygen using the following procedures:

(1) The emission rate correction factor and excess air integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Methods 3A or 3B of part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The samples shall be taken at the same time that the HAP samples are taken.

(2) The concentration corrected to 10 percent oxygen shall be computed using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_m \left(\frac{10.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}} \right)$$

Where:

C_c =Concentration of total HAP corrected to 10 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m =Concentration of total HAP dry basis, parts per million by volume, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

$\%O_{2d}$ =Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

(l) *Biological treatment system percent reduction and mass removal calculations.* To demonstrate compliance with the condensate treatment standards specified in §63.446(e)(2) and the monitoring requirements specified in §63.453(j)(3) using a biological treatment system, the owner or operator shall use one of the procedures specified in paragraphs (1)(1) and (2) of this section. Owners or operators using a nonthoroughly mixed open biological treatment system shall also comply with paragraph (1)(3) of this section.

(1) *Percent reduction methanol procedure.* For the purposes of complying with the condensate treatment requirements specified in §63.446(e)(2) and (3), the methanol percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$R = \frac{f_{bio}(\text{MeOH})}{(1 + 1.087(r))} * 100$$
$$r = \frac{F_{(\text{nonmethanol})}}{F_{(\text{methanol})}}$$

Where:

R = Percent destruction.

$f_{bio}(\text{MeOH})$ = The fraction of methanol removed in the biological treatment system. The site-specific biorate constants shall be determined using the appropriate procedures specified in appendix C of this part.

r = Ratio of the sum of acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde mass to methanol mass.

$F_{(\text{nonmethanol})}$ = The sum of acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde mass flow rates (kg/Mg ODP) entering the biological treatment system determined using the procedures in paragraph (j)(2) of this section.

F(methanol) = The mass flow rate (kg/Mg ODP) of methanol entering the system determined using the procedures in paragraph (j)(2) of this section.

(2) *Mass removal methanol procedure.* For the purposes of complying with the condensate treatment requirements specified in §63.446(e)(2) and (4), or §63.446(e)(2) and (5), the methanol mass removal shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$F = F_b * \left(f_{bio} (MeOH) / (1 + 1.087 (r)) \right)$$

Where:

F = Methanol mass removal (kg/Mg ODP).

F_b = Inlet mass flow rate of methanol (kg/Mg ODP) determined using the procedures in paragraph (j)(2) of this section.

f_{bio}(MeOH) = The fraction of methanol removed in the biological treatment system. The site-specific biorate constants shall be determined using the appropriate procedures specified in appendix C of this part.

r = Ratio of the sum of acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde mass to methanol mass determined using the procedures in paragraph (1) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of a nonthoroughly mixed open biological treatment system using the monitoring requirements specified in §63.453(p)(3) shall follow the procedures specified in section III.B.1 of appendix E of this part to determine the borate constant, K_s, and characterize the open biological treatment system during the initial and any subsequent performance tests.

(m) *Condensate segregation procedures.* The following procedures shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the condensate segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c).

(1) To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(2), the procedures specified in paragraphs (m)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass of all condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446 (b)(1) through (b)(3) using the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (j) of this section.

(ii) Multiply the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (m)(1)(i) of this section by 0.65 to determine the target HAP mass for the high-HAP fraction condensate stream or streams.

(iii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c)(2) is demonstrated if the condensate stream or streams from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (3) being treated as specified in §63.446(e) contain at least as much total HAP mass as the target total HAP mass determined in paragraph (m)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the percent mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(3), the procedures specified in paragraphs (m)(2)(i) through (ii) of this section shall be performed.

(i) Determine the total HAP mass contained in the high-HAP fraction condensates from each equipment system listed in §63.446(b)(1) through (b)(3) and the total condensates streams from the equipment systems listed in §63.446(b)(4) and (b)(5), using the procedures specified in paragraphs (c) and (j) of this section.

(ii) Compliance with the segregation requirements specified in §63.446(c)(3) is demonstrated if the total HAP mass determined in paragraph (m)(2)(i) of this section is equal to or greater than the appropriate mass requirements specified in §63.446(c)(3).

(n) *Open biological treatment system monitoring sampling storage.* The inlet and outlet grab samples required to be collected in §63.453(j)(1)(ii) shall be stored at 4 °C (40 °F) to minimize the biodegradation of the organic compounds in the samples.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17564, Apr. 12, 1999; 65 FR 80763, Dec. 22, 2000; 66 FR 24269, May 14, 2001]

§ 63.458 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to

the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

n delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.440, 63.443 through 63.447 and 63.450. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

(2) Approval of alternatives to using §§63.457(b)(5)(iii), 63.457(c)(3)(ii) through (iii), and 63.257(c)(5)(ii), and any major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of alternatives using §64.453(m) and any major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37348, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.459 Alternative standards.

(a) *Flint River Mill*. The owner or operator of the pulping system using the kraft process at the manufacturing facility, commonly called Weyerhaeuser Company Flint River Operations, at Old Stagecoach Road, Oglethorpe, Georgia, (hereafter the Site) shall comply with all provisions of this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section.

The owner or operator of the pulping system is not required to control total HAP emissions from equipment systems specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) if the owner or operator complies with paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(5) of this section.

(i) The brownstock diffusion washer vent and first stage brownstock diffusion washer filtrate tank vent in the pulp washing system specified in §63.443(a)(1)(iii).

(ii) The oxygen delignification system specified in §63.443(a)(1)(v).

(2) The owner or operator of the pulping system shall control total HAP emissions from equipment systems listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(ix) of this section as specified in §63.443(c) and (d) of this subpart no later than April 16, 2002.

(i) The weak liquor storage tank;

(ii) The boilout tank;

(iii) The utility tank;

(iv) The fifty percent solids black liquor storage tank;

(v) The south sixty-seven percent solids black liquor storage tank;

(vi) The north sixty-seven percent solids black liquor storage tank;

(vii) The precipitator make down tanks numbers one, two and three;

ii) The salt cake mix tank; and

(ix) The NaSH storage tank.

(3) The owner and operator of the pulping system shall operate the Isothermal Cooking system at the site while pulp is being produced in the continuous digester at any time after April 16, 2002.

(i) The owner or operator shall monitor the following parameters to demonstrate that isothermal cooking is in operation:

(A) Continuous digester dilution factor; and

(B) The difference between the continuous digester vapor zone temperature and the continuous digester extraction header temperature.

(ii) The isothermal cooking system shall be in operation when the continuous digester dilution factor and the temperature difference between the continuous digester vapor zone temperature and the continuous digester extraction header temperature are maintained as set forth in Table 2:

Table 2 to Subpart S_Isothermal Cooking System Operational Values

Parameter	Instrument number	Limit	Units
Digester Dilution Factor.....	K1DILFAC.....	>0.0.....	None
Difference in Digester Vapor Zone Temperature and Digester Extraction Header Temperature.....	03TI0311.....	<10.....	Degrees F.
Extraction Header Temperature.....	03TI0329.....		

(iii) The owner or operator shall certify annually the operational status of the isothermal cooking system.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) *Definitions.* All descriptions and references to equipment and emission unit ID numbers refer to equipment at the Site. All terms used in this paragraph shall have the meaning given them in this part and this paragraph. For the purposes of this paragraph only the following additional definitions apply:

Boilout tank means the tank that provides tank storage capacity for recovery of black liquor spills and evaporator water washes for return to the evaporators (emission unit ID No. U606);

Brownstock diffusion washer means the equipment used to wash pulp from the surge chests to further reduce lignin carryover in the pulp;

Continuous digester means the digester system used to chemically and thermally remove the lignin binding the wood chips to produce individual pulp fibers (emission unit ID No. P300);

Fifty percent solids black liquor storage tank means the tank used to store intermediate black liquor prior to final evaporation in the 1A, 1B, and 1C Concentrators (emission unit ID No. U605);

First stage brownstock diffusion washer means the equipment that receives and stores filtrate from the first stage of washing for return to the pressure diffusion washer;

Isothermal cooking system means the 1995–1996 modernization of brownstock pulping process including conversion of the Kamyr continuous vapor phase digester to an extended delignification unit and changes in the knotting, screening, and oxygen stage systems;

NaSH storage tank means the tank used to store sodium hydrosulfite solution prior to use as make-up to the liquor system

North sixty-seven percent solids black liquor storage tank means one of two tanks used to store black liquor prior to burning in the Recovery Boiler for chemical recovery (emission unit ID No. U501);

Electrostatic precipitator make down tank numbers one, two and three mean tanks used to mix collected particulate from electrostatic precipitator chamber number one with 67% black liquor for recycle to chemical recovery in the Recovery Boiler (emission unit ID Nos. U504, U505 and U506);

Salt cake mix tank means the tank used to mix collected particulate from economizer hoppers with black liquor for recycle to chemical recovery in the Recovery Boiler (emission unit ID No. U503);

South sixty-seven percent solids black liquor storage tank means one of two tanks used to store black liquor prior to burning in the Recovery Boiler for chemical recovery (emission unit ID No. U502);

Utility tank means the tank used to store fifty percent liquor and, during black liquor tank inspections and repairs, to serve as a backup liquor storage tank (emission unit ID No. U611);

Weak gas system means high volume, low concentration or HVLC system as defined in §63.441; and

Weak liquor storage tank means the tank that provide surge capacity for weak black liquor from digesting prior to feed to multiple effect evaporators (emission unit ID No. U610).

(b) *Tomahawk Wisconsin Mill. (1) Applicability.* (i) The provisions of this paragraph (b) apply to the owner or operator of the stand-alone semi-chemical pulp and paper mill located at N9090 County Road E in Tomahawk, Wisconsin, referred to as the Tomahawk Mill.

(ii) The owner or operator is not required to comply with the provisions of this paragraph (b) if the owner and operator chooses to comply with the otherwise applicable sections of this subpart and provides the EPA with notice.

(iii) If the owner or operator chooses to comply with the provisions of this paragraph (b) the owner or operator shall comply with all applicable provisions of this part, including this subpart, except the following:

(A) Section 63.443(b);

(B) Section 63.443(c); and

(C) Section 63.443(d).

(2) *Collection and routing of HAP emissions.* (i) The owner or operator shall collect the total HAP emissions from each LVHC system.

(ii) Each LVHC system shall be enclosed and the HAP emissions shall be vented into a closed-vent system. The enclosures and closed-vent system shall meet requirements specified in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

(iii) The HAP emissions shall be routed as follows:

(i) The HAP emissions collected in the closed-vent system from the digester system shall be routed through the primary indirect contact condenser, secondary indirect contact condenser, and evaporator indirect contact condenser; and

(B) The HAP emissions collected in the closed-vent system from the evaporator system and foul condensate standpipe shall be routed through the evaporator indirect contact condenser.

(3) *Collection and routing of pulping process condensates.* (i) The owner or operator shall collect the pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems:

(A) Primary indirect contact condenser;

(B) Secondary indirect contact condenser; and

(C) Evaporator indirect contact condenser.

(ii) The collected pulping process condensates shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

(iii) The collected pulping process condensates shall be routed in the closed collection system to the wastewater treatment plant anaerobic basins for biodegradation.

(iv) The pulping process condensates shall be discharged into the wastewater treatment plant anaerobic basins below the liquid surface of the wastewater treatment plant anaerobic basins.

(4) *HAP destruction efficiency requirements of the wastewater treatment plant.* (i) The owner or operator shall achieve a destruction efficiency of at least one pound of HAPs per ton of ODP by biodegradation in the wastewater treatment plant.

(ii) The following calculation shall be performed to determine the HAP destruction efficiency by biodegradation in the wastewater treatment plant:

$$HAP_d = \frac{\left[(RME_{fr} \times RME_c) + (PPC_{fr} \times PPC_c) - (ABD_{fr} \times ABD_c) \right] \times 8.34}{ODP_r}$$

Where:

HAP_d = HAP destruction efficiency of wastewater treatment plant (pounds of HAPs per ton of ODP);

RME_{fr} = flow rate of raw mill effluent (millions of gallons per day);

RME_c = HAP concentration of raw mill effluent (milligrams per liter);

PPC_{fr} = flow rate of pulping process condensates (millions of gallons per day);

PPC_c = HAP concentration of pulping process condensates (milligrams per liter);

ABD_{fr} = flow rate of anaerobic basin discharge (millions of gallons per day);

ABD_c = HAP concentration of anaerobic basin discharge (milligrams per liter); and

ODP_r = rate of production of oven dried pulp (tons per day).

(5) *Monitoring requirements and parameter ranges.* (i) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications a continuous monitoring system (CMS, as defined in §63.2), using a continuous recorder, to monitor the following parameters:

(A) Evaporator indirect contact condenser vent temperature;

 \ Pulping process condensates flow rate;

(C) Wastewater treatment plant effluent flow rate; and

(D) Production rate of ODP.

(ii) The owner or operator shall additionally monitor, on a daily basis, in each of the four anaerobic basins, the ratio of volatile acid to alkalinity (VA/A ratio). The owner or operator shall use the test methods identified for determining acidity and alkalinity as specified in 40 CFR 136.3, Table 1B.

(iii) The temperature of the evaporator indirect contact condenser vent shall be maintained at or below 140 °F on a continuous basis.

(iv) The VA/A ratio in each of the four anaerobic basins shall be maintained at or below 0.5 on a continuous basis.

(A) The owner or operator shall measure the methanol concentration of the outfall of any basin (using NCASI Method DI/MEOH 94.03) when the VA/A ratio of that basin exceeds the following:

(1) 0.38, or

(2) The highest VA/A ratio at which the outfall of any basin has previously measured non-detect for methanol using NCASI Method DI/MEOH 94.03).

(B) If the outfall of that basin measures detect for methanol, the owner or operator shall verify compliance with the emission standard specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section by conducting a performance test pursuant to the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(8) of this section.

(v) The owner or operator may seek to establish or reestablish the parameter ranges, and/or the parameters required to be monitored as provided in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (v) of this section, by following the provisions of §63.453(n)(1) through (4).

(6) *Standards and monitoring requirements for each enclosure and closed-vent system.*

(i) The owner or operator shall comply with the design and operational requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(6)(ii) through (iv) of this section, and the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (b)(6)(v) through (x) of this section for each enclosure and closed-vent system used for collecting and routing of HAP emissions as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(ii) Each enclosure shall be maintained at negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in §63.457(e). Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

 i) Each component of the closed-vent system that is operated at positive pressure shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in §63.457(d).

(iv) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAPs to the atmosphere without meeting the routing requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(A) On each bypass line, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line at least once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(B) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the owner or operator shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that the valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

(v) For each enclosure opening, the owner or operator shall perform, at least once every 30 days, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(vi) For each closed-vent system required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall perform a visual inspection every 30 days and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(vii) For positive pressure closed-vent systems, or portions of closed-vent systems, the owner or operator shall demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in paragraph (b)(6)(iii) of this section, measured initially and annually by the procedures in §63.457(d).

(viii) For each enclosure that is maintained at negative pressure, the owner or operator shall demonstrate initially and annually that it is maintained at negative pressure as specified in §63.457(e).

(ix) For each valve or closure mechanism as specified in paragraph (b)(6)(iv)(B) of this section, the owner or operator shall perform an inspection at least once every 30 days to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emissions point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(x) If an inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures, or connections to covers required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if the enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as follows:

(A) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(B) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(7) *Standards and monitoring requirements for the pulping process condensates closed collection system.* (i) The owner or operator shall comply with the design and operational requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(7)(ii) through (iii) of this section, and monitoring requirements of paragraph (b)(7)(iv) for the equipment systems in paragraph (b)(3) of this section used to route the pulping process condensates in a closed collection system.

(ii) Each closed collection system shall meet the individual drain system requirements specified in §§63.960, 63.961, and 63.962, except that the closed vent systems shall be designed and operated in accordance with

paragraph (b)(6) of this section, instead of in accordance with §63.693 as specified in §63.692(a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(3)(ii)(B)(5)(iii); and

(...) If a condensate tank is used in the closed collection system, the tank shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements of paragraph (b)(6) of this section and routed in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section; and

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAPs removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(iv) For each pulping process condensate closed collection system used to comply with paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall perform a visual inspection every 30 days and shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements specified in §63.964 except for the closed-vent system and control device inspection and monitoring requirements specified in §63.964(a)(2).

(8) *Quarterly performance testing.* (i) The owner or operator shall, within 45 days after the beginning of each quarter, conduct a performance test.

(ii) The owner or operator shall use NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01 to collect a grab sample and determine the HAP concentration of the Raw Mill Effluent, Pulping Process Condensates, and Anaerobic Basin Discharge for the quarterly performance test conducted during the first quarter each year.

(iii) For each of the remaining three quarters, the owner or operator may use NCASI Method DI/MEOH 94.03 as a surrogate to collect and determine the HAP concentration of the Raw Mill Effluent, Pulping Process Condensates, and Anaerobic Basin Discharge.

(iv) The sample used to determine the HAP or Methanol concentration in the Raw Mill Effluent, Pulping Process Condensates, or Anaerobic Basin Discharge shall be a composite of four grab samples taken evenly spaced over an eight hour time period.

(v) The Raw Mill Effluent grab samples shall be taken from the raw mill effluent composite sampler.

(vi) The Pulping Process Condensates grab samples shall be taken from a line tap on the closed condensate collection system prior to discharge into the wastewater treatment plant.

(vii) The Anaerobic Basic Discharge grab samples shall be taken subsequent to the confluence of the four anaerobic basin discharges.

(viii) The flow rate of the Raw Mill Effluent, Pulping Process Condensates, and Anaerobic Basin Discharge, and the production rate of ODP shall be averaged over eight hours.

(ix) The data collected as specified in paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(8) of this section shall be used to determine the HAP destruction efficiency of the wastewater treatment plant as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

(x) The HAP destruction efficiency shall be at least as great as that specified by paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section.

(9) *Recordkeeping requirements.* (i) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements as specified in Table 1 of subpart S of part 63 as it pertains to §63.10.

(ii) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements as specified in §63.454(b).

(iii) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements as specified in §63.453(d).

(10) *Reporting requirements.* (i) Each owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements as specified in Table 1 of §63.10.

(ii) Each owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements as specified in §63.455(d).

(11) *Violations.* (i) Failure to comply with any applicable provision of this part shall constitute a violation.

(ii) Periods of excess emissions shall not constitute a violation provided the time of excess emissions (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction) divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed one percent. All periods of excess emission (including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction) shall be reported, and shall include:

(A) Failure to monitor a parameter, or maintain a parameter within minimum or maximum (as appropriate) ranges as specified in paragraph (b)(5), (b)(6), or (b)(7) of this section; and

(B) Failure to meet the HAP destruction efficiency standard specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(11)(ii) of this section, any excess emissions that present an imminent threat to public health or the environment, or may cause serious harm to public health or the environment, shall constitute a violation.

[66 FR 34124, June 27, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 52538, Oct. 16, 2001; 69 FR 19740, Apr. 13, 2004]

Table 1 to Subpart S of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subpart S ^a

Reference	Applies to Subpart S	Comment
63.1(a)(1)-(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	Subpart S (this table) specifies applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to subpart S.
63.1(a)(5)	No	Section reserved.
63.1(a)(6)-(8)	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)	No	Section reserved.
63.1(a)(10)	No	Subpart S and other cross-referenced subparts specify calendar or operating day.
63.1(a)(11)-(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart S specifies its own applicability.
63.1(b)(2)-(3)	Yes	
63.1(c)(1)-(2)	Yes	
63.1(c)(3)	No	Section reserved.
63.1(c)(4)-(5)	Yes	
63.1(d)	No	Section reserved.
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	
63.3	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)	Yes	
63.4(a)(3)		
63.4(a)(4)	No	Section reserved.
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Section reserved.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)-(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Section reserved.
63.5(d)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)	No	Subpart S specifies compliance dates for

63.6(c)..... No
63.6(d)..... No
63.6(e)..... Yes
63.6(f)..... Yes
63.6(g)..... Yes
63.6(h)..... No

63.6(i)..... Yes
63.6(j)..... Yes
63.7..... Yes
63.8(a)(1)..... Yes
63.8(a)(2)..... Yes
63.8(a)(3)..... No
63.8(a)(4)..... Yes
63.8(b)(1)..... Yes
63.8(b)(2)..... No

63.8(b)(3)..... Yes
63.8(c)(1)..... Yes
63.8(c)(2)..... Yes
63.8(c)(3)..... Yes
63.8(c)(4)..... No

63.8(c)(5)..... No

63.8(c)(6)..... Yes
63.8(c)(7)..... Yes
63.8(c)(8)..... Yes
63.8(d)..... Yes
63.8(e)..... Yes
63.8(f)(1)-(5)..... Yes
63.8(f)(6)..... No

63.8(g)..... Yes
63.9(a)..... Yes
63.9(b)..... Yes

63.9(c)..... Yes
63.9(d)..... No

63.9(e)..... Yes
63.9(f)..... No

sources subject to subpart S.
Subpart S specifies compliance dates for
sources subject to subpart S.
Section reserved.

Pertains to continuous opacity monitors
that are not part of this standard.

Section reserved.

Subpart S specifies locations to conduct
monitoring.

Subpart S allows site specific
determination of monitoring frequency in
§ 63.453(n)(4).
Pertains to continuous opacity monitors
that are not part of this standard.

Subpart S does not specify relative
accuracy test for CEMs.

Initial notifications must be submitted
within one year after the source becomes
subject to the relevant standard.

Special compliance requirements are only
applicable to kraft mills.

Pertains to continuous opacity monitors
that are not part of this standard.

63.9(g)(1)	Yes	
63.9(g)(2)	No	Pertains to continuous opacity monitors that are not part of this standard.
63.9(g)(3)	No	Subpart S does not specify relative accuracy tests, therefore no notification is required for an alternative.
63.9(h)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)	Yes	
63.10(c)	Yes	
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	No	Pertains to continuous opacity monitors that are not part of this standard.
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Yes	
63.10(e)(1)	Yes	
63.10(e)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.10(e)(2)(ii)	No	Pertains to continuous opacity monitors that are not part of this standard.
63.10(e)(3)	Yes	
63.10(e)(4)	No	Pertains to continuous opacity monitors that are not part of this standard.
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11-63.15	Yes	

a Wherever subpart A specifies ``postmark`` dates, submittals may be sent by methods other than the U.S. Mail (e.g., by fax or courier). Submittals shall be sent by the specified dates, but a postmark is not required.

[63 FR 18617, Apr. 15, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 17564, Apr. 12, 1999]

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Last updated: June 8, 2005

Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill
Permit No.: 0287-AOP-R4
AFIN: 41-00002

**Appendix E 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-
Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 15, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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Subpart MM—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills

Source: 66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.860 Applicability and designation of affected source.

(a) The requirements of this subpart apply to the owner or operator of each kraft, soda, sulfite, or stand-alone semichemical pulp mill that is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions as defined in §63.2.

(b) *Affected sources.* The requirements of this subpart apply to each new or existing affected source listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section:

- (1) Each existing chemical recovery system (as defined in §63.861) located at a kraft or soda pulp mill.
 - (2) Each new nondirect contact evaporator (NDCE) recovery furnace and associated smelt dissolving tank(s) located at a kraft or soda pulp mill.
 - (3) Each new direct contact evaporator (DCE) recovery furnace system (as defined in §63.861) and associated smelt dissolving tank(s) located at a kraft or soda pulp mill.
 - (4) Each new lime kiln located at a kraft or soda pulp mill.
 - (5) Each new or existing sulfite combustion unit located at a sulfite pulp mill, except such existing units at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. AP-10).
 - (6) Each new or existing semichemical combustion unit located at a stand-alone semichemical pulp mill.
 - (7) The requirements of the alternative standard in §63.862(d) apply to the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14).
- (c) The requirements of the General Provisions in subpart A of this part that apply to the owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart are identified in Table 1 to this subpart.

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 7713, Feb. 18, 2003]

§ 63.861 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section. For the purposes of this subpart, if the same term is defined in subpart A or any other subpart of this part and in this section, it must have the meaning given in this section.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring PM loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative PM loadings.

Black liquor means spent cooking liquor that has been separated from the pulp produced by the kraft, soda, or semichemical pulping process.

Black liquor gasification means the thermochemical conversion of black liquor into a combustible gaseous product.

Black liquor oxidation (BLO) system means the vessels used to oxidize the black liquor, with air or oxygen, and the associated storage tank(s).

Black liquor solids (BLS) means the dry weight of the solids in the black liquor that enters the recovery furnace or semichemical combustion unit.

Black liquor solids firing rate means the rate at which black liquor solids are fed to the recovery furnace or the semichemical combustion unit.

Chemical recovery combustion source means any source in the chemical recovery area of a kraft, soda, sulfite or stand-alone semichemical pulp mill that is an NDCE recovery furnace, a DCE recovery furnace system, a smelt dissolving tank, a lime kiln, a sulfite combustion unit, or a semichemical combustion unit.

Chemical recovery system means all existing DCE and NDCE recovery furnaces, smelt dissolving tanks, and lime kilns at a kraft or soda pulp mill. Each existing recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln is considered a process unit within a chemical recovery system.

Direct contact evaporator (DCE) recovery furnace means a kraft or soda recovery furnace equipped with a direct contact evaporator that concentrates strong black liquor by direct contact between the hot recovery furnace exhaust gases and the strong black liquor.

Direct contact evaporator (DCE) recovery furnace system means a direct contact evaporator recovery furnace and any black liquor oxidation system, if present, at the pulp mill.

Dry electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system means an electrostatic precipitator with a dry bottom (*i.e.*, no black liquor, water, or other fluid is used in the ESP bottom) and a dry particulate matter return system (*i.e.*, no black liquor, water, or other fluid is used to transport the collected PM to the mix tank).

Fabric filter means an air pollution control device used to capture PM by filtering a gas stream through filter media; also known as a baghouse.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) metals means the sum of all emissions of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and selenium as measured by EPA Method 29 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) and with all nondetect data treated as one-half of the method detection limit.

Hog fuel dryer means the equipment that combusts fine particles of wood waste (hog fuel) in a fluidized bed and directs the heated exhaust stream to a rotary dryer containing wet hog fuel to be dried prior to combustion in the hog fuel boiler at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility. The hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility is Emission Unit no. HD-14.

Kraft pulp mill means any stationary source that produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide. The recovery process used to regenerate cooking chemicals is also considered part of the kraft pulp mill.

Kraft recovery furnace means a recovery furnace that is used to burn black liquor produced by the kraft pulping process, as well as any recovery furnace that burns black liquor produced from both the kraft and semichemical pulping processes, and includes the direct contact evaporator, if applicable. Includes black liquor gasification.

Lime kiln means the combustion unit (*e.g.*, rotary lime kiln or fluidized-bed calciner) used at a kraft or soda pulp mill to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide (CaO).

Lime production rate means the rate at which dry lime, measured as CaO, is produced in the lime kiln.

Method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be determined with 99 percent confidence that the true value is greater than zero.

Modification means, for the purposes of §63.862(a)(1)(ii)(E)(1), any physical change (excluding any routine part replacement or maintenance) or operational change (excluding any operational change that occurs during a start-up, shutdown, or malfunction) that is made to the air pollution control device that could result in an increase in PM emissions.

Nondetect data means, for the purposes of this subpart, any value that is below the method detection limit.

Indirect contact evaporator (NDCE) recovery furnace means a kraft or soda recovery furnace that burns black liquor that has been concentrated by indirect contact with steam.

Particulate matter (PM) means total particulate matter as measured by EPA Method 5, EPA Method 17 (§63.865(b)(1)), or EPA Method 29 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).

Process unit means an existing DCE or NDCE recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln in a chemical recovery system at a kraft or soda mill.

Recovery furnace means an enclosed combustion device where concentrated black liquor produced by the kraft or soda pulping process is burned to recover pulping chemicals and produce steam. Includes black liquor gasification.

Regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) means a thermal oxidizer that transfers heat from the exhaust gas stream to the inlet gas stream by passing the exhaust stream through a bed of ceramic stoneware or other heat-absorbing medium before releasing it to the atmosphere, then reversing the gas flow so the inlet gas stream passes through the heated bed, raising the temperature of the inlet stream close to or at its ignition temperature.

Semichemical combustion unit means any equipment used to combust or pyrolyze black liquor at stand-alone semichemical pulp mills for the purpose of chemical recovery. Includes black liquor gasification.

Similar process units means all existing DCE and NDCE recovery furnaces, smelt dissolving tanks, or lime kilns at a kraft or soda pulp mill.

Smelt dissolving tanks (SDT) means vessels used for dissolving the smelt collected from a kraft or soda recovery furnace.

Soda pulp mill means any stationary source that produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a sodium hydroxide solution. The recovery process used to regenerate cooking chemicals is also considered part of the soda pulp mill.

Soda recovery furnace means a recovery furnace used to burn black liquor produced by the soda pulping process and includes the direct contact evaporator, if applicable. Includes black liquor gasification.

Stand-alone semichemical pulp mill means any stationary source that produces pulp from wood by partially digesting wood chips in a chemical solution followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding), and has an onsite chemical recovery process that is not integrated with a kraft pulp mill.

Startup means, for the chemical recovery system employing black liquor gasification at Georgia-Pacific's facility in Big Island, Virginia only, the end of the gasification system commissioning phase. Commissioning is that period of time in which each part of the new gasification system will be checked and operated on its own to make sure it is installed and functions properly. Commissioning will conclude with the successful completion of the gasification technology supplier's performance warranty demonstration, which proves the technology and equipment are performing to warranted levels and the system is ready to be placed in active service. For all other affected sources under this subpart, startup has the meaning given in §63.2.

Sulfite combustion unit means a combustion device, such as a recovery furnace or fluidized-bed reactor, where spent liquor from the sulfite pulping process (i.e., red liquor) is burned to recover pulping chemicals.

Sulfite pulp mill means any stationary source that produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sulfuric acid and bisulfite ions. The recovery process used to regenerate cooking chemicals is also considered part of the sulfite pulp mill.

Total hydrocarbons (THC) means the sum of organic compounds measured as carbon using EPA Method 25A (40 CFR part 60, appendix A).

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 16408, Mar. 26, 2001; 68 FR 7713, Feb. 18, 2003]

63.862 Standards.

(a) *Standards for HAP metals: existing sources.* (1) Each owner or operator of an existing kraft or soda pulp mill must comply with the requirements of either paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Each owner or operator of a kraft or soda pulp mill must comply with the PM emissions limits in paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section.

- (A) The owner or operator of each existing kraft or soda recovery furnace must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (0.044 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.
- (B) The owner or operator of each existing kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.10 kilogram per megagram (kg/Mg) (0.20 pound per ton (lb/ton)) of black liquor solids fired.
- (C) The owner or operator of each existing kraft or soda lime kiln must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.
- (ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §63.862(a)(1)(i), each owner or operator of a kraft or soda pulp mill may establish PM emissions limits for each existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln that operates 6,300 hours per year or more by:
- (A) Establishing an overall PM emission limit for each existing process unit in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill using the methods in §63.865(a)(1) and (2).
- (B) The emissions limits for each kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln that are used to establish the overall PM limit in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this section must not be less stringent than the emissions limitations required by §60.282 of part 60 of this chapter for any kraft recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln that is subject to the requirements of §60.282.
- (C) Each owner or operator of an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln must ensure that the PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere from each of these sources are less than or equal to the applicable PM emissions limits, established using the methods in §63.865(a)(1), that are used to establish the overall PM emissions limits in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this section.
- (D) Each owner or operator of an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln must reestablish the emissions limits determined in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this section if either of the actions in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(D)(1) and (2) of this section are taken:
- (1) The air pollution control system for any existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln for which an emission limit was established in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this section is modified (as defined in §63.861) or replaced; or
- (2) Any kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln for which an emission limit was established in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this section is shut down for more than 60 consecutive days.
- (iii) Each owner or operator of an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln that operates less than 6,300 hours per year must comply with the applicable PM emissions limits for that process unit provided in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.
- (2) Except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator of each existing sulfite combustion unit must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.092 g/dscm (0.040 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.
- (b) *Standards for HAP metals: new sources.* (1) The owner or operator of any new kraft or soda recovery furnace must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.034 g/dscm (0.015 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.
- (2) The owner or operator of any new kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.06 kg/Mg (0.12 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.
- (3) The owner or operator of any new kraft or soda lime kiln must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.023 g/dscm (0.010 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.
- (4) The owner or operator of any new sulfite combustion unit must ensure that the concentration of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 0.046 g/dscm (0.020 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.
- (c) *Standards for gaseous organic HAP.* (1) The owner or operator of any new recovery furnace at a kraft or soda pulp mill must ensure that the concentration of gaseous organic HAP, as measured by methanol, discharged to the atmosphere is no greater than 0.012 kg/Mg (0.025 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.
- (2) The owner or operator of each existing or new semichemical combustion unit must ensure that:

(i) The concentration of gaseous organic HAP, as measured by total hydrocarbons reported as carbon, discharged to the atmosphere is less than or equal to 1.49 kg/Mg (2.97 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired; or

The gaseous organic HAP emissions, as measured by total hydrocarbons reported as carbon, are reduced by at least 90 percent prior to discharge of the gases to the atmosphere.

(d) *Alternative standard.* As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the owner or operator of the existing hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14) must ensure that the mass of PM in the exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from the hog fuel dryer is less than or equal to 4.535 kilograms per hour (kg/hr) (10.0 pounds per hour (lb/hr)).

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 7713, Feb. 18, 2003; 68 FR 67954, Dec. 5, 2003]

§ 63.863 Compliance dates.

(a) The owner or operator of an existing affected source or process unit must comply with the requirements in this subpart no later than March 13, 2004.

(b) The owner or operator of a new affected source that has an initial startup date after March 13, 2001 must comply with the requirements in this subpart immediately upon startup of the affected source, except as specified in §63.6(b).

(c) The two existing semichemical combustion units at Georgia-Pacific Corporation's Big Island, VA facility must comply with the requirements of this subpart no later than March 13, 2004, except as provided in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(1) If Georgia-Pacific Corporation constructs a new black liquor gasification system at Big Island, VA, determines that its attempt to start up the new system has been a failure and, therefore, must construct another type of chemical recovery unit to replace the two existing semichemical combustion units at Big Island, then the two existing semichemical combustion units must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the earliest of the following dates: three years after Georgia-Pacific declares the gasification system a failure, upon startup of the new replacement unit(s), or March 1, 2008.

(2) After March 13, 2004 and if Georgia-Pacific Corporation constructs and successfully starts up a new black liquor gasification system, the provisions of this subpart will not apply to the two existing semichemical combustion units at Georgia-Pacific's facility in Big Island, VA for up to 1500 hours, while Georgia-Pacific conducts trials of the new gasification system on black liquor from a Kraft pulp mill.

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 16408, Mar. 26, 2001; 66 FR 37593, July 19, 2001; 68 FR 46108, Aug. 5, 2003]

§ 63.864 Monitoring requirements.

(a)-(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS).* The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS according to the provisions in §§63.6(h) and 63.8 and paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1)-(2) [Reserved]

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(e) *Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS).* For each CPMS required in this section, the owner or operator of each affected source or process unit must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (14) of this section.

-(9) [Reserved]

(10) The owner or operator of each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda lime kiln, sulfite combustion unit, or kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank equipped with a wet scrubber must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in §63.8(c), as well as the procedures in paragraphs (e)(10)(i) and (ii) of this section:

- (i) The monitoring device used for the continuous measurement of the pressure drop of the gas stream across the scrubber must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of ± 500 pascals (± 2 inches of water gage pressure); and
- (ii) The monitoring device used for continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 5 percent of the design scrubbing liquid flow rate.
- (11) The owner or operator of each affected semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CPMS that can be used to determine and record the operating temperature of the RTO at least once every successive 15-minute period using the procedures in §63.8(c). The monitor must compute and record the operating temperature at the point of incineration of effluent gases that are emitted using a temperature monitor accurate to within ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured.
- (12) The owner or operator of the affected hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14) must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(12)(i) through (xi) of this section for each bag leak detection system.
- (i) The owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate each triboelectric bag leak detection system according to the "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance," (EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997). This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; Emissions, Monitoring and Analysis Division; Emission Measurement Center, MD-D205-02, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network under Emission Measurement Center Continuous Emission Monitoring. The owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate other types of bag leak detection systems in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations.
- (ii) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.
- (iii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide an output of relative PM loadings.
- (iv) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.
- (v) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an audible alarm system that will sound automatically when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard by plant operating personnel.
- (vi) For positive pressure fabric filter systems, a bag leak detector must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.
- (vii) For negative pressure or induced air fabric filters, the bag leak detector must be installed downstream of the fabric filter.
- (viii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.
- (ix) The baseline output must be established by adjusting the range and the averaging period of the device and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time according to section 5.0 of the "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance."
- (x) Following initial adjustment of the system, the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time may not be adjusted except as detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan. In no case may the sensitivity be increased by more than 100 percent or decreased more than 50 percent over a 365-day period unless such adjustment follows a complete fabric filter inspection which demonstrates that the fabric filter is in good operating condition. Record each adjustment.
- (xi) The owner or operator must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.
- (13) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit that uses an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter may monitor alternative control device operating parameters subject to prior written approval by the Administrator.
- (14) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit that uses an air pollution control system other than an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter must provide to the Administrator an alternative monitoring request that includes the site-specific monitoring plan described in paragraph (a) of this section, a description of the control device, test results verifying the performance of the control device, the appropriate operating parameters that will be monitored, and the frequency of measuring and recording to establish continuous compliance with the standards. The alternative monitoring request is subject to the Administrator's approval. The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the monitor(s) in accordance with the alternative monitoring request approved by the Administrator. The owner or operator must include in the information submitted to the Administrator proposed performance specifications and quality assurance procedures for the monitors. The Administrator may request further information and will approve acceptable test methods and procedures. The owner or operator must monitor the parameters as approved by the Administrator using the methods and procedures in the alternative monitoring request.

Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill

Permit No.: 0287-AOP-R4

AFIN: 41-00002

**Appendix A 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db Standards of Performance for Industrial-
Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Unit**

(f) [Reserved]

(g) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit complying with the gaseous organic HAP standard of §63.862(c)(1) through the use of an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system is not required to conduct any continuous monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the gaseous organic HAP standard.

(h)–(i) [Reserved]

(j) *Determination of operating ranges.* (1) During the initial performance test required in §63.865, the owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must establish operating ranges for the monitoring parameters in paragraphs (e)(10) through (14) of this section, as appropriate; or

(2) The owner or operator may base operating ranges on values recorded during previous performance tests or conduct additional performance tests for the specific purpose of establishing operating ranges, provided that test data used to establish the operating ranges are or have been obtained using the test methods required in this subpart. The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must certify that all control techniques and processes have not been modified subsequent to the testing upon which the data used to establish the operating parameter ranges were obtained.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit may establish expanded or replacement operating ranges for the monitoring parameter values listed in paragraphs (e)(10) through (14) of this section and established in paragraph (j)(1) or (2) of this section during subsequent performance tests using the test methods in §63.865.

(4) The owner or operator of the affected source or process unit must continuously monitor each parameter and determine the arithmetic average value of each parameter during each performance test. Multiple performance tests may be conducted to establish a range of parameter values.

(5)–(6) [Reserved]

(k) *On-going compliance provisions.* (1) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are required to implement corrective action, as specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan prepared under §63.866(a) if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section occur:

(i) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace or lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when the average of ten consecutive 6-minute averages result in a measurement greater than 20 percent opacity;

(ii) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank, kraft or soda lime kiln, or sulfite combustion unit equipped with a wet scrubber, when any 3-hour average parameter value is outside the range of values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(iii) For a new or existing semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO, when any 1-hour average temperature falls below the temperature established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(iv) For the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), when the bag leak detection system alarm sounds.

(v) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter and monitoring alternative operating parameters established in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, when any 3-hour average value is outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section; and

(vi) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an alternative air pollution control system and monitoring operating parameters approved by the Administrator as established in paragraph (e)(14) of this section, when any 3-hour average value is outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(2) Following the compliance date, owners or operators of all affected sources or process units are in violation of the standards of §63.862 if the monitoring exceedances in paragraphs (k)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section occur:

(i) For an existing kraft or soda recovery furnace equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 35 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

(ii) For a new kraft or soda recovery furnace or a new or existing lime kiln equipped with an ESP, when opacity is greater than 20 percent for 6 percent or more of the operating time within any quarterly period;

(iii) For a new or existing kraft or soda recovery furnace, kraft or soda smelt dissolving tank, kraft or soda lime kiln, or sulfite combustion unit equipped with a wet scrubber, when six or more 3-hour average parameter values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of values established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(iv) For a new or existing semichemical combustion unit equipped with an RTO, when any 3-hour average temperature falls below the temperature established in paragraph (j) of this section;

(v) For the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), when corrective action is not initiated within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm, corrective action is not completed in accordance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the alarm is engaged for more than 5 percent of the total operating time in a 6-month block reporting period. In calculating the operating time fraction, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted; if corrective action is required, each alarm is counted as a minimum of 1 hour; if corrective action is not initiated within 1 hour, the alarm time is counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(vi) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an ESP, wet scrubber, RTO, or fabric filter and monitoring alternative operating parameters established in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, when six or more 3-hour average values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section; and

(vii) For an affected source or process unit equipped with an alternative air pollution control system and monitoring operating parameters approved by the Administrator as established in paragraph (e)(14) of this section, when six or more 3-hour average values within any 6-month reporting period are outside the range of parameter values established in paragraph (j) of this section.

(3) For purposes of determining the number of nonopacity monitoring exceedances, no more than one exceedance will be attributed in any given 24-hour period.

[68 FR 7713, Feb. 18, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 42605, July 18, 2003; 68 FR 67955, Dec. 5, 2003]

§ 63.865 Performance test requirements and test methods.

The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart is required to conduct an initial performance test using the test methods and procedures listed in §63.7 and paragraph (b) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(a) The owner or operator of a process unit seeking to comply with a PM emission limit under §63.862(a)(1)(ii)(A) must use the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Determine the overall PM emission limit for the chemical recovery system at the mill using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$EL_{PM} = \frac{[(C_{ref,RF})(Q_{RFtot}) + (C_{ref,LK})(Q_{LKtot})](F1)}{(BLS_{tot})} + ER1_{refSDT} \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

EL_{PM} = overall PM emission limit for all existing process units in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

$C_{ref,RF}$ = reference concentration of 0.10 g/dscm (0.044 gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen for existing kraft or soda recovery furnaces.

Q_{RFtot} = sum of the average volumetric gas flow rates measured during the performance test and corrected to 8 percent oxygen for all existing recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, dry standard cubic meters per minute (dscm/min) (dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscf/min)).

$C_{ref,LK}$ = reference concentration of 0.15 g/dscm (0.064 gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen for existing kraft or soda lime kilns.

Q_{LKtot} = sum of the average volumetric gas flow rates measured during the performance test and corrected to 10 percent oxygen for all existing lime kilns in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, dscm/min (dscf/min).

F1 = conversion factor, 1.44 minutes·kilogram/day·gram (min·kg/d·g) (0.206 minutes·pound/day·grain (min·b/d·gr)).

BLS_{tot} = sum of the average black liquor solids firing rates of all existing recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill measured during the performance test, megagrams per day (Mg/d) (tons per day (ton/d)) of black liquor solids fired.

ER1_{ref, SDT} = reference emission rate of 0.10 kg/Mg (0.20 lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired for existing kraft or soda smelt dissolving tanks.

(2) Establish an emission limit for each kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln; and, using these emissions limits, determine the overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill using the procedures in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this section, such that the overall PM emission rate calculated in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section is less than or equal to the overall PM emission limit determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) The PM emission rate from each affected recovery furnace must be determined using Equation 2 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{RF} = (F1)(C_{EL, RF})(Q_{RF})/(BLS) \quad (Eq. 2)$$

Where:

ER_{RF}=emission rate from each recovery furnace, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids.

F1=conversion factor, 1.44 min·kg/d·g (0.206 min·lb/d·gr).

C_{EL, RF}=PM emission limit proposed by owner or operator for the recovery furnace, g/dscm (gr/dscf) corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

Q_{RF}=average volumetric gas flow rate from the recovery furnace measured during the performance test and corrected to 8 percent oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).

BLS=average black liquor solids firing rate of the recovery furnace measured during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of black liquor solids.

(ii) The PM emission rate from each affected smelt dissolving tank must be determined using Equation 3 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{SDT} = (F1)(C_{EL, SDT})(Q_{SDT})/(BLS) \quad (Eq. 3)$$

Where:

ER_{SDT}=emission rate from each SDT, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

F1=conversion factor, 1.44 min·kg/d·g (0.206 min·lb/d·gr).

C_{EL, SDT}=PM emission limit proposed by owner or operator for the smelt dissolving tank, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q_{SDT}=average volumetric gas flow rate from the smelt dissolving tank measured during the performance test, dscm/min (dscf/min).

BLS=average black liquor solids firing rate of the associated recovery furnace measured during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of black liquor solids fired. If more than one SDT is used to dissolve the smelt from a given recovery furnace, then the black liquor solids firing rate of the furnace must be proportioned according to the size of the SDT.

(iii) The PM emission rate from each affected lime kiln must be determined using Equation 4 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{LK} = (F1)(C_{EL, LK})(Q_{LK})(CaO_{wt} / BLS_{tot}) / (CaO_{LK}) \quad (Eq. 4)$$

Where:

ER_{LK} =emission rate from each lime kiln, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids.

F_1 =conversion factor, 1.44 min·kg/d·g (0.206 min·lb/d·gr).

C_{ELLK} =PM emission limit proposed by owner or operator for the lime kiln, g/dscm (gr/dscf) corrected to 10 percent oxygen.

Q_{LK} =average volumetric gas flow rate from the lime kiln measured during the performance test and corrected to 10 percent oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).

CaO_{LK} =lime production rate of the lime kiln, measured as CaO during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of CaO.

CaO_{tot} =sum of the average lime production rates for all existing lime kilns in the chemical recovery system at the mill measured as CaO during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d).

BLS_{tot} =sum of the average black liquor solids firing rates of all recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the mill measured during the performance test, Mg/d (ton/d) of black liquor solids.

(iv) If more than one similar process unit is operated in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill, Equation 5 of this section must be used to calculate the overall PM emission rate from all similar process units in the chemical recovery system at the mill and must be used in determining the overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill:

$$ER_{P_{U_{tot}}} = ER_{P_{U_1}} (PR_{P_{U_1}} / PR_{tot}) + \dots + (ER_{P_{U_i}}) (PR_{P_{U_i}} / PR_{tot}) \quad (Eq. 5)$$

Where:

$ER_{P_{U_{tot}}}$ =overall PM emission rate from all similar process units, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

$ER_{P_{U_1}}$ =PM emission rate from process unit No. 1, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired, calculated using Equation 2, 3, or 4 in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

$PR_{P_{U_1}}$ =black liquor solids firing rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. 1, if process unit is a recovery furnace or SDT. The CaO production rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. 1, if process unit is a lime kiln.

PR_{tot} =total black liquor solids firing rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for all recovery furnaces in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill if the similar process units are recovery furnaces or SDT, or the total CaO production rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for all lime kilns in the chemical recovery system at the mill if the similar process units are lime kilns.

$ER_{P_{U_i}}$ =PM emission rate from process unit No. i, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

$PR_{P_{U_i}}$ =black liquor solids firing rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. i, if process unit is a recovery furnace or SDT. The CaO production rate in Mg/d (ton/d) for process unit No. i, if process unit is a lime kiln.

i =number of similar process units located in the chemical recovery system at the kraft or soda pulp mill.

(v) The overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill must be determined using Equation 6 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{tot} = ER_{EP_{tot}} + ER_{SDT_{tot}} + ER_{LK_{tot}} \quad (Eq. 6)$$

Where:

ER_{tot} =overall PM emission rate for the chemical recovery system at the mill, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

$ER_{RF_{tot}}$ =PM emission rate from all kraft or soda recovery furnaces, calculated using Equation 2 or 5 in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (iv) of this section, where applicable, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

$ER_{SD_{tot}}$ =PM emission rate from all smelt dissolving tanks, calculated using Equation 3 or 5 in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) and (iv) of this section, where applicable, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

$ER_{LK_{tot}}$ =PM emission rate from all lime kilns, calculated using Equation 4 or 5 in paragraphs (a)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this section, where applicable, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired.

(vi) After the Administrator has approved the PM emissions limits for each kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln, the owner or operator complying with an overall PM emission limit established in §63.862(a)(1)(ii) must demonstrate compliance with the HAP metals standard by demonstrating compliance with the approved PM emissions limits for each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln, using the test methods and procedures in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator seeking to determine compliance with §63.862(a), (b), or (d) must use the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) For purposes of determining the concentration or mass of PM emitted from each kraft or soda recovery furnace, sulfite combustion unit, smelt dissolving tank, lime kiln, or the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), Method 5 or 29 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used, except that Method 17 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 may be used in lieu of Method 5 or Method 29 if a constant value of 0.009 g/dscm (0.004 gr/dscf) is added to the results of Method 17, and the stack temperature is no greater than 205 °C (400 °F). For Methods 5, 29, and 17, the sampling time and sample volume for each run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf), and water must be used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone in the sample recovery procedure.

(2) For sources complying with §63.862(a) or (b), the PM concentration must be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using Equation 7 of this section as follows:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} \times \frac{(21 - X)}{(21 - Y)} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

C_{corr} = The measured concentration corrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf);

C_{meas} = The measured concentration uncorrected for oxygen, g/dscm (gr/dscf);

X = The corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent for kraft or soda recovery furnaces and sulfite combustion units and 10 percent for kraft or soda lime kilns); and

Y = The measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

(3) Method 3A or 3B in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981—Part 10 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B. The gas sample must be taken at the same time and at the same traverse points as the particulate sample.

(4) For purposes of complying with of §63.862(a)(1)(ii)(A), the volumetric gas flow rate must be corrected to the appropriate oxygen concentration using Equation 8 of this section as follows:

$$Q_{corr} = Q_{meas} \times (21 - Y) / (21 - X) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

Q_{corr} =the measured volumetric gas flow rate corrected for oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).

Q_{meas} =the measured volumetric gas flow rate uncorrected for oxygen, dscm/min (dscf/min).

Y=the measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.

X=the corrected volumetric oxygen concentration (8 percent for kraft or soda recovery furnaces and 10 percent for kraft or soda lime kilns).

(5)(i) For purposes of selecting sampling port location and number of traverse points, Method 1 or 1A in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used;

(ii) For purposes of determining stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate; Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used;

(iii) For purposes of conducting gas analysis, Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used. The voluntary consensus standard ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981—Part 10 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14) may be used as an alternative to using Method 3B; and

(iv) For purposes of determining moisture content of stack gas, Method 4 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 must be used.

(6) Process data measured during the performance test must be used to determine the black liquor solids firing rate on a dry basis and the CaO production rate.

(c) The owner or operator of each affected source or process unit complying with the gaseous organic HAP standard in §63.862(c)(1) must demonstrate compliance according to the provisions in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator complying through the use of an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system is not required to conduct any performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the gaseous organic HAP standard.

(2) The owner or operator complying without using an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system must use Method 308 in appendix A of this part, as well as the methods listed in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section. The sampling time and sample volume for each Method 308 run must be at least 60 minutes and 0.014 dscm (0.50 dscf), respectively.

(i) The emission rate from any new NDCE recovery furnace must be determined using Equation 9 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{NDCE} = \frac{(MR_{meas})}{BLS} \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

ER_{NDCE} = Methanol emission rate from the NDCE recovery furnace, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired;

MR_{meas} = Measured methanol mass emission rate from the NDCE recovery furnace, kg/hr (lb/hr); and

BLS = Average black liquor solids firing rate of the NDCE recovery furnace, megagrams per hour (Mg/hr) (tons per hour (ton/hr)) determined using process data measured during the performance test.

(ii) The emission rate from any new DCE recovery furnace system must be determined using Equation 10 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{DCE} = \left[\frac{(MR_{meas,RF})}{BLS_{RF}} \right] + \left[\frac{MR_{meas,BLO}}{BLS_{BLO}} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

Where:

ER_{DCE} = Methanol emission rate from each DCE recovery furnace system, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired;

$MR_{meas,RF}$ = Average measured methanol mass emission rate from each DCE recovery furnace, kg/hr (lb/hr);

$MR_{meas,BLO}$ = Average measured methanol mass emission rate from the black liquor oxidation system, kg/hr (lb/hr);

BLS_{RF} = Average black liquor solids firing rate for each DCE recovery furnace, Mg/hr (ton/hr) determined using process data measured during the performance test; and

BLS_{BLO} = The average mass rate of black liquor solids treated in the black liquor oxidation system, Mg/hr (ton/hr) determined using process data measured during the performance test.

(d) The owner or operator seeking to determine compliance with the gaseous organic HAP standards in §63.862(c)(2) for semichemical combustion units must use Method 25A in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, as well as the methods listed in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (j) of this section. The sampling time for each Method 25A run must be at least 60 minutes. The calibration gas for each Method 25A run must be propane.

(1) The emission rate from any new or existing semichemical combustion unit must be determined using Equation 11 of this section as follows:

$$ER_{SCCU} = \frac{(THC_{meas})}{BLS} \quad (Eq. 11)$$

Where:

ER_{SCCU} = THC emission rate reported as carbon from each semichemical combustion unit, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of black liquor solids fired;

THC_{meas} = Measured THC mass emission rate reported as carbon, kg/hr (lb/hr); and

BLS = Average black liquor solids firing rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr); determined using process data measured during the performance test.

(2) If the owner or operator of the semichemical combustion unit has selected the percentage reduction standards for THC, under §63.862(c)(2)(ii), the percentage reduction in THC emissions is computed using Equation 12 of this section as follows, provided that E_i and E_o are measured simultaneously:

$$\%R_{THC} = \left(\frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \right) \times 100 \quad (Eq. 12)$$

Where:

$\%R_{THC}$ = percentage reduction of total hydrocarbons emissions achieved.

E_i = measured THC mass emission rate at the THC control device inlet, kg/hr (lb/hr).

E_o = measured THC mass emission rate at the THC control device outlet, kg/hr (lb/hr).

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 37593, July 19, 2001; 68 FR 7716, Feb. 18, 2003; 68 FR 67955, Dec. 5, 2003]

§ 63.866 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.* The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan as described in §63.6(e)(3) that contains specific procedures to be followed for operating the source and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and control systems used to comply with the standards. In addition to the information required in §63.6(e), the plan must include the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Procedures for responding to any process parameter level that is inconsistent with the level(s) established under §63.864(j), including the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) Procedures to determine and record the cause of an operating parameter exceedance and the time the exceedance began and ended; and

(ii) Corrective actions to be taken in the event of an operating parameter exceedance, including procedures for recording the actions taken to correct the exceedance.

(2) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan also must include the schedules listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) A maintenance schedule for each control technique that is consistent with, but not limited to, the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for routine and long-term maintenance; and

(ii) An inspection schedule for each continuous monitoring system required under §63.864 to ensure, at least once in each 24-hour period, that each continuous monitoring system is properly functioning.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit must maintain records of any occurrence when corrective action is required under §63.864(k)(1), and when a violation is noted under §63.864(k)(2).

(c) In addition to the general records required by §63.10(b)(2), the owner or operator must maintain records of the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) Records of black liquor solids firing rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d for all recovery furnaces and semichemical combustion units;

(2) Records of CaO production rates in units of Mg/d or ton/d for all lime kilns;

(3) Records of parameter monitoring data required under §63.864, including any period when the operating parameter levels were inconsistent with the levels established during the initial performance test, with a brief explanation of the cause of the deviation, the time the deviation occurred, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and the corrective action taken;

(4) Records and documentation of supporting calculations for compliance determinations made under §§63.865(a) through (d);

(5) Records of monitoring parameter ranges established for each affected source or process unit;

(6) Records certifying that an NDCE recovery furnace equipped with a dry ESP system is used to comply with the gaseous organic HAP standard in §63.862(c)(1).

(7) For the bag leak detection system on the hog fuel dryer fabric filter at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14), records of each alarm, the time of the alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken.

(d) For operation under §63.863(c)(2), Georgia-Pacific Corporation must keep a record of the hours of operation of the two existing semichemical combustion units at their Big Island, VA facility.

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 16408, Mar. 26, 2001; 68 FR 7718, Feb. 18, 2003; 69 FR 25323, May 6, 2004]

§ 63.867 Reporting requirements.

(a) *Notifications.* (1) The owner or operator of any affected source or process unit must submit the applicable notifications from subpart A of this part, as specified in Table 1 of this subpart.

(2) Notifications specific to Georgia-Pacific Corporation's affected sources in Big Island, Virginia.

(i) For a compliance extension under §63.863(c)(1), submit a notice that provides the date of Georgia-Pacific's determination that the black liquor gasification system is not successful and the reasons why the technology is not successful. The notice must be submitted within 15 days of Georgia-Pacific's determination, but not later than March 16, 2005.

(ii) For operation under §63.863(c)(2), submit a notice providing: a statement that Georgia-Pacific Corporation intends to run the Kraft black liquor trials, the anticipated period in which the trials will take place, and a statement explaining why the trials could not be conducted prior to March 1, 2005. The notice must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the start of the Kraft liquor trials.

(3) In addition to the requirements in subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of the hog fuel dryer at Weyerhaeuser Paper Company's Cosmopolis, Washington, facility (Emission Unit no. HD-14) must include analysis and supporting documentation demonstrating conformance with EPA guidance and specifications for bag leak detection systems in §63.864(e)(12) in the Notification of Compliance Status.

(b) *Additional reporting requirements for HAP metals standards.* (1) Any owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in §63.862(a)(1)(ii) must submit the PM emissions limits determined in §63.865(a) for each affected kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, and lime kiln to the Administrator for approval. The emissions limits must be submitted as part of the notification of compliance status required under subpart A of this part.

(2) Any owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in §63.862(a)(1)(ii) must submit the calculations and supporting documentation used in §63.865(a)(1) and (2) to the Administrator as part of the notification of compliance status required under subpart A of this part.

(3) After the Administrator has approved the emissions limits for any process unit, the owner or operator of a process unit must notify Administrator before any of the actions in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section are taken:

(i) The air pollution control system for any process unit is modified or replaced;

(ii) Any kraft or soda recovery furnace, smelt dissolving tank, or lime kiln in a chemical recovery system at a kraft or soda pulp mill complying with the PM emissions limits in §63.862(a)(1)(ii) is shut down for more than 60 consecutive days;

(iii) A continuous monitoring parameter or the value or range of values of a continuous monitoring parameter for any process unit is changed; or

(iv) The black liquor solids firing rate for any kraft or soda recovery furnace during any 24-hour averaging period is increased by more than 10 percent above the level measured during the most recent performance test.

(4) An owner or operator of a group of process units in a chemical recovery system at a mill complying with the PM emissions limits in §63.862(a)(1)(ii) and seeking to perform the actions in paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section must recalculate the overall PM emissions limit for the group of process units and resubmit the documentation required in paragraph (b)(2) of this section to the Administrator. All modified PM emissions limits are subject to approval by the Administrator.

(c) *Excess emissions report.* The owner or operator must report quarterly if measured parameters meet any of the conditions specified in paragraph (k)(1) or (2) of §63.864. This report must contain the information specified in §63.10(c) of this part as well as the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(1), and the number and duration of occurrences when the source met or exceeded the conditions in §63.864(k)(2). Reporting excess emissions below the violation thresholds of §63.864(k) does not constitute a violation of the applicable standard.

(1) When no exceedances of parameters have occurred, the owner or operator must submit a semiannual report stating that no excess emissions occurred during the reporting period.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source or process unit subject to the requirements of this subpart and subpart S of this part may combine excess emissions and/or summary reports for the mill.

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001 as amended at 66 FR 16408, Mar. 26, 2001; 68 FR 7718, Feb. 18, 2003; 68 FR 42605, July 18, 2003; 68 FR 46108, Aug. 5, 2003; 69 FR 25323, May 6, 2004]

§ 63.868 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section must be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) The authorities which will not be delegated to States are listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to standards in §63.862 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

Table 1 to Subpart MM of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability To Subpart MM

General provisions reference	Summary of requirements	Applies to subpart MM	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	General applicability of the General Provisions.	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.861; when overlap between subparts A and MM of this part, subpart MM takes precedence.
63.1(a)(2)-(14)	General applicability of the General Provisions.	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Initial applicability determination.	No	Subpart MM specifies the applicability in § 63.860.
63.1(b)(2)	Title V operating permit see 40 CFR part 70.	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a title V permit.
63.1(b)(3)	Record of the applicability determination.	No	All affected sources are subject to subpart MM according to the applicability definition of subpart MM.
63.1(c)(1)	Applicability of subpart A of this part after a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	Subpart MM clarifies the applicability of each paragraph of subpart A of this part to sources subject to subpart MM.
63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit requirement.	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a title V permit. There are no area sources in the pulp and paper mill source category.
63.1(c)(3)	[Reserved]	NA	

63.1(c) (1).....	Requirements for existing source that obtains an extension of compliance.	
63.1(c) (5).....	Notification requirements for an area source that increases HAP emissions to major source levels.	Yes.....	
63.1(d).....	[Reserved].....	NA.....	
63.1(e).....	Applicability of permit program before a relevant standard has been set.	Yes.....	
63.2.....	Definitions.....	Yes.....	Additional terms defined in § 63.861; when overlap between subparts A and MM of this part occurs, subpart MM takes precedence.
63.3.....	Units and abbreviations.	Yes.....	
63.4.....	Prohibited activities and circumvention.	Yes.....	
63.5(a).....	Construction and reconstruction applicability.	Yes.....	
63.5(b) (1).....	Upon construction, relevant standards for new sources.	Yes.....	
63.5(b) (2).....	[Reserved].....	NA.....	
63.5(b) (3).....	New construction/reconstruction.	Yes.....	
63.5(b) (4).....	Construction/reconstruction notification.	Yes.....	
63.5(b) (5).....	Construction/reconstruction compliance.	Yes.....	
63.5(b) (6).....	Equipment addition or process change.	Yes.....	
63.5(c).....	[Reserved].....	NA.....	
63.5(d).....	Application for approval of	Yes.....	

	construction/ reconstruction.		
63.5(e).....	Construction/ reconstruction approval.	Yes.....	
63.5(f).....	Construction/ reconstruction approval based on prior State preconstruction review.	Yes.....	
63.6(a) (1).....	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements_applica bility.	Yes.....	
63.6(a) (2).....	Requirements for area source that increases emissions to become major.	Yes.....	
63.6(b).....	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.	Yes.....	
63.6(c).....	Compliance dates for existing sources.	Yes, except for sources granted extensions under 63.863(c).	Subpart MM specifically stipulates the compliance schedule for existing sources.
63.6(d).....	[Reserved].....	NA.....	
63.6(e).....	Operation and maintenance requirements.	Yes.....	
63.6(f).....	Compliance with nonopacity emissions standards.	Yes.....	
63.6(g).....	Compliance with alternative nonopacity emissions standards.	Yes.....	
63.6(h).....	Compliance with opacity and visible emissions (VE) standards.	Yes.....	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring

			requirements.
63.6(i)	Extension of compliance with emission standards.	Yes, except for sources granted extensions under 63.863(c).	
63.6(j)	Exemption from compliance with emissions standards.	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Performance testing requirements_applicability.	Yes	§ 63.865(c)(1) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under subpart MM.
63.7(a)(2)	Performance test dates.	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Performance test requests by Administrator under CAA section 114.	Yes	
63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test.	Yes	
63.7(b)(2)	Notification of delay in conducting a scheduled performance test.	Yes	
63.7(c)	Quality assurance program.	Yes	
63.7(d)	Performance testing facilities.	Yes	
63.7(e)	Conduct of performance tests.	Yes	
63.7(f)	Use of an alternative test method.	Yes	
63.7(g)	Data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting.	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of performance tests.	Yes	§ 63.865(c)(1) specifies the only exemption from performance testing allowed under subpart MM.
63.8(a)	Monitoring requirements_applicability.	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(b)	Conduct of monitoring	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(c)	Operation and	Yes	See § 63.864.

63.8(d)	maintenance of CMS. Quality control program.	Yes	See § 63.864.
63.8(e) (1)	Performance evaluation of CMS.	Yes	
63.8(e) (2)	Notification of performance evaluation.	Yes	
63.8(e) (3)	Submission of site-specific performance evaluation test plan.	Yes	
63.8(e) (4)	Conduct of performance evaluation and performance evaluation dates.	Yes	
63.8(e) (5)	Reporting performance evaluation results.	Yes	
63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method.	Yes	
63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data.	Yes	
63.9(a)	Notification requirements_applicability and general information.	Yes	
63.9(b)	Initial notifications	Yes	
63.9(c)	Request for extension of compliance.	Yes	
63.9(d)	Notification that source subject to special compliance requirements.	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test.	Yes	
63.9(f)	Notification of opacity and VE observations.	Yes	Subpart MM does not contain any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements.
63.9(g) (1)	Additional notification requirements for sources with CMS.	Yes	
63.9(g) (2)	Notification of	Yes	Subpart MM does not

	compliance with opacity emissions standard.		contain any opacity or VE emissions standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements.
63.9(g) (3)	Notification that criterion to continue use of alternative to relative accuracy testing has been exceeded.	Yes	
63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status.	Yes	
63.9(i)	Adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required communications.	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in information already provided.	Yes	
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping requirements applicability and general information.	Yes	See § 63.866.
63.10(b) (1)	Records retention	Yes	
63.10(b) (2)	Information and documentation to support notifications and demonstrate compliance.	Yes	
63.10(b) (3)	Records retention for sources not subject to relevant standard.	Yes	Applicability requirements are given in § 63.860.
63.10(c)	Additional recordkeeping requirements for sources with CMS.	Yes	
63.10(d) (1)	General reporting requirements.	Yes	
63.10(d) (2)	Reporting results of performance tests.	Yes	

63.10(d)(3)	Reporting results of opacity or VE observations.	Yes	Subpart MM does not include any opacity or VE standards; however, § 63.864 specifies opacity monitoring requirements.
63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Periodic and immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.	Yes	
63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS.	Yes	
63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping and reporting requirements.	Yes	
63.11	Control device requirements for flares.	No	The use of flares to meet the standards in subpart MM is not anticipated.
63.12	State authority and delegations.	Yes	
63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices.	Yes	
63.14	Incorporations by reference.	Yes	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality.	Yes	

[66 FR 3193, Jan. 12, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 16408, Mar. 26, 2001]

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Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill
Permit No.: 0287-AOP-R4
AFIN: 41-00002

**Appendix F 40 CFR, Subpart D - Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam
Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 16, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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Subpart D—Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971

§ 60.40 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facilities to which the provisions of this subpart apply are:

(1) Each fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit of more than 73 megawatts heat input rate (250 million Btu per hour).

(2) Each fossil-fuel and wood-residue-fired steam generating unit capable of firing fossil fuel at a heat input rate of more than 73 megawatts (250 million Btu per hour).

(b) Any change to an existing fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit to accommodate the use of combustible materials, other than fossil fuels as defined in this subpart, shall not bring that unit under the applicability of this subpart.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commenced construction or modification after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(d) The requirements of §§60.44 (a)(4), (a)(5), (b) and (d), and 60.45(f)(4)(vi) are applicable to lignite-fired steam generating units that commenced construction or modification after December 22, 1976.

(e) Any facility covered under subpart Da is not covered under this subpart.

[42 FR 37936, July 25, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 9278, Mar. 7, 1978; 44 FR 33612, June 17, 1979]

§ 60.41 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) *Fossil-fuel fired steam generating unit* means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(b) *Fossil fuel* means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat.

(c) *Coal refuse* means waste-products of coal mining, cleaning, and coal preparation operations (e.g. culm, gob, etc.) containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material.

(d) *Fossil fuel and wood residue-fired steam generating unit* means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel and wood residue for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(e) *Wood residue* means bark, sawdust, slabs, chips, shavings, mill trim, and other wood products derived from wood processing and forest management operations.

(f) *Coal* means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

[39 FR 20791, June 14, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 2803, Jan. 16, 1975; 41 FR 51398, Nov. 22, 1976; 43 FR 9278, Mar. 7, 1978; 48 FR 3736, Jan. 27, 1983; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.42 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) 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 any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 43 nanograms per joule heat input (0.10 lb per million Btu) derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.

(2) Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(b)(1) On or after December 28, 1979, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the Southwestern Public Service Company's Harrington Station #1, in Amarillo, TX, any gases which exhibit greater than 35 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 42 percent opacity shall be permitted for not more than 6 minutes in any hour.

(2) Interstate Power Company shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from its Lansing Station Unit No. 4 in Lansing, IA, any gases which exhibit greater than 32 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 39 percent opacity shall be permitted for not more than six minutes in any hour.

[39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 51398, Nov. 22, 1976; 42 FR 61537, Dec. 5, 1977; 44 FR 76787, Dec. 28, 1979; 45 FR 36077, May 29, 1980; 45 FR 47146, July 14, 1980; 46 FR 57498, Nov. 24, 1981; 61 FR 49976, Sept. 24, 1996; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.43 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(a) 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 any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:

(1) 340 nanograms per joule heat input (0.80 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue.

(2) 520 nanograms per joule heat input (1.2 lb per million Btu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{SO_2} = [y(340) + z(520)] / (y+z)$$

where:

PS_{SO_2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired,

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(c) Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) Units 1 and 2 (as defined in appendix G) at the Newton Power Station owned or operated by the Central Illinois Public Service Company will be in compliance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section if Unit 1 and Unit 2 individually comply with paragraph (a)(2) of this

section or if the combined emission rate from Units 1 and 2 does not exceed 470 nanograms per joule (1.1 lb per million Btu) combined heat input to Units 1 and 2.

[39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 51398, Nov. 22, 1976; 52 FR 28954, Aug. 4, 1987]

J.44 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) 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 any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO₂ in excess of:

(1) 86 nanograms per joule heat input (0.20 lb per million Btu) derived from gaseous fossil fuel.

(2) 129 nanograms per joule heat input (0.30 lb per million Btu) derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue, or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue.

(3) 300 nanograms per joule heat input (0.70 lb per million Btu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue (except lignite or a solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent, by weight, or more of coal refuse).

(4) 260 nanograms per joule heat input (0.60 lb per million Btu) derived from lignite or lignite and wood residue (except as provided under paragraph (a)(5) of this section).

(5) 340 nanograms per joule heat input (0.80 lb per million Btu) derived from lignite which is mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana and which is burned in a cyclone-fired unit.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, when different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NO_x} = \frac{w(260) + x(86) + y(130) + z(300)}{w + x + y + z}$$

where:

PS_{NO_x} is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;

w is the percentage of total heat input derived from lignite;

x is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).

(c) When a fossil fuel containing at least 25 percent, by weight, of coal refuse is burned in combination with gaseous, liquid, or other solid fossil fuel or wood residue, the standard for nitrogen oxides does not apply.

(d) Cyclone-fired units which burn fuels containing at least 25 percent of lignite that is mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana remain subject to paragraph (a)(5) of this section regardless of the types of fuel combusted in combination with that lignite.

[39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 51398, Nov. 22, 1976; 43 FR 9278, Mar. 7, 1978; 51 FR 42797, Nov. 25, 1986]

§ 60.45 Emission and fuel monitoring.

(a) Each owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions, sulfur dioxide emissions, nitrogen oxides emissions, and either oxygen or carbon dioxide except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Certain of the continuous monitoring system requirements under paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to owners or operators under the following conditions:

(1) For a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that burns only gaseous fossil fuel, continuous monitoring systems for measuring the opacity of emissions and sulfur dioxide emissions are not required.

(2) For a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that does not use a flue gas desulfurization device, a continuous monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions is not required if the owner or operator monitors sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis.

(3) Notwithstanding §60.13(b), installation of a continuous monitoring system for nitrogen oxides may be delayed until after the initial performance tests under §60.8 have been conducted. If the owner or operator demonstrates during the performance test that emissions of nitrogen oxides are less than 70 percent of the applicable standards in §60.44, a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions is not required. If the initial performance test results show that nitrogen oxide emissions are greater than 70 percent of the applicable standard, the owner or operator shall install a continuous monitoring system for nitrogen oxides within one year after the date of the initial performance tests under §60.8 and comply with all other applicable monitoring requirements under this part.

(4) If an owner or operator does not install any continuous monitoring systems for sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, as provided under paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3) or paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section a continuous monitoring system for measuring either oxygen or carbon dioxide is not required.

(c) For performance evaluations under §60.13(c) and calibration checks under §60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B, as applicable, shall be used for the performance evaluations of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring systems. Acceptable alternative methods for Methods 6, 7, and 3B are given in §60.46(d).

(2) Sulfur dioxide or nitric oxide, as applicable, shall be used for preparing calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part.

(3) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent and for a continuous monitoring system measuring sulfur oxides or nitrogen oxides the span value shall be determined as follows:

[In parts per million]

Fossil fuel	Span value for sulfur dioxide	Span value for nitrogen oxides
Gas.....	(\1\)	500
Liquid.....	1,000	500
Solid.....	1,500	1000
Combinations.....	$1,000y+1,500z$	$500(x+y) +1,000z$

\1\ Not applicable.

where:

x=the fraction of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel, and

y=the fraction of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z=the fraction of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(4) All span values computed under paragraph (c)(3) of this section for burning combinations of fossil fuels shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm.

(5) For a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that simultaneously burns fossil fuel and nonfossil fuel, the span value of all continuous monitoring systems shall be subject to the Administrator's approval.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) For any continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a) of this section, the following conversion procedures shall be used to convert the continuous monitoring data into units of the applicable standards (ng/J, million Btu):

(1) When a continuous monitoring system for measuring oxygen is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and oxygen concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry). Alternative procedures approved by the Administrator shall be used when measurements are on a wet basis. When measurements are on a dry basis, the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$$E = CF[20.9/(20.9 - \text{percent } O_2)]$$

where:

E, C, F, and %O₂ are determined under paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) When a continuous monitoring system for measuring carbon dioxide is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and carbon dioxide concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry) and the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$$E = CF_c [100/\text{percent } CO_2]$$

where:

E, C, F_c and %CO₂ are determined under paragraph (f) of this section.

The values used in the equations under paragraphs (e) (1) and (2) of this section are derived as follows:

(1) E=pollutant emissions, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

(2) C=pollutant concentration, ng/dscm (lb/dscf), determined by multiplying the average concentration (ppm) for each one-hour period by 4.15×10^4 M ng/dscm per ppm (2.59×10^{-9} M lb/dscf per ppm) where M=pollutant molecular weight, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole). M=64.07 for sulfur dioxide and 46.01 for nitrogen oxides.

(3) %O₂, %CO₂=oxygen or carbon dioxide volume (expressed as percent), determined with equipment specified under paragraph (a) of this section.

(4) F, F_c=a factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F), and a factor representing a ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F_c), respectively. Values of F and F_c are given as follows:

(i) For anthracite coal as classified according to ASTM D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), $F=2.723 \times 10^{-17}$ dscm/J (10,140 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c=0.532 \times 10^{-17}$ scm CO₂/J (1.980 scf CO₂/million Btu).

(ii) For subbituminous and bituminous coal as classified according to ASTM D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), $F=2.637 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,820 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c=0.486 \times 10^{-7}$ cm CO₂/J (1,810 scf CO₂/million Btu).

(iii) For liquid fossil fuels including crude, residual, and distillate oils, $F=2.476 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,220 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c=0.384 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2/J (1,430 scf CO_2 /million Btu).

(iv) For gaseous fossil fuels, $F=2.347 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (8,740 dscf/million Btu). For natural gas, propane, and butane fuels, $F_c=0.279 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2/J (1,040 scf CO_2 /million Btu) for natural gas, 0.322×10^{-7} scm CO_2/J (1,200 scf CO_2 /million Btu) for propane, and 0.338×10^{-7} scm CO_2/J (1,260 scf CO_2 /million Btu) for butane.

(v) For bark $F=2.589 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,640 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c=0.500 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2/J (1,840 scf CO_2 /million Btu). For wood residue other than bark $F=2.492 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,280 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c=0.494 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2/J (1,860 scf CO_2 /million Btu).

(vi) For lignite coal as classified according to ASTM D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), $F=2.659 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,900 dscf/million Btu) and $F_c=0.516 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2/J (1,920 scf CO_2 /million Btu).

(5) The owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscm/J or dscf/million Btu) on a dry basis (if it is desired to calculate F on a wet basis, consult the Administrator) or F_c factor (scm CO_2/J , or scf CO_2 /million Btu) on either basis in lieu of the F or F_c factors specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section:

$$F = 10^{-6} \frac{[227.2 (\text{pct. H}) + 95.5 (\text{pct. C}) + 35.6 (\text{pct. S}) + 8.7 (\text{pct. N}) - 28.7 (\text{pct. O})]}{GCV}$$

$$F_c = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-5} (\text{pct. C})}{GCV (\text{SI units})}$$

$$F = \frac{10^6 [3.64 (\%H) + 1.53 (\%C) + 0.57 (\%S) + 0.14 (\%N) - 0.46 (\%O)]}{GCV (\text{English units})}$$

$$F_c = \frac{20.0 (\%C)}{GCV (\text{SI units})}$$

$$F_c = \frac{321 \times 10^3 (\%C)}{GCV (\text{English units})}$$

(i) H, C, S, N, and O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined on the same basis as GCV by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, using ASTM D3178-73 (Reapproved 1979), 89, or D3176-74 or 89 (solid fuels) or computed from results using ASTM D1137-53 or 75, D1945-64, 76, 91, or 96 or D1946-77 or 90 (Reapproved 1994) (gaseous fuels) as applicable. (These five methods are incorporated by reference—see §60.17.)

(ii) GVC is the gross calorific value (kJ/kg, Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted determined by the ASTM test methods D2015-77 for solid fuels and D1826-77 for gaseous fuels as applicable. (These two methods are incorporated by reference—see §60.17.)

(iii) For affected facilities which fire both fossil fuels and nonfossil fuels, the F or F_c value shall be subject to the Administrator's approval.

(6) For affected facilities firing combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuels and wood residue, the F or F_c factors determined by paragraphs (f)(4) or (f)(5) of this section shall be prorated in accordance with the applicable formula as follows:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i F_i \text{ or } F_c = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (F_c)_i$$

where:

X_i = the fraction of total heat input derived from each type of fuel (e.g. natural gas, bituminous coal, wood residue, etc.)

F_i or $(F_c)_i$ = the applicable F or F_c factor for each fuel type determined in accordance with paragraphs (f)(4) and (f)(5) of this section.

n = the number of fuels being burned in combination.

(g) Excess emission and monitoring system performance reports shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually for each six-month period in the calendar year. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in §60.7(c). Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems (MS) downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:

(1) *Opacity*. Excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.

(i) For sources subject to the opacity standard of §60.42(b)(1), excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 35 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 42 percent opacity need not be reported.

(ii) For sources subject to the opacity standard of §60.42(b)(2), excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 32 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 39 percent opacity need not be reported.

(2) *Sulfur dioxide*. Excess emissions for affected facilities are defined as:

(i) Any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standard under §60.43.

(3) *Nitrogen oxides*. Excess emissions for affected facilities using a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards under §60.44.

[40 FR 46256, Oct. 6, 1975]

Editorial Note 1: For Federal Register citations affecting §60.45, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

Editorial Note 2: At 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000, §60.45(f)(5)(ii) was amended by revising the words “ASTM D1826–77” to read “ASTM D1826–77 or 94.” and by revising the words “ASTM D2015–77” to read “ASTM D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, or D5865–98.” However, this amendment could not be incorporated because these words do not exist in paragraph (f)(5)(ii).

§ 60.46 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 (d) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter, SO₂, and NO_x standards in §§60.42, 60.43, and 60.44 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO₂, or NO_x shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = C F_d (20.9) / (20.9 - \% O_2)$$

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (1b/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (1b/dscf).

%O₂ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (C) at affected facilities without wet flue-gas-desulfurization (FGD) systems and Method 5B shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (C) after FGD systems.

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide an average gas temperature of 160±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The O₂ sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O₂ concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of the sample O₂ concentrations at all traverse points.

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O₂ traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 is used to locate the 12 O₂ traverse points.

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

(4) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO₂ concentration.

(i) The sampling site shall be the same as that selected for the particulate sample. The sampling location in the duct shall be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). The sampling time and sample volume for each sample run shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Two samples shall be taken during a 1-hour period, with each sample taken within a 30-minute interval.

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The O₂ sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the SO₂ sample. The SO₂ emission rate shall be computed for each pair of SO₂ and O₂ samples. The SO₂ emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the two pairs of samples.

(5) Method 7 shall be used to determine the NO_x concentration.

(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO₂ sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.

(ii) For each NO_x sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_x sample.

(iii) The NO_x emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_x and O₂ samples. The NO_x emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.

(c) When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in §§60.43(b) and 60.44(b)) shall determine the percentage (w, x, y, or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

(1) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.

(2) ASTM Methods D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, or D5865–98 (solid fuels), D240–76 or 92 (liquid fuels), or D1826–77 or 94 (gaseous fuels) (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.

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

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter, SO₂ and NO_x may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E=C F_c (100/\%CO_2)$$

where:

E=emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C=concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

%CO₂=carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

F_c=factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O₂ and CO₂ concentration according to the procedures in paragraph (b) (2)(ii), (4)(ii), or (5)(ii) of this section. Then if F_o (average of three runs), as

calculated from the equation in Method 3B, is more than ± 3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_c in Method 19, i.e., $F_{oa}=0.209 (F_{da}/F_{ca})$, then the following procedure shall be followed:

(A) When F_o is less than $0.97 F_{oa}$, then E shall be increased by that proportion under $0.97 F_{oa}$, e.g., if F_o is $0.95 F_{oa}$, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.

(B) When F_o is less than $0.97 F_{oa}$ and when the average difference (d) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under $0.97 F_{oa}$, e.g., if F_o is $0.95 F_{oa}$, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(C) When F_o is greater than $1.03 F_{oa}$ and when the average difference d is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over $1.03 F_{oa}$, e.g., if F_o is $1.05 F_{oa}$, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

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

(3) Particulate matter and SO_2 may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 train provided that the following changes are made:

(i) The filter and impinger apparatus in sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of Method 8 is used in place of the condenser (section 2.1.7) of Method 5.

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 for the determination of SO_2 (including moisture) are used:

(4) For Method 6, Method 6C may be used. Method 6A may also be used whenever Methods 6 and 3B data are specified to determine the SO_2 emission rate, under the conditions in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(5) For Method 7, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%\text{O}_2$) for the emission rate correction factor.

(6) For Method 3, Method 3A or 3B may be used.

(7) For Method 3B, Method 3A may be used.

[54 FR 6662, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, May 17, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 5212, Feb. 14, 1990; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

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**Appendix G Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage
Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July
23, 1984**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

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Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

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Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Source: 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

[Reserved]

(d) This subpart does not apply to the following:

- (1) Vessels at coke oven by-product plants.
- (2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere.
- (3) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.
- (4) Vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m^3 used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.
- (5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.
- (6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.
- (7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.
- (8) Vessels subject to subpart GGGG of 40 CFR part 63.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance—(1) Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.112b through 60.117b for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that meet the specifications in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, the monitoring requirements of §60.116b(c), (e), (f)(1), and (g) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(i) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa; or

(ii) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa.

(2) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for those storage vessels. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2) do not apply to owners or operators of storage vessels complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(3) *Internal floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an internal floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.43. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

(4) *External floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an external floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.44. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59332, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.111b Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this subpart as follows:

Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Condensate means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Custody transfer means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Fill means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

Gasoline service station means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From External Floating Roof Tanks, (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17);

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Petroleum liquids means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery.

Process tank means a tank that is used within a process (including a solvent or raw material recovery process) to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage vessel or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process, to a product or by-product storage vessel, or to a vessel used to store recovered solvent or raw material. In many process tanks, unit operations such as reactions and blending are conducted. Other process tanks, such as surge control vessels and bottoms receivers, however, may not involve unit operations.

Reid vapor pressure means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

- frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors;
- (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or
- (3) Process tanks.

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) into the atmosphere.

Waste means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.112b Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(ix) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in §60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, §60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (§60.18) of the General Provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A closed vent system and control device as specified in §60.112b(a)(3).

(2) A system equivalent to that described in paragraph (b)(1) as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(c) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").

(1) For any storage vessel that otherwise would be subject to the control technology requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this subpart, or reducing the site-wide total criteria pollutant emissions cap (total emissions cap) in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the total emissions cap in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this subpart for such storage vessel.

(2) For any storage vessel at the site not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) or (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.116b (b) and (c) and the General Provisions (subpart A of this part) shall not apply.

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b.

(a) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in §60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(iii) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(b) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(c) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

- (i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.
- (ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.
- (iii) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.
- (3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
- (4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section:
- (i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.
- (A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.
- (B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.
- (ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:
- (A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.
- (B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.
- (C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.
- (iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of §60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.
- (5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.
- (6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.
- (i) If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.
- (ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.
- (c) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from §60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.
- (1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from §60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in §60.112b(a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, §60.18 (e) and (f).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§ 60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the Federal Register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

1. An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112b.

§ 60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(1) and §60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by §60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in §60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by §60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by §60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in §60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of §61.112b(a)(1) or §60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

(b) After installing control equipment in accordance with §61.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(2) and §60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by §60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by §60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by §60.113b(b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

(c) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with §60.113b(c)(2).

(d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with §60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A report containing the measurements required by §60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by §60.8 of the General Provisions. This report shall be submitted within 6 months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under §60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

§ 60.116b Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a

design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

Determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

(f) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in §60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; and a physical test at least once every 6 months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:

(i) ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(ii) ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

(g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specification of §60.112b or with emissions reductions equipment as specified in 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), or (c) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

2 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.117b Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: §§60.111b(f)(4), 60.114b, 60.116b(e)(3)(iii), 60.116b(e)(3)(iv), and 60.116b(f)(2)(iii).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 22780, June 16, 1987]

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Facility: Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill
Permit No.: 0287-AOP-R4
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**Appendix H 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR "National Emission Standards for Individual
Drain Systems**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 16, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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Subpart RR—National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems

Source: 61 FR 34193, July 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.960 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from individual drain systems for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for individual drain systems are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 63.961 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, cover, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening to the individual drain system. Closure devices include devices that are detachable (e.g., a plug or manhole cover), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards (e.g., ANSI B31–3) and good engineering practices.

Individual drain system means a stationary system used to convey regulated-material to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying regulated-material. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Junction box means a sump, manhole, or access point to a sewer line or a lift station.

Regulated-material means the wastewater streams, residuals, and any other materials specified by the referencing subpart to be managed in accordance with the standards under this subpart.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit used to convey regulated-material to a downstream waste management unit. Sewer lines include pipes, grates, and trenches.

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure, or device used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of regulated-material. Examples of waste management units include: wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.

Water seal means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain liquid levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a liquid barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The liquid level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

[61 FR 34193, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38989, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.962 Standards.

(a) The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall control air emissions from the individual drain system using one or a combination of the following:

(1) Covers, water seals, and other air emission control equipment as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Hard-piping.

(3) Venting of the individual drain system through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The individual drain system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the system is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and

(ii) The closed vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR part 63, subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from an individual drain system in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be designed to segregate the organic vapors from regulated material managed in the controlled individual drain system from entering any other individual drain system that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

(2) *Drain control requirements.* Each drain shall be equipped with either a water seal or a closure device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) When a water seal is used, the water seal shall be designed such that either:

(A) The outlet to the pipe discharging the regulated-material extends below the liquid surface in the water seal of the drain; or

(B) A flexible shield or other device is installed which restricts wind motion across the open space between the outlet of the pipe discharging the regulated material and the drain.

(ii) When a closure device is used (e.g., securing a cap or plug on a drain that is not receiving regulated-material), the closure device shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the drain opening and the closure device.

(3) *Junction box control requirements.* Each junction box shall be equipped with controls as follows:

(i) The junction box shall be equipped with a closure device (e.g., manhole cover, access hatch) that is designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the junction box opening and the closure device.

(ii) If the junction box is vented, the junction box shall be vented in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The junction box shall be vented through a closed vent system to a control device except as provided for in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B) of this section. The closed vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the standards specified in §63.693.

(B) As an alternative to paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section, the owner or operator may vent the junction box directly to the atmosphere when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The junction box is filled and emptied by gravity flow (i.e., there is no pump) or is operated with no more than slight fluctuations in the liquid level. Large changes in the size of the junction box vapor headspace created by using a pump to repeatedly empty and then refill the junction box do not meet this condition.

The vent pipe installed on the junction box shall be at least 90 centimeters in length and no greater than 10 centimeters in nominal diameter.

(3) Water seals are installed at the liquid entrance(s) to or exit from the junction box to restrict ventilation in the individual drain system and between components in the individual drain system. The owner or operator shall demonstrate (e.g., by visual inspection or smoke test) upon request by the Administrator that the junction box water seal is properly designed and restricts ventilation.

(4) *Sewer line control requirements.* Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or closed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(5) *Operating requirements.* The owner or operator shall operate the air emission controls required by paragraphs (b)(2) through (b)(4) of this section in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Each closure device shall be maintained in a closed position whenever regulated material is in the individual drain system except when it is necessary to remove or open the closure device for sampling or removing material in the individual drain system, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(ii) Each drain equipped with a water seal and open to the atmosphere shall be operated to ensure that the liquid in the water seal is maintained at the appropriate level. Examples of acceptable means for complying with this provision include but are not limited to using a flow-monitoring device indicating positive flow from a main to a branch water line supplying a trap; continuously dripping water into the trap using a hose; or regular visual observations.

(iii) Each closed-vent system and the control device used to comply with paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section shall be operated in accordance with the standards specified in 40 CFR 63.693.

[61 FR 34193, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38990, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 3.963 [Reserved]

§ 3.964 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall inspect the individual drain system in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The individual drain system shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator as follows to check for defects that could result in air emissions to the atmosphere.

(i) The owner or operator shall visually inspect each drain as follows:

(A) In the case when the drain is using a water seal to control air emissions, the owner or operator shall verify appropriate liquid levels are being maintained and identify any other defects that could reduce water seal control effectiveness.

(B) In the case when the drain is using a closure device to control air emissions, the owner or operator shall visually inspect each drain to verify that the closure device is in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing plugs, caps, or other closure devices.

(ii) The owner or operator shall visually inspect each junction box to verify that closure devices are in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the closure devices; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(iii) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the unburied portion of each sewer line to verify that all closure devices are in place and there are no defects. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the sewer line joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(iv) The owner or operator shall perform the inspections initially at the time of installation of the water seals and closure devices for the individual drain system and, thereafter, at least once every year.

(v) in the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(vi) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.965(a) of this subpart.

(2) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.693 in 40 CFR 63 subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 15 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 15 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the individual drain system and no alternative capacity is available at the facility site to accept the regulated-material normally managed in the individual drain system. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the regulated-material managed in the individual drain system stops operation. Repair of the defect shall be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(3) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.965(a)(3) of this subpart.

[61 FR 34193, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38990, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.965 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator complying with §63.962(a)(1) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

(1) A written site-specific individual drain system inspection plan that includes a drawing or schematic of the individual drain system and identifies each drain, junction box, and sewer line location.

(2) A record of the date that each inspection required by §63.964(a) of this subpart is performed.

(3) When applicable, a record for each defect detected during inspections required by §63.964(a) of this subpart that includes the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, the corrective action taken to repair the defect, and the date that the corrective action was completed. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of §63.964(b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

(b) Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system and a control device in accordance with the provisions of §63.962 shall prepare and maintain the records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.

[61 FR 34193, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38991, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.966 Reporting requirements.

Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system and a control device in accordance with the provisions of §63.962 shall prepare and submit to the Administrator the reports required for closed-vent systems and control devices in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.

[66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.967 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.960 and 63.962. Where these standards reference subpart DD, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions subpart DD of this part.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37355, June 23, 2003]

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**Appendix I Subpart DDDDD, "National Emission Standards for Industrial, Commercial,
and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters"**

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

BETA TEST SITE

e-CFR Data is current as of June 16, 2005

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Source: 69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limits and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards.

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP as defined in §63.2 or §63.761 (40 CFR part 63, subpart HH, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities), except as specified in §63.7491.

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, or existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after January 13, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in §63.2, you commence reconstruction after January 13, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (a) through (o) of this section are not subject to this subpart.

(a) A municipal waste combustor covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, subpart BBBB, subpart Cb or subpart Eb.

(b) A hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ce or subpart Ec.

- (c) An electric utility steam generating unit that is a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity, and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity, and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit.
- (d) A boiler or process heater required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act or covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart EEE (e.g., hazardous waste boilers).
- (e) A commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD.
- (f) A recovery boiler or furnace covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart MM.
- (g) A boiler or process heater that is used specifically for research and development. This does not include units that only provide heat or steam to a process at a research and development facility.
- (h) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.
- (i) A refining kettle covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart X.
- (j) An ethylene cracking furnace covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart YY.
- (k) Blast furnace stoves as described in the EPA document, entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Integrated Iron and Steel Plants—Background Information for Proposed Standards," (EPA-453/R-01-005).
- (l) Any boiler and process heater specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) under 40 CFR part 63.
- (m) Any boiler and process heater specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- (n) Temporary boilers as defined in this subpart.
- (o) Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

§ 63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by November 12, 2004 or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.
- (b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than September 13, 2007.
- (c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.
 - (1) Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing facility must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup.
 - (2) Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing facility must be in compliance with this subpart within 3 years after the facility becomes a major source.
- (d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in §63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters are large solid fuel, limited use solid fuel, small solid fuel, large liquid fuel, limited use liquid fuel, small liquid fuel, large gaseous fuel, limited use gaseous fuel, and small gaseous fuel. Each subcategory is defined in §63.7575.

§ 63.7500 What emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, except as provided under §63.7507.

You must meet each operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits (including operating limits) and the work practice standards in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(c) You can demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.7530(d) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance using performance testing.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop and submit to the EPA Administrator for approval a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit or work practice standard, you must develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

63.7506 Do any boilers or process heaters have limited requirements?

(a) New or reconstructed boilers and process heaters in the large liquid fuel subcategory or the limited use liquid fuel subcategory that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil are subject to the emission limits and applicable work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart. You are not required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits. You are not required to set and maintain operating limits to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits.

However, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section and meet the CO work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart.

(1) To demonstrate initial compliance, you must include a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report required in §63.7545(e) that indicates you burn only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels.

(2) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission limits, you must also keep records that demonstrate that you burn only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. You must also include a signed statement in each semiannual compliance report required in §63.7550 that indicates you burned only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oils, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, during the reporting period.

(b) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section are subject to only the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) (*i.e.*, they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSMP, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).

(1) Existing large and limited use gaseous fuel units.

(2) Existing large and limited use liquid fuel units.

(3) New or reconstructed small liquid fuel units that burn only gaseous fuels or distillate oil. New or reconstructed small liquid fuel boilers and process heaters that commence burning of any other type of liquid fuel must comply with all applicable requirements of this subpart and subpart A of this part upon startup of burning the other type of liquid fuel.

(c) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section are not subject to the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) and are not subject to any requirements in this subpart or in subpart A of this part (*i.e.*, they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSM plans, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart, or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).

(1) Existing small solid fuel boilers and process heaters.

(2) Existing small liquid fuel boilers and process heaters.

(3) Existing small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters.

(4) New or reconstructed small gaseous fuel units.

§ 63.7507 What are the health-based compliance alternatives for the hydrogen chloride (HCl) and total selected metals (TSM) standards?

(a) As an alternative to the requirement for large solid fuel boilers located at a single facility to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you may demonstrate eligibility for the health-based compliance alternative for HCl emissions under the procedures prescribed in appendix A to this subpart.

(b) In lieu of complying with the TSM emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart based on the sum of emissions for the eight selected metals, you may demonstrate eligibility for complying with the TSM emission standards in Table 1 based on the sum of emissions for seven selected metals (by excluding manganese emissions from the summation of TSM emissions) under the procedures prescribed in appendix A to this subpart.

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

(b) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart.

(c) For affected sources that have an applicable work practice standard, your initial compliance requirements depend on the subcategory and rated capacity of your boiler or process heater. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance test for carbon monoxide according to Table 5 to this subpart. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for carbon monoxide according to §63.7525(a).

(d) For existing affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart.

(e) If your new or reconstructed affected source commenced construction or reconstruction between January 13, 2003 and November 12, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limits and work practice standards or the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards no later than 180 days after November 12, 2004 or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(f) If your new or reconstructed affected source commenced construction or reconstruction between January 13, 2003, and November 12, 2004, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limits and work practice standards when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second compliance demonstration for the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards within 3 years after November 12, 2004 or within 3 years after startup of the affected source, whichever is later.

(g) If your new or reconstructed affected source commences construction or reconstruction after November 12, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards no later than 180 days after startup of the source.

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests or fuel analyses?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant (particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM) for at least 3 consecutive years show that you comply with the emission limit. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(c) If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you may choose to conduct performance tests for these pollutants every third year, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(d) If a performance test shows noncompliance with an emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 3-year period show compliance.

(e) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide and your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, you must conduct annual performance tests for carbon monoxide according to §63.7520. Each annual performance test must be conducted between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test.

(f) You must conduct a fuel analysis according to §63.7521 for each type of fuel burned no later than 5 years after the previous fuel analysis for each fuel type. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in §63.7540.

(g) You must report the results of performance tests and fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests or fuel analyses. This report should also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests and fuel analyses should include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

§ 63.7520 What performance tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) New or reconstructed boilers or process heaters in one of the liquid fuel subcategories that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil must demonstrate compliance according to §63.7506(a).

(d) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at the maximum normal operating load while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest content of chlorine, mercury, and total selected metals, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test.

(e) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(f) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(g) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured TSM concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

§ 63.7521 What fuel analyses and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct fuel analyses according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable.

(b) You must develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must submit the fuel analysis plan no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to demonstrate compliance.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each fuel type, the analytical methods, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of selected total metals, chlorine, or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that will be used.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(c) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. Collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. Transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal intervals during the testing period.

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

(ii) At each sampling site, dig into the pile to a depth of 18 inches. Insert a clean flat square shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling.

(iii) Transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

(iv) Prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.

(2) Break sample pieces larger than 3 inches into smaller sizes.

(3) Make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.

(4) Separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.

(5) If this subset is too large for grinding, repeat the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.

(6) Grind the sample in a mill.

(7) Use the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.

(e) Determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury, chlorine, and/or total selected metals) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

§ 63.7522 Can I use emission averaging to comply with this subpart?

(a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §63.7500, if you have more than one existing large solid fuel boiler located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emission averaging according to the procedures in this section in a State that does not choose to exclude emission averaging.

(b) For each existing large solid fuel boiler in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on November 12, 2004 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on November 12, 2004.

(c) You may average particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from existing large solid fuel boilers to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 1 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(d) The weighted average emissions from the existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 1 to this subpart at all times following the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(e) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from all existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Hm} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

AveWeighted = Average weighted emissions for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d)) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of boiler, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you can use Equation 2 of this section as an alternative to using equation 1 of this section to demonstrate that the particulate matter or TSM, HCl, and mercury emissions from all existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cf) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Sm \times Cf \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

AveWeighted = Average weighted emission level for PM or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d)) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Sm = Maximum steam generation by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cf = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated.

(f) You must demonstrate continuous compliance on a 12-month rolling average basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) and (2). The first 12-month rolling-average period begins on the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average weighted emission limit using the actual heat capacity for each existing large solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hb \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

AveWeighted Emissions = 12-month rolling average weighted emission level for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate, calculated during the most recent compliance test, (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) or fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d)) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hb = The average heat input for each calendar month of boiler, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you can use Equation 4 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 3 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average weighted emission limit using the actual steam generation from the large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$\text{Ave Weighted Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cf) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Sa \times Cf \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

AveWeighted Emissions = 12-month rolling average weighted emission level for PM or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate, calculated during the most recent compliance test (as calculated according to Table 5 to this subpart) fuel analysis (as calculated by the applicable equation in §63.7530(d)) for boiler, i, for particulate matter or TSM, HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Sa = Actual steam generation for each calendar month by boiler, i, in units of pounds.

Cf = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated.

(g) You must develop and submit an implementation plan for emission averaging to the applicable regulatory authority for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4).

(1) You must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing large solid fuel boilers in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed on;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group of large solid fuel boilers;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission source in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple sources, the owner or operator must identify each source;

The test plan for the measurement of particulate matter (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in §63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to §63.7525, you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating conditions.

(3) Upon receipt, the regulatory authority shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable regulatory authority shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing large solid fuel boiler.

§ 63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide, and your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for carbon monoxide according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification (PS) 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to §63.7505(d).

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to PS 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) Each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must calculate and record a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated as the average of all of the hourly CO emission data for the preceding 30 operating days.

(6) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during periods of monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, required quality assurance or control activities, or when your boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(b) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and 1-hour block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(c) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

Determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(5) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Locate the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) Use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of 2 percent of the flow rate.

(3) Reduce swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) Conduct a flow sensor calibration check at least semiannually.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (e)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure.

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

(3) Use a gauge with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a transducer with a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure range.

Check pressure tap pluggage daily.

(5) Using a manometer, check gauge calibration quarterly and transducer calibration monthly.

(6) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pH measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (f)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Locate the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Check the pH meter's calibration on at least two points every 8 hours of process operation.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor voltage and secondary current (or total power input) of an electrostatic precipitator (ESP), you must use voltage and secondary current monitoring equipment to measure voltage and secondary current to the ESP.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of equipment to monitor sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Locate the device in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Install and calibrate the device in accordance with manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

(3) At least annually, calibrate the device in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications.

(i) If you elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (8) of this section.

- (1) You must install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.
- (2) Each bag leak detection system must be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations and in accordance with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997.
- (3) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.
- (4) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.
- (5) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.
- (6) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard by plant operating personnel.
- (7) For positive pressure fabric filter systems that do not duct all compartments of cells to a common stack, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.
- (8) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit and work practice standard that applies to you by either conducting initial performance tests and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraph (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart OR conducting initial fuel analyses to determine emission rates and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7521, paragraph (d) of this section, and Tables 6 and 8 to this subpart.
- (b) New or reconstructed boilers or process heaters in one of the liquid fuel subcategories that burn only fossil fuels and other gases and do not burn any residual oil must demonstrate compliance according to §63.7506(a).
- (c) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (c)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable.
 - (1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (C_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.
 - (i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.
 - (ii) During the performance testing for HCl, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i).
 - (iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 5 of this section.

$$C_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(C_i)(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 5)$$

Where:

C_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) If you choose to comply with the alternative TSM emission limit instead of the particulate matter emission limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input level (TSM_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the performance testing for TSM, you must determine the fraction of total heat input from each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of total selected metals, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (M_i).

(iii) You must establish a baseline TSM input level using Equation 6 of this section.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(M_i)(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 6)$$

Where:

TSM_{input} = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

M_i = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from based fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(3) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial performance testing using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n [(HG_i)(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 7)$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

For a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flowrate, and pressure drop as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for particulate matter, HCl, and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flowrate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits at the highest minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For an electrostatic precipitator, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary current (or total power input), as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test.

(iii) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate, as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test.

(iv) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that choose to demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in §63.7525, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(d) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided z-statistic test described in Equation 8 of this section.

$$P_{90} = \text{mean} + (\text{SD} \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

P_{90} = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 9 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n [(C_{i90}) (Q_i) (1.028)] \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_{i90} = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 10 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$TSM = \sum_{i=1}^n [(M_{i90})(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 10)$$

Where:

TSM = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

M_{i90} = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of total selected metals. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 11 of this section must be less than the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^n [(HG_{i90})(Q_i)] \quad (Eq. 11)$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_{i90} = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 8 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(e) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7535 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. Boilers and process heaters that have an applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard and are required to install and operate a CEMS, may not use data recorded during periods when the boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity.

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, you must not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating limits or below any of the applicable

minimum operating limits listed in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits.

(2) You must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of TSM, HCl, and mercury, than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of TSM, chlorine, and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance tests (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 9 of §63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel type or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 5 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 5 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(c).

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 10 of §63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 6 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum total selected metals input using Equation 6 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(c).

(7) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to §63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 11 of §63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(8) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 7 of §63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 7 of §63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel

mixture according to the procedures in §63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in §63.7530(c).

(9) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm and complete corrective actions according to your SSMP, operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(10) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide, and you are required to install a CEMS according to §63.7525(a), then you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must continuously monitor carbon monoxide according to §§63.7525(a) and 63.7535.

(ii) Maintain a carbon monoxide emission level below your applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and when your boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of rated capacity.

(iii) Keep records of carbon monoxide levels according to §63.7555(b).

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that apply to you. You must also report each instance during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction when you did not meet each applicable emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard. These instances are deviations from the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7550.

(c) During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, you must operate in accordance with the SSMP as required in §63.7505(e).

(d) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the EPA Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with your SSMP. The EPA Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

§ 63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emission averaging provision?

(a) Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing large solid fuel boilers participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in §63.7522(f) and (g);

(2) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit;

(3) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established during the most recent performance test; and

(4) For each existing solid fuel boiler participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating plan, maintain the 3-hour average parameter values at or below the operating limits established in the most recent performance test.

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, is a deviation.

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8 (e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9 (b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after November 12, 2004. The Initial Notification must include the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If your affected source has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent, your Initial Notification must include the information required by §63.9(b)(2).

(2) If your affected source has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent such that the unit is in one of the limited use subcategories (the limited use solid fuel subcategory, the limited use liquid fuel subcategory, or the limited use gaseous fuel subcategory), your Initial Notification must include the information required by §63.9(b)(2) and also a signed statement indicating your affected source has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent.

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (b)(5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 30 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each initial compliance demonstration, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected source(s) including identification of which subcategory the source is in, the capacity of the source, a description of the add-on controls used on the source description of the fuel(s) burned, and justification for the fuel(s) burned during the performance test.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests, fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits.

(3) Identification of whether you are complying with the particulate matter emission limit or the alternative total selected metals emission limit.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging.

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) A summary of the carbon monoxide emissions monitoring data and the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart.

(8) If your new or reconstructed boiler or process heater is in one of the liquid fuel subcategories and burns only liquid fossil fuels other than residual oil either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, you must submit a signed statement certifying this in your Notification of Compliance Status report.

(9) If you had a deviation from any emission limit or work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

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

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(7) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel and you can not demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 5 of §63.7530, the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 6 of §63.7530, or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 7 of §63.7530, you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(8) The hours of operation for each boiler and process heater that is subject to an emission limit for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period. This requirement applies only to limited use boilers and process heaters.

(9) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSMP, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(10) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(11) If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out of control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMSs to comply with that emission limit,

operating limit, or work practice standard, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(2) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

(3) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limit for particulate matter or the alternative TSM limit, a deviation from the HCl emission limit, or a deviation from the mercury emission limit.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limitation and operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, you must include the information in paragraphs (c) (1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (e) (1) through (12) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (*i.e.*, what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMSs downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation, including opacity, carbon monoxide, and operating parameters for wet scrubbers and other control devices.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you operate a new gaseous fuel unit that is subject to the work practice standard specified in Table 1 to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas or equivalent to fire the affected unit, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use

within 48 hours of the declaration of a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in §63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(3) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, CPMS, and COMS, you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2) (vi) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits such as opacity, pressure drop, carbon monoxide, and pH to show continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit, you must also keep the records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater. This requirement applies only to limited-use boilers and process heaters.

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance

testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 10 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(e) If your boiler or process heater is subject to an emission limit or work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart and has a federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent such that the unit is in one of the limited use subcategories, you must keep the records in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) A copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor of the source to less than or equal to 10 percent.

(2) Fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency, however, the U.S. EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in §63.7500(a) and (b) under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in §63.7500(a) under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year, and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (i.e., baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass fuel means unadulterated wood as defined in this subpart, wood residue, and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sanderdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal litter; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total heat input (based on an annual average) from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–991. ¹, "Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank ¹" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, for the purposes of this subpart. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, institutions of higher education, hotels, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Construction/demolition material means waste building material that result from the construction or demolition operations on houses and commercial and industrial buildings.

Deviation. (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;
- (ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Distillate oil means fuel oils, including recycled oils, that comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, "Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils ¹" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition.

Electric utility steam generating unit means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit.

Electrostatic precipitator means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Firetube boiler means a boiler in which hot gases of combustion pass through the tubes and water contacts the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, construction/demolition material, salt water laden wood, creosote treated wood, tires, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types except for construction/demolition material.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas is exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 °F (99 °C).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Large liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent. Large gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Large solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Limited use gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any liquid or solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Limited use liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Limited use gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Limited use solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Liquid fossil fuel means petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil and any form of liquid fuel derived from such material.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

Minimum pressure drop means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average effluent pH measured at the outlet of the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average sorbent (or activated carbon) flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average voltage or amperage to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835-03a, "Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-02a, "Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and any boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Small solid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and any other boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Solid fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A temporary boiler that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a

temporary boiler. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

Total selected metals means the combination of the following metallic HAP: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Unadulterated wood means wood or wood products that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated with compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote. Plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, and other types of wood products bound by glues and resins are included in this definition.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers incorporating duct or supplemental burners that are designed to supply 50 percent or more of the total rated heat input capacity of the waste heat boiler are not considered waste heat boilers, but are considered boilers. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Watertube boiler means a boiler in which water passes through the tubes and hot gases of combustion pass over the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

Tables to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits and work practice standards:

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	You must meet the following emission limits and work practice standards . . .
1. New or reconstructed large solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	d. Carbon Monoxide..	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).
2. New or reconstructed limited use solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).

	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	d. Carbon Monoxide..	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen (3-run average).
3. New or reconstructed small solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
4. New reconstructed large liquid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0005 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide..	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).
5. New or reconstructed limited use liquid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0009 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide..	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis liquid corrected to 3 percent oxygen (3-run average).
6. New or reconstructed small liquid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter.	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0009 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
7. New reconstructed large gaseous fuel.	Carbon Monoxide.....	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).
. New or reconstructed limited use gaseous fuel.	Carbon Monoxide.....	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen (3-run average).
9. Existing large solid fuel	a. Particulate Matter (or Total	0.07 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or

	Selected Metals).	(0.001 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.09 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000009 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
10. Existing limited use solid fuel.	Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.21 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.004 lb per MMBtu of heat input).

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Particulate Matter Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable particulate matter emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet scrubber control.....	a. Maintain the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter.
2. Fabric filter control.....	a. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period; or b. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).
3. Electrostatic precipitator control.	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters

must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average); or

b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate additional wet control systems. Maintain the minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter.

4. Any other control type..... This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Mercury Emission Limits and Boilers and Process Heaters That Choose To Comply With the Alternative Total Selected Metals Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable mercury and/or total selected metals emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
--	--

1. Wet scrubber control..... Maintain the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.

2. Fabric filter control..... a. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period; or
b. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry

control systems. Existing sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).

3. Electrostatic precipitator control.

a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average); or

b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate additional wet control systems. Maintain the minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.

4. Dry scrubber or carbon injection control.

Maintain the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury.

5. Any other control type.....

This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New sources must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average).

6. Fuel analysis.....

Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the mercury and/or total selected metals emission rates calculated according to § 63.7530(d)(4) and/or (5) is less than the applicable emission limits for mercury and/or total selected metals.

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Hydrogen Chloride Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable hydrogen chloride emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet scrubber control.....	Maintain the minimum scrubber effluent pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.
2. Dry scrubber control.....	Maintain the minimum sorbent injection rate at or above the operating levels established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.
3. Fuel analysis.....	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the hydrogen chloride emission rate calculated according to § 63.7530(d)(3) is less than the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride.

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance test for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Particulate Matter.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter,

- the stack gas. or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
- d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas. Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration. Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates. Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
2. Total selected metals....
- a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points. Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas. Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas. Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
- d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas. Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- e. Measure the total selected metals emission concentration. Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates. Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride.....
- a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points. Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas. Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas. Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
- d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas. Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
- e. Measure the
- Method 26 or 26A in

	hydrogen chloride emission concentration.	appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
4. Mercury.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 62.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration.	Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)).
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
5. Carbon Monoxide.....	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)), or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the carbon monoxide emission concentration.	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) when the fuel is natural gas.

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in § 63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant	You must	Using
1. Mercury.....	a. Collect fuel samples.	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234-00 \1\ (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323-98 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples.	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples.	SW-846-3050B (for solid samples) or SW-846-3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013-01 (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198-92 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type.	ASTM D5865-03a (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E711-87 (1996) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type.	ASTM D3173-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E871-82 (1998) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample.	ASTM D3684-01 (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or SW-846-7471A (for solid samples) or SW-846 7470A (for liquid samples).
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of	

- pollutant per MMBtu
of heat content.
2. Total selected metals....
- a. Collect fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234-00 \1\ (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323-98 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
 - b. Composite fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
 - c. Prepare composited fuel samples. SW-846-3050B (for solid samples) or SW-846-3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013-01 (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198-92 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
 - d. Determine heat content of the fuel type. ASTM D5865-03a (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E 711-87 (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
 - e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type. ASTM D3173-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E871 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
 - f. Measure total selected metals concentration in fuel sample. SW-846-6010B or ASTM D3683-94 (2000) (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E885-88 (1996) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)).
 - g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.
3. Hydrogen chloride.....
- a. Collect fuel samples. Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D2234 \1\ (for coal) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D6323-98 (2003) (for biomass) (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
 - b. Composite fuel samples. Procedure in §

samples.	63.7521(d) or equivalent.
c. Prepare composited fuel samples.	SW-846-3050B (for solid samples) or SW-846-3020A (for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013-01 (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM D5198-92 (2003) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
d. Determine heat content of the fuel type.	ASTM D5865-03a (for coal)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E711-87 (1996) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type.	ASTM D3173-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or ASTM E871-82 (1998)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample.	SW-846-9250 or ASTM E776-87 (1996) (for biomass)(IBR, see § 63.14(b)) or equivalent.
g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of pollutant per MMBtu of heat content.	

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission According to the following limit for requirements .	And your operating limits are based on	You must	Using
<p>1. Particulate matter, mercury, or pressure (a) You must collect total selected metals. rate pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;</p> <p>(b) Determine the average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.</p>	<p>a. Wet scrubber operating parameters.</p>	<p>i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(c).</p>	<p>(1) Data from the drop and liquid flow monitors and the particulate matter, mercury, or total selected metals performance test.</p>
<p>pressure (a) You must collect</p>	<p>b. Electrostatic</p>	<p>i. Establish a site-</p>	<p>(1) Data from the</p>

rate voltage and secondary current or total power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;

(b) Determine the average voltage and secondary current or total power input for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test

run.
2. Hydrogen Chloride.....
(a) You must collect pH, liquid pressure drop, and liquid the flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;

(b) Determine the average

precipitator operating parameters (option only for units with additional wet scrubber control).

a. Wet scrubber operating parameters.

specific minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input according to § 63.7530(c).

i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(c).

drop and liquid flow monitors and the particulate matter, mercury, or total selected metals performance test.

(1) Data from the pH, pressure drop, and flow-rate monitors and hydrogen chloride performance test.

pH, pressure drop, and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.

(a) You must collect sorbent injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests;

(b) Determine the average sorbent injection rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.

b. Dry scrubber operating parameters.

i. Establish a site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(c).

(1) Data from the sorbent injection rate monitors and hydrogen chloride performance test.

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in § 63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for affected sources according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525(b) and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent for existing sources; or maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (1-hour block average) for new sources.
2. Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Operation.	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(9) are met.
3. Wet Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow-rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 3-hour average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c).
4. Wet Scrubber pH.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting the pH monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 3-hour average pH at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c).
5. Dry Scrubber Sorbent or Carbon Injection Rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and

- c. Maintaining the 3-hour average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to §§ 63.7530(c).
- 6. Electrostatic Precipitator Secondary Current and Voltage or Total Power Input.
 - a. Collecting the secondary current and voltage or total power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and
 - b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and
 - c. Maintaining the 3-hour average secondary current and voltage or total power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §§ 63.7530(c).
- 7. Fuel Pollutant Content.....
 - a. Only burning the fuel types and fuel mixtures used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit according to § 63.7530(c) or (d) as applicable; and
 - b. Keeping monthly records of fuel use according to § 63.7540(a).

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Reporting Requirements

As stated in § 63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report.....	a. Information required in § 63.7550(c)(1) through (11); and b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and	Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.7550(b).

work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and

c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) or work practice standard during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(d). If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(e); and

d. If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took

actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in §

63.10(d)(5)(i)

2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period that is not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard.

a. Actions taken for the event; and

i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan; and

b. The information in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii)

ii. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority.

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63.—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in § 63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§ 63.1.....	Applicability.....	Initial Applicability Determination; Applicability After Standard Established; Permit Requirements; Extensions, Notifications.	Yes.
§ 63.2.....	Definitions.....	Definitions for part 63 standards.	Yes.
§ 63.3.....	Units and Abbreviations...	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards.	Yes.
§ 63.4.....	Prohibited Activities.....	Prohibited Activities; Compliance date; Circumvention, Severability.	Yes.
§ 63.5.....	Construction/ Reconstruction.	Applicability; applications; approvals.	Yes.
§ 63.6(a).....	Applicability.....	GP apply unless compliance extension; and GP apply to area sources that become major.	Yes.
§ 63.6(b) (1)-(4).....	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources.	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for 112(f).	Yes.
§ 63.6(b) (5).....	Notification.....	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal.	Yes.
§ 63.6(b) (6).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b) (7).....	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an	Yes.

§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2).....	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources.	area source. Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; and for 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5).....	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (for example, 3 years).	Yes.
§ 63.6(d).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)(1)-(2).....	Operation & Maintenance.	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; and Correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; and Operation and maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	Yes.
§ 63.6(e)(3).....	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP).	Requirement for SSM and startup, shutdown, malfunction plan; and content of SSMP.	Yes.
§ 63.6(f)(1).....	Compliance Except During SSM.	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM.	Yes.
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3).....	Methods for Determining Compliance.	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection.	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3).....	Alternative Standard.....	Procedures for getting an alternative standard.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1).....	Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Comply with opacity/VE emission limitations at all times except during	Yes.

		SSM.	
§ 63.6(h) (2) (i).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards.	If standard does not state test method, use Method 9 for opacity and Method 22 for VE.	No.
§ 63.6(h) (2) (ii).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h) (2) (iii).....	Using Previous Tests to Demonstrate Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h) (3).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h) (4).....	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date.	Notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation.	No.
§ 63.6(h) (5) (i), (iii)-(v).....	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations.	Dates and Schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations.	No.
§ 63.6(h) (5) (ii).....	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times.	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with thirty, 6-minute averages.	No.
§ 63.6(h) (6).....	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE observations.	Keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect.	No.
§ 63.6(h) (7) (i).....	Report continuous opacity monitoring system Monitoring Data from Performance Test.	Submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with other performance test data.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h) (7) (ii).....	Using continuous opacity monitoring system instead of Method 9.	Can submit continuous opacity monitoring system data instead of Method 9 results even if subpart requires Method 9, but must notify Administrator before performance test.	No.
§ 63.6(h) (7) (iii).....	Averaging time for continuous opacity monitoring system during performance test.	To determine compliance, must reduce continuous opacity monitoring system data to 6-minute averages.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h) (7) (iv).....	Continuous opacity monitoring system requirements.	Demonstrate that continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluations are conducted according to §§ 63.8(e), continuous opacity monitoring systems are properly maintained and	Yes.

			operated according to § 63.8(c) and data quality as § 63.8(d).	
§ 63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Continuous opacity monitoring system is probative but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for continuous opacity monitoring system to be probative evidence-proper maintenance, meeting PS 1, and data have not been altered.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Administrator will use all continuous opacity monitoring system, Method 9, and Method 22 results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard.	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(14)	Compliance Extension.....	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension.	Yes.	
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption.	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with rule.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1)	Performance Test Dates....	Dates for Conducting Initial Performance Testing and Other Compliance Demonstrations.	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates....	New source with initial startup date before effective date has 180 days after effective date to demonstrate compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(2)(ii-viii)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.7(a)(2)(ix)	Performance Test Dates....	1. New source that	Yes.	

commenced construction between proposal and promulgation dates, when promulgated standard is more stringent than proposed standard, has 180 days after effective date or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance; and.

2. If source initially demonstrates compliance with less stringent proposed standard, it has 3 years and 180 days after the effective date of the standard or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance with promulgated standard.

§ 63.7(a)(3).....	Section 114 Authority.....	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA Section 114 at any time.	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1).....	Notification of Performance Test.	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test.	No.
§ 63.7(b)(2).....	Notification of Rescheduling.	If rescheduling a performance test is necessary, must notify Administrator 5 days before scheduled date of rescheduled date.	Yes.
§ 63.7(c).....	Quality Assurance/Test Plan.	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with: test plan approval procedures; and performance audit requirements; and internal and external QA procedures for testing.	Yes.
§ 63.7(d).....	Testing Facilities.....	Requirements for testing	Yes.

§ 63.7(e) (1).....	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	<p>facilities.</p> <p>1. Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; and No.</p> <p>2. Cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; and Yes.</p> <p>3. Not a deviation to exceed standard during SSM; and Yes.</p> <p>4. Upon request of Administrator, make available records necessary to determine conditions of performance tests. Yes.</p>
§ 63.7(e) (2).....	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	Must conduct according to rule and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative. Yes.
§ 63.7(e) (3).....	Test Run Duration.....	Must have three separate test runs; and Compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; and conditions when data from an additional test run can be used. Yes.
§ 63.7(e) (4).....	Interaction with other sections of the Act.	Nothing in § 63.7(e) (1) through (4) can abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Act. Yes.
§ 63.7(f).....	Alternative Test Method...	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method. Yes.
§ 63.7(g).....	Performance Test Data Analysis.	Must include raw data in performance test report; and must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; and keep data for 5 years. Yes.
§ 63.7(h).....	Waiver of Tests.....	Procedures for Yes.

		Administrator to waive performance test.	
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements.	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of part 60 apply.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares....	Unless your rule says otherwise, the requirements for flares in § 63.11 apply.	No.
§ 63.8(b)(1)(i)-(ii)	Monitoring.....	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(1)(iii)	Monitoring.....	Flares not subject to this section unless otherwise specified in relevant standard.	No.
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems.	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; and must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; and if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance.	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and Predictable SSM.	Maintain and operate CMS according to § 63.6(e)(1).	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in SSMP.....	Must keep necessary parts available for routine repairs of CMSs.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with Operation	Must develop and implement	Yes.

and Maintenance Requirements.

an SSMP for CMSs.

§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3).....	Monitoring System Installation.	Must install to get representative emission and parameter measurements; and must verify operational status before or at performance test.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(4).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	CMSs must be operating except during breakdown, out-of-control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(4)(i).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous opacity monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(4)(ii).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous emissions monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(5).....	Continuous Opacity Monitoring system (COMS) Requirements.	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(6).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8).....	Continuous Monitoring Systems Requirements.	Out-of-control periods, including reporting.	Yes.
§ 63.8(d).....	Continuous Monitoring Systems Quality Control.	Requirements for continuous monitoring systems quality control, including calibration, etc.; and must keep quality control plan on record for the life of the affected source. Keep old versions for 5 years after revisions.	Yes.

§ 63.8(e).....	Continuous monitoring systems Performance Evaluation.	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f) (1)-(5).....	Alternative Monitoring Method.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f) (6).....	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system.	No.
§ 63.8(g) (1)-(4).....	Data Reduction.....	Continuous opacity monitoring system 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; and continuous emissions monitoring system 1-hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points.	Yes.
§ 63.8(g) (5).....	Data Reduction.....	Data that cannot be used in computing averages for continuous emissions monitoring system and continuous opacity monitoring system.	No.
§ 63.9(a).....	Notification Requirements.	Applicability and State Delegation.	Yes.
§ 63.9(b) (1)-(5).....	Initial Notifications.....	Submit notification 120 days after effective date; and Notification of intent to construct/reconstruct; and Notification of commencement of construct/reconstruct; Notification of startup; and Contents of each.	Yes.
§ 63.9(c).....	Request for Compliance Extension.	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed BACT/LAER.	Yes.
§ 63.9(d).....	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source.	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation	Yes.

			and want to comply 3 years after effective date.	
§ 63.9(e).....	Notification of Performance Test.	Notify Administrator 60 days prior.	No.	
§ 63.9(f).....	Notification of VE/Opacity Test.	Notify Administrator 30 days prior.	No.	
§ 63.9(g).....	Additional Notifications When Using Continuous Monitoring Systems.	Notification of performance evaluation; and notification using continuous opacity monitoring system data; and notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(h) (1)-(6).....	Notification of Compliance Status.	Contents; and due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(i).....	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines.	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted.	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j).....	Change in Previous Information.	Must submit within 15 days after the change.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(a).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting...	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; and procedures for owners of more than 1 source.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b) (1).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting...	General Requirements; and keep all records readily available and keep for 5 years.	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b) (2) (i)-(v).....	Records related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Occurrence of each of operation (process, equipment); and occurrence of each malfunction of air pollution equipment; and maintenance of air pollution control equipment; and actions	Yes.	

		during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi) and (x-xi)..	Continuous monitoring systems Records.	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control; and calibration checks; and adjustments, maintenance.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii)-(ix).....	Records.....	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with emission limitations; and performance test, performance evaluation, and visible emission observation results; and measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii).....	Records.....	Records when under waiver.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii).....	Records.....	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test.	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).....	Records.....	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3).....	Records.....	Applicability Determinations.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(1), (5)-(8), (10)- (15).	Records.....	Additional Records for continuous monitoring systems.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8).....	Records.....	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for continuous monitoring systems.	No.
§ 63.10(d)(1).....	General Reporting Requirements.	Requirement to report.....	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(2).....	Report of Performance Test Results.	When to submit to Federal or State authority.	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3).....	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations.	What to report and when...	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(4).....	Progress Reports.....	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension.	Yes.

§ 63.10(d) (5)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports.	Contents and submission...	Yes.
§ 63.10(e) (1) (2)	Additional continuous monitoring systems Reports.	Must report results for each CEM on a unit; and written copy of performance evaluation; and 3 copies of continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation.	Yes.
§ 63.10(e) (3)	Reports.....	Excess Emission Reports...	No.
§ 63.10(e) (3) (i-iii)	Reports.....	Schedule for reporting excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations).	No.
§ 63.10(e) (3) (iv-v)	Excess Emissions Reports..	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations); and provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for one year; and submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; and if there has not been an exceedance or excess emission (now defined as deviations), report contents is a statement that there have been no deviations.	No.
§ 63.10(e) (3) (iv-v)	Excess Emissions Reports..	Must submit report containing all of the information in § 63.10(c) (5-13), § 63.8(c) (7-8).	No.
§ 63.10(e) (3) (vi-viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report.	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for continuous monitoring systems (now called deviations); Requires all of the information in § 63.10(c) (5-13),	No.

		§ 63.8(c)(7-8).	
§ 63.10(e)(4).....	Reporting continuous opacity monitoring system data.	Must submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with performance test data.	Yes.
§ 63.10(f).....	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting.	Procedures for Administrator to waive.	Yes.
§ 63.11.....	Flares.....	Requirements for flares...	No.
§ 63.12.....	Delegation.....	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes.
§ 63.13.....	Addresses.....	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes.
§ 63.14.....	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes.
§ 63.15.....	Availability of Information.	Public and confidential Information.	Yes.

Appendix A to Subpart DDDDD—Methodology and Criteria for Demonstrating Eligibility for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives Specified for the Large Solid Fuel Subcategory

1. Purpose/Introduction

This appendix provides the methodology and criteria for demonstrating that your affected source is eligible for the compliance alternative for the HCl emission limit and/or the total selected metals (TSM) emission limit. This appendix specifies emissions testing methods that you must use to determine HCl, chlorine, and manganese emissions from the affected units and what parts of the affected source facility must be included in the eligibility demonstration. You must demonstrate that your affected source is eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives using either a look-up table analysis (based on the look-up tables included in this appendix) or a site-specific compliance demonstration performed according to the criteria specified in this appendix. This appendix also specifies how and when you file any eligibility demonstrations for your affected source and how to show that your affected source remains eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives in the future.

2. Who Is Eligible To Demonstrate That They Qualify for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

Each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source may demonstrate that they are eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives. Section 63.7490 of subpart DDDDD defines the affected source and explains which affected sources are new, existing, or reconstructed.

3. What Parts of My Facility Have To Be Included in the Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration?

If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for HCl, you must include every emission point subject to subpart DDDDD that emits either HCl or Cl₂ in the eligibility demonstration.

If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for TSM, you must include every emission point subject to subpart DDDDD that emits manganese in the eligibility demonstration.

4. How Do I Determine HAP Emissions From My Affected Source?

(a) You must conduct HAP emissions tests or fuel analysis for every emission point covered under subpart DDDDD within the affected source facility according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section and the methods specified in Table 1 of this appendix.

(1) If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for HCl, you must test the subpart DDDDD units at your facility for both HCl and Cl₂. When conducting fuel analysis, you must assume any chlorine detected will be emitted as Cl₂.

(2) If you are attempting to determine your eligibility for the compliance alternative for TSM, you must test the subpart DDDDD units at your facility for manganese.

(b) *Periods when emissions tests must be conducted.*

You must not conduct emissions tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

(2) You must test under worst-case operating conditions as defined in this appendix. You must describe your worst-case operating conditions in your performance test report for the process and control systems (if applicable) and explain why the conditions are worst-case.

(c) *Number of test runs.* You must conduct three separate test runs for each test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) *Sampling locations.* Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(e) *Collection of monitoring data for HAP control devices.* During the emissions test, you must collect operating parameter monitoring system data at least every 15 minutes during the entire emissions test and establish the site-specific operating requirements in Tables 3 or 4, as appropriate, of subpart DDDDD using data from the monitoring system and the procedures specified in §63.7530 of subpart DDDDD.

(f) *Nondetect data.* You may treat emissions of an individual HAP as zero if all of the test runs result in a nondetect measurement and the condition in paragraph (f)(1) of this section is met for the manganese test method. Otherwise, nondetect data for individual HAP must be treated as one-half of the method detection limit.

(1) For manganese measured using Method 29 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, you analyze samples using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

(g) You must determine the maximum hourly emission rate for each appropriate emission point according to Equation 1 of this appendix.

$$\text{Max Hourly Emissions} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Er} \times \text{Hm}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Max Hourly Emissions = Maximum hourly emissions for hydrogen chloride, chlorine, or manganese, in units of pounds per hour.

Er = Emission rate (the 3-run average as determined according to Table 1 of this appendix or the pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.7521) for hydrogen chloride, chlorine, or manganese, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of appropriate emission point, in units of million Btu per hour.

5. What Are the Criteria for Determining If My Facility Is Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) Determine the HAP emissions from each appropriate emission point within the affected source facility using the procedures specified in section 4 of this appendix.

(b) Demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either of the health-based compliance alternatives using either the methods described in section 6 of this appendix (look-up table analysis) or section 7 of this appendix (site-specific compliance demonstration).

(c) Your facility is eligible for the health-based compliance alternative for HCl if one of the following two statements is true:

- (1) The calculated HCl-equivalent emission rate is below the appropriate value in the look-up table;
- (c) Your site-specific compliance demonstration indicates that your maximum HI for HCl and Cl₂ at a location where people live is less than or equal to 1.0;
- (d) Your facility is eligible for the health-based compliance alternative for TSM if one of the following two statements is true:
- (1) The manganese emission rate for all your subpart DDDDD sources is below the appropriate value in the look-up table;
- (2) Your site-specific compliance demonstration indicates that your maximum HQ for manganese at a location where people live is less than or equal to 1.0.

6. How Do I Conduct a Look-Up Table Analysis?

You may use look-up tables to demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either the compliance alternative for the HCl emission limit or the compliance alternative for TSM emission limit.

(a) *HCl health-based compliance alternative.* (1) To calculate the total toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rate for your facility, first calculate the total affected source emission rate of HCl by summing the maximum hourly HCl emission rates from all your subpart DDDDD sources. Then, similarly, calculate the total affected source emission rate for Cl₂. Finally, calculate the toxicity-weighted emission rate (expressed in HCl equivalents) according to Equation 2 of this appendix.

$$ER_{tw} = \sum (ER_i \times (RfC_{HCl} / RfC_i)) \quad (Eq. 2)$$

Where:

ER_{tw} is the HCl-equivalent emission rate, lb/hr.

ER_i is the emission rate of HAP i in lbs/hr

RfC_i is the reference concentration of HAP i

RfC_{HCl} is the reference concentration of HCl (RfCs for HCl and Cl₂ can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/toxsource/summary.html>).

(2) The calculated HCl-equivalent emission rate will then be compared to the appropriate allowable emission rate in Table 2 of this appendix. To determine the correct value from the table, an average value for the appropriate subpart DDDDD emission points should be used for stack height and the minimum distance between any appropriate subpart DDDDD stack at the facility and the property boundary should be used for property boundary distance. Appropriate emission points and stacks are those that emit HCl and/or Cl₂. If one or both of these values does not match the exact values in the look-up tables, then use the next lowest table value. (Note: If your average stack height is less than 5 meters, you must use the 5 meter row.) Your facility is eligible to comply with the health-based alternative HCl emission limit if your toxicity-weighted HCl equivalent emission rate, determined using the methods specified in this appendix, does not exceed the appropriate value in Table 2 of this appendix.

(b) *TSM Compliance Alternative.* To calculate the total manganese emission rate for your affected source, sum the maximum hourly manganese emission rates for all your subpart DDDDD sources. The calculated manganese emission rate will then be compared to the allowable emission rate in the Table 3 of this appendix.

To determine the correct value from the table, an average value for the appropriate subpart DDDDD emission points should be used for stack height and the minimum distance between any appropriate subpart DDDDD stack at the facility and the property boundary should be used for property boundary distance. Appropriate emission points and stacks are those that emit manganese. If one or both of these values does not match the exact values in the lookup tables, then use the next lowest table value. (Note: If your average stack height is less than 5 meters, you must use the 5 meter row.) Your facility may exclude manganese when demonstrating compliance with the TSM emission limit if your manganese emission rate, determined using the methods specified in this appendix, does not exceed the appropriate value specified in Table 3 of this appendix.

7. How Do I Conduct a Site-Specific Compliance Demonstration?

If you fail to demonstrate that your facility is able to comply with one or both of the alternative health-based emission standards using the look-up table approach, you may choose to perform a site-specific compliance demonstration for your facility. You may use any scientifically-accepted peer-reviewed risk assessment methodology for your site-specific compliance demonstration. An example of one approach for performing a site-specific compliance demonstration for air toxics can be found in the EPA's "Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library, Volume 2, Site-Specific Risk Assessment Technical Resource Document", which may be obtained through the EPA's Air Toxics Web site at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/fera/risk_atoxic.html.

(a) Your facility is eligible for the HCl alternative compliance option if your site-specific compliance demonstration shows that the maximum HI for HCl and Cl₂ from your subpart DDDDD sources is less than or equal to 1.0.

(b) Your facility is eligible for the TSM alternative compliance option if your site-specific compliance demonstration shows that the maximum HQ for manganese from your subpart DDDDD sources is less than or equal to 1.0.

(c) At a minimum, your site-specific compliance demonstration must:

(1) Estimate long-term inhalation exposures through the estimation of annual or multi-year average ambient concentrations;

(2) Estimate the inhalation exposure for the individual most exposed to the facility's emissions;

(3) Use site-specific, quality-assured data wherever possible;

(4) Use health-protective default assumptions wherever site-specific data are not available, and;

(5) Contain adequate documentation of the data and methods used for the assessment so that it is transparent and can be reproduced by an experienced risk assessor and emissions measurement expert.

(d) Your site-specific compliance demonstration need not:

(1) Assume any attenuation of exposure concentrations due to the penetration of outdoor pollutants into indoor exposure areas;

(2) Assume any reaction or deposition of the emitted pollutants during transport from the emission point to the point of exposure.

8. What Must My Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration Contain?

(a) Your health-based eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Identification of each appropriate emission point at the affected source facility, including the maximum rated capacity of each appropriate emission point.

(2) Stack parameters for each appropriate emission point including, but not limited to, the parameters listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) below:

(i) Emission release type.

(ii) Stack height, stack area, stack gas temperature, and stack gas exit velocity.

(iii) Plot plan showing all emission points, nearby residences, and fenceline.

(iv) Identification of any control devices used to reduce emissions from each appropriate emission point.

(3) Emission test reports for each pollutant and appropriate emission point which has been tested using the test methods specified in Table 1 of this appendix, including a description of the process parameters identified as being worst case. Fuel analyses for each fuel and emission point which has been conducted including collection and analytical methods used.

(4) Identification of the RfC values used in your look-up table analysis or site-specific compliance demonstration.

(5) Calculations used to determine the HCl-equivalent or manganese emission rates according to sections 6(a) or (b) of this appendix.

(6) Identification of the controlling process factors (including, but not limited to, fuel type, heat input rate, type of control devices, process parameters reflecting the emissions rates used for your eligibility demonstration) that will become Federally enforceable permit conditions used to show that your facility remains eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives.

(b) If you use the look-up table analysis in section 6 of this appendix to demonstrate that your facility is eligible for either health-based compliance alternative, your eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (a) and (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Calculations used to determine the average stack height of the subpart DDDDD emission points that emit either manganese or HCl and Cl₂.

(2) Identification of the subpart DDDDD emission point, that emits either manganese or HCl and Cl₂, with the minimum distance to the property boundary of the facility.

(3) Comparison of the values in the look-up tables (Tables 2 and 3 of this appendix) to your maximum HCl-equivalent or manganese emission rates.

(c) If you use a site-specific compliance demonstration as described in section 7 of this appendix to demonstrate that your facility is eligible, your eligibility demonstration must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (a) and (c)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) Identification of the risk assessment methodology used.

- (2) Documentation of the fate and transport model used.
- (3) Documentation of the fate and transport model inputs, including the information described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section converted to the dimensions required for the model and all of the following that apply: meteorological data; building, land use, and terrain data; receptor locations and population data; and other facility-specific parameters input into the model.
- (4) Documentation of the fate and transport model outputs.
- (5) Documentation of any exposure assessment and risk characterization calculations.
- (6) Comparison of the HQ HI to the limit of 1.0.

9. When Do I Have to Complete and Submit My Health-Based Eligibility Demonstration?

(a) If you have an existing affected source, you must complete and submit your eligibility demonstration to your permitting authority, along with a signed certification that the demonstration is an accurate depiction of your facility, no later than the date one year prior to the compliance date of subpart DDDDD. A separate copy of the eligibility demonstration must be submitted to: U.S. EPA, Risk and Exposure Assessment Group, Emission Standards Division (C404-01), Attn: Group Leader, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, electronic mail address *REAG@epa.gov*.

(b) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source that starts up before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before the effective date of subpart DDDDD, then you must comply with the requirements of subpart DDDDD until your eligibility demonstration is completed and submitted to your permitting authority.

(c) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source that starts up after the effective date of subpart DDDDD, or an affected source that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP after the effective date for subpart DDDDD, then you must follow the schedule in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must complete and submit a preliminary eligibility demonstration based on the information (*e.g.*, equipment types, estimated emission rates, etc.) used to obtain your title V permit. You must base your preliminary eligibility demonstration on the maximum emissions allowed under your title V permit. If the preliminary eligibility demonstration indicates that your affected source facility is eligible for either compliance alternative, then you may start up your new affected source and your new affected source will be considered in compliance with the alternative HCl standard and subject to the compliance requirements in this appendix or, in the case of manganese, your compliance demonstration with the TSM emission limit is based on 7 metals (excluding manganese).

(2) You must conduct the emission tests or fuel analysis specified in section 4 of this appendix upon initial startup and use the results of these emissions tests to complete and submit your eligibility demonstration within 180 days following your initial startup date. To be eligible, you must meet the criteria in section 11 of this appendix within 18 months following initial startup of your affected source.

10. When Do I Become Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

To be eligible for either health-based compliance alternative, the parameters that defined your affected source as eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives (including, but not limited to, fuel type, fuel mix (annual average), type of control devices, process parameters reflecting the emissions rates used for your eligibility

demonstration) must be submitted for incorporation as Federally enforceable limits into your title V permit. If you do not meet these criteria, then your affected source is subject to the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in Subpart DDDDD.

11. How Do I Ensure That My Facility Remains Eligible for the Health-Based Compliance Alternatives?

(a) You must update your eligibility demonstration and resubmit it each time you have a process change, such that any of the parameters that defined your affected source changes in a way that could result in increased HAP emissions (including, but not limited to, fuel type, fuel mix (annual average), change in type of control device, changes in process parameters documented as worst-case conditions during the emissions testing used for your approved eligibility demonstration).

(b) If you are updating your eligibility demonstration to account for an action in paragraph (a) of this section, then you must perform emission testing or fuel analysis according to section 4 of this appendix for the subpart DDDDD emission points that may have increased HAP emissions beyond the levels reflected in your previously approved eligibility demonstration due to the process change. You must submit your revised eligibility demonstration to the permitting authority prior to revising your permit to incorporate the process change. If your updated eligibility demonstration indicates that your affected source is no longer eligible for the health-based compliance alternatives, then you must comply with the applicable emission limits, operating limits, and compliance requirements in Subpart DDDDD prior to making the process change and revising your permit.

12. What Records Must I Keep?

You must keep records of the information used in developing the eligibility demonstration for your affected source, including all of the information specified in section 8 of this appendix.

13. Definitions

The definitions in §63.7575 of subpart DDDDD apply to this appendix. Additional definitions applicable for this appendix are as follows:

Hazard Index (HI) means the sum of more than one hazard quotient for multiple substances and/or multiple exposure pathways.

Hazard Quotient (HQ) means the ratio of the predicted media concentration of a pollutant to the media concentration at which no adverse effects are expected. For inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated as the air concentration divided by the RfC.

Look-up table analysis means a risk screening analysis based on comparing the HAP or HAP-equivalent emission rate from the affected source to the appropriate maximum allowable HAP or HAP-equivalent emission rates specified in Tables 2 and 3 of this appendix.

Reference Concentration (RfC) means an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a continuous inhalation exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from various types of human or animal data, with uncertainty factors generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used.

Worst-case operating conditions means operation of an affected unit during emissions testing under the conditions that result in the highest HAP emissions or that result in the emissions stream composition (including HAP and non-HAP) that is most challenging for the control device if a control device is used. For example,

worst-case conditions could include operation of an affected unit firing solid fuel likely to produce the most HAP.

Table 1 to Appendix B of Subpart DDDDD_Emission Test Methods

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
(1) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Select sampling ports' location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
(2) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Determine velocity and volumetric flow rate;.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(3) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Conduct gas molecular weight analysis.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(4) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Measure moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(5) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use the HCl compliance alternative.	Measure the hydrogen chloride and chlorine emission concentrations.	Method 26 or 26A in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(6) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use the TSM compliance alternative.	Measure the manganese emission concentration.	Method 29 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
(7) Each subpart DDDDD emission point for which you choose to use a compliance alternative.	Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

Table 2 to Appendix A of Subpart DDDDD_Allowable Toxicity-Weighted Emission Rate Expressed in HCl
Equivalents (lbs/hr)

Stack ht. (m)				Distance to property boundary (m)								
2000	3000	5000		0	50	100	150	200	250	500	1000	1500
5				114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	144.3	287.3	
373.0	373.0	373.0	373.0	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	195.3	328.0	
10				386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	386.1	425.4	
432.5	432.5	432.5	432.5	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	396.1	436.3	
20				596.2	690.6	807.8	816.5	408.1	408.1	408.1	448.2	
580.0	602.7	602.7	602.7	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	421.4	460.6	
30				435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	435.5	473.4	
596.2	690.6	807.8	816.5	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	450.2	486.6	
40				465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	465.5	500.0	
613.3	715.5	832.2	966.0	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	497.5	527.4	
50				677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	677.3	682.3	
631.0	746.3	858.2	1002.8									
60												
649.0	778.6	885.0	1043.4									
70												
667.4	813.8	912.4	1087.4									
80												
685.9	849.8	940.9	1134.8									
100												
723.6	917.1	1001.2	1241.3									
200												
919.8	1167.1	1390.4	1924.6									

Table 3 to Appendix A of Subpart DDDDD_Allowable Manganese Emission Rate (lbs/hr)

Stack ht. (m)				Distance to property boundary (m)								
2000	3000	5000		0	50	100	150	200	250	500	1000	1500

5	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.72
10	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.82
20	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.51	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.06
30	1.49	1.72	2.02	2.04	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.09
40	1.53	1.79	2.08	2.42	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.12
50	1.58	1.87	2.15	2.51	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.15
60	1.62	1.95	2.21	2.61	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.18
70	1.67	2.03	2.28	2.72	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.22
80	1.71	2.12	2.35	2.84	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.25
100	1.81	2.29	2.50	3.10	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.32
200	2.30	2.92	3.48	4.81	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.71

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APPENDIX I

Road Segment	Silt Content	meters	miles	Road Start		Road End		Dust Controls		Truck Type	Avg # / Day		Peak # / Day		T		Truck Weight		Peak VMT/day	Average Weight (tons)	Total Peak VMT/day	W Mean Weight (tons)	E (lb/VMT)	lb/hr	Control %	Controlled lb/hr	Controlled g/s	meters Adjusted Road Width	meters Road Length	# Volume Sources	meters Mean Truck Height	meters Volume Height	meters Initial Sigma
				UTM-E	UTM-N	UTM-E	UTM-N	Type of Control	Details of Control		Trips IN	Trips OUT	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Truck Height	tons IN	tons OUT																
Road #120	11	13	0.063	396373	3723130	396368	3722999	Water Truck	2-3day 5 mph 100gpm	Fuel Mix Trucks New Sw. Tractor Mill Pick-Up Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Wydol Downers Gravel Trucks Mill Pick-Up Trucks	4 30 16 12 5 8 2 1 9 2.5	0 0 16 12 5 8 2 1 9 0	6 54 22 16 15 10 4 2 14 3	0 0 22 16 15 10 4 2 14 0	13 13 5.5 5.5 11 7 9 11 14 5.5	41.19 41.4 2.5 0.4 24 3.5 8.5 15 25 2.5	13.95 13.94 2.5 0.4 24 4 8.5 20 60 2.5	0.499 4.469 3.658 2.660 2.494 1.663 0.665 0.333 2.328 0.249	41.2 41.4 2.5 0.4 24 3.75 8.5 17.5 42.8 2.5	19.036	20.66	3.307	1.9041	33.3	1.2694	0.1598	19	133.75	5	2.92	6	2.79	
Road #121	11	12	0.034	396462	3722901	396451	3722847	Water Truck	2-3day 5 mph 100gpm	Chip Trucks Mill Pick-Up Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Wydol Downers Gravel Trucks Mill Pick-Up Trucks	59 2.5 3 1 1 1 1 6 10	117 0 3 1 1 1 1 6 10	88 3 6 4 4 2 2 10 16	176 0 6 6 11 7 9 10 16	13 5.5 2.5 14 24 3.5 8.5 5.5 5.5	13.3 2.5 25 24 24 4 8.5 0.4 2.5	8.910 0.101 0.405 0.270 0.135 0.135 0.575 1.080	27.075 2.5 42.5 0.270 3.75 8.5 0.4 2.5	11.711	23.04	3.471	1.2296	33.3	0.8198	0.1033	18	54.30	3	3.56	7	3.26		
Road #122	7.7	6	0.019	396083	3723138	396085	3723108			Mill Pick-Up Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Wydol Downers Gravel Trucks Mill Pick-Up Trucks	1 3 20 21 25 1 1 6 10	1 3 20 21 25 1 1 6 10	2 6 25 41 35 2 2 10 16	2 6 25 41 35 2 2 10 16	5.5 11 5.5 2.5 0.4 7 15 5.5 5.5	2.5 20 2.5 20 0.4 4 15 2.5	0.077 0.291 1.538 3.178 2.713 0.156 0.165 2.015	2.5 17.5 2.5 17.5 0.4 3.75 15 13	0.308	13.75	1.996	0.0186	33.3	0.0124	0.0016	12	30.97	2	2.93	6	2.79		
Road #123	7.7	10	0.039	396400	3722561	396466	3722527			Mill Pick-Up Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Gravel Trucks Wydol Downers Gravel Trucks Mill Pick-Up Trucks	3 20 21 25 1 1 6 24	3 20 21 25 1 1 6 24	6 25 41 35 2 2 11 26	6 25 41 35 2 2 11 26	11 5.5 2.5 0.4 7 15 5.5 12	20 20 20 20 4 15 15 14	0.291 1.538 3.178 2.713 0.156 0.165 2.015	17.5 2.5 17.5 0.4 3.75 15 13	10.153	8.99	1.644	0.5048	33.3	0.3365	0.0424	16	62.35	3	2.66	5	2.33		
Road #124	10	6	0.825	396915	3722445	398071	3722185			Mill Pick-Up Truck	0.5	0.5	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	3.300	2.5	3.300	2.500	1.173	0.1171	33.3	0.0780	0.0098	12	1327.43	56	1.68	3	1.40	
Road #125	18.4	8	0.493	395829	3724172	396598	3724070			Residential Vehicles	2	2	4	4	5.5	2	2	3.944	2	3.944	2.000	1.836	0.2191	33.3	0.1461	0.0184	14	793.24	31	1.68	3	1.40	

Road Segment	metres	mi/ks	Road Start	Road End	Avg #/Day	Peak #/Day	R	Truck Weight	Peak VMT/day	Average Weight (tons)	Total Peak VMT/day	W Mean Weight (tons)	E (lb/VMT)	lb/hr	Control %	Controlled lb/hr	Controlled g/s	metres Adjusted Road Width	metres Road Length	# Volume Sources	metres Mean Truck Height	metres Volume Height	metres Initial Sigma Z	metres Release Point	ER g/ per volume		
			UTM-E	UTM-N	UTM-E	UTM-N	Truck Type	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Truck Weight	Tons IN	Tons OUT													
Note: All Speed Limits 10 mph, which includes all unposted roads																											
Road #1	20.0	0.055	397690	3723171	397782	3723217	HW/SW Log Truck	178	178	267	267	13	41.4	13.94													
							Chip Trucks	176	176	264	264	13	40.9	13.3													
							Truck	12	12	12	12	13	14	39													
							Truck	3	3	3	3	13	40	14													
							Fuel Mix Truck	28	29	46	46	13	41.19	13.95													
								7	7	10	10	5.5	2.5	2.5													
								4	4	7	7	13	40	14													
								270	270	395	395	5.5	2	2													
							Paper Truck	31	31	34	34	13	13.5	35.5													
Road #2	18.0	0.218	397549	3723077	397897	3723044	Paper Truck	93	93	101	101	13	13.5	35.5													
								600	600	878	878	5.5	2	2													
								2	2	5	5	13	40	14													
								2	2	4	4	5.5	2.5	2.5													
								11	11	18	18	5.5	2	2													
Road #3	18.0	0.112	397690	3723171	397541	3723077	Paper Truck	31	31	34	34	13	13.5	35.5													
								296	296	395	395	5.5	2	2													
								4	4	7	7	13	40	14													
Road #4	13.0	0.042	396468	3723298	396527	3723332	HW/SW Log Truck	198	198	307	307	13	41.4	13.94													
							Chip Truck	103	103	175	175	13	40.85	13.3													
							Truck	12	12	12	12	13	39	14													
							Truck	3	3	3	3	13	40	14													
							Fuel Mix Truck	7	7	10	10	5.5	2.5	2.5													
								28	28	46	46	13	41.19	13.95													
Road #5	11.0	0.510	396527	3723332	397335	3723187	HW/SW Log Truck	198	198	307	307	13	41.4	13.94													
							Chip Truck	176	176	264	264	13	40.85	13.3													
							Truck	12	12	12	12	13	39	14													
							Truck	3	3	3	3	13	40	14													
							Fuel Mix Truck	7	7	10	10	5.5	2.5	2.5													
								28	28	46	46	13	41.19	13.95													
Road #6	18.0	0.429	396785	3723172	397482	3723079	HW/SW Log Truck	900	900	1318	1318	5.5	2	2													
							Chip Truck	11	11	18	18	5.5	2	2													
Road #7	11.0	0.127	397338	3723081	397549	3723077	Paper Trucks	124	124	135	135	13	13.5	35.5													
							Truck	6	6	9	9	13	40	14													
							Truck	2	2	4	4	5.5	2.5	2.5													
Road #8	12.0	0.075	396655	3723172	396786	3723172	HW/SW Log Truck	900	0	1318	0	5.5	2	2													
Road #9	8.5	0.076	396655	3723080	396786	3723109	HW/SW Log Truck	270	0	395	0	5.5	2	2													
Road #10	9.0	0.076	396654	3722964	396786	3722964	HW/SW Log Truck	900	0	1318	0	5.5	2	2													
Road #11	8.5	0.129	396786	3723172	396786	3722964	HW/SW Log Truck	900	0	1318	0	5.5	2	2													
Road #12	8.0	0.129	396655	3723172	396654	3722964	HW/SW Log Truck	11	11	18	18	5.5	2	2													
Road #13	8.5	0.034	396786	3722964	396840	3722964	HW/SW Log Truck	800	0	1318	0	5.5	2	2													
Road #14	9.5	0.121	396845	3723158	396840	3722964	HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	0.4	0.4													
							Chip Truck	5	5	10	10	7	3.5	4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	2.5	2.5													
							HW/SW Log Truck	0.5	0.5	1	1	10	15	15													
Road #15	8.5	0.218	396845	3723158	397190	3723158	HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	2.5	2.5													
							Chip Truck	5	5	10	10	7	3.5	4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	0.4	0.4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	0.5	0.5	1	1	10	15	15													
Road #16	10.0	0.199	396873	3723148	397192	3723143	Paper Trucks	103	0	118	0	13	13.5	35.5													
							Truck	3	3	5	5	5.5	0.4	0.4													
Road #17	10.0	0.016	396873	3723148	396873	3723121	Paper Trucks	103	0	118	0	13	13.5	35.5													
							Truck	3	3	5	5	5.5	0.4	0.4													
Road #18	10.0	0.200	396873	3723121	397194	3723118	Paper Trucks	0	103	0	118	13	13.5	35.5													
							Truck	3	3	5	5	5.5	0.4	0.4													
Road #19	10.0	0.009	397190	3723168	397192	3723143	HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	2.5	2.5													
							Chip Truck	5	5	10	10	7	3.5	4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	0.4	0.4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	0.5	0.5	1	1	10	15	15													
Road #20	11.0	0.039	397192	3723143	397197	3723081	Paper Trucks	103	103	116	116	13	13.5	35.5													
							Truck	5	5	10	10	7	3.5	4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	0.4	0.4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	5	5	10	10	7	3.5	4													
							HW/SW Log Truck	6	6	9	9	13	40	14													
							HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	2.5	2.5													
Road #21	14.0	0.024	397189	3722680	397189	3722642	HW/SW Log Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	0.4	0.4													
							Chip Truck	50	50	60	60	5.5	2.5														

Road Segment	meters Road Width	miles Road Length	Road Start		Road End		Truck Type	Avg #/Day			Peak #/Day			#	Truck Weight		Peak VMT/day	Average Weight (tons)	Total Peak VMT/day	W Mean Weight (tons)	E (lb/VMT)	lb/hr	Control %	Controlled lb/hr	Controlled g/s	meters Adjusted Road Width	meters Road Length	# Volume Sources	meters Mean Truck Height	meters Volume Height	meters Initial Sigma Z	meters Release Point	SR g/1 per volume	
			UTM-E	UTM-N	UTM-E	UTM-N		Trip IN	Trip OUT	Trip IN	Trip OUT	Trip OUT	Truck Weight	Tons IN	Tons OUT																			
Road #60	8.5	0.030	396696	3722913	396736	3722887	One Ten Trucks	10	10	2	2	5.5	3.5	4	0.200	3.1	1,500	0.4								15	48.27	3	1.70	3	1.40	1.5	7.84E-04	
Road #61	8.0	0.070	396607	3722816	396716	3722828	One Ten Trucks	10	10	15	15	5.5	2.5	2.5	2,100	2.5	7,000	5.52	0.048	0.0140	0.0	0.0140	0.0018		14	112.63	5	2.26	5	2.33	2.5	0.00038		
Road #62	9.0	0.048	396605	3722779	396683	3722775	One Ten Trucks	5	5	8	8	5.5	2.5	2.5	0,780	2.5	2,470	6.57	0.062	0.0064	0.0	0.0064	0.0008		15	76.43	4	2.23	4	1.86	2.0	0.00020		
Road #63	8.5	0.060	396735	3722887	396718	3722814	One Ten Trucks	25	25	30	30	5.5	2.5	2.5	3,000	2.5	7,000	3.75	0.027	0.0078	0.0	0.0078	0.0010		16	80.45	4	1.93	4	1.86	2.0	0.00024		
Road #64	9.5	0.163	396575	3722706	396833	3722689	One Ten Trucks	0.4	0.4	4	4	13	40	14	1,300	27.0	20,800	2.88	0.018	0.0155	0.0	0.0155	0.0019		16	261.46	11	1.82	4	1.88	2.0	0.00011		
Road #65	7.0	0.024	396607	3722816	396605	3722776	One Ten Trucks	1	1	2	2	7	3.5	4	0,096	3.8	3,943	5.44	0.047	0.0077	0.0	0.0077	0.0010		13	38.21	3	2.11	4	1.86	2.0	0.00000		
Road #66	7.0	0.019	396610	3722847	396607	3722816	One Ten Trucks	20	20	25	25	5.5	2.5	2.5	0,966	2.5	2,702	3.20	0.021	0.0024	0.0	0.0024	0.0003		13	31.05	2	1.88	4	1.86	2.0	0.00011		
Road #67	10.0	0.116	396574	3722706	396808	3722526	One Ten Trucks	1	1	4	4	13	40	14	0,930	17.5	32,318	5.50	0.048	0.0643	0.0	0.0643	0.0081		16	187.05	8	2.16	4	1.86	2.0	0.0010		
Road #68	7.0	0.049	396690	3722811	396687	3722532	One Ten Trucks	1	1	4	4	13	40	14	0,390	27.0	11,310	3.23	0.021	0.0100	0.0	0.0100	0.0013		13	78.44	4	1.91	4	1.86	2.0	0.0003		
Road #69	6.0	0.051	396742	3722823	396743	3722540	One Ten Trucks	15	15	20	20	5.5	2.5	2.5	2,025	2.5	4,658	1.99	0.010	0.0020	0.0	0.0020	0.0002		12	81.46	4	1.76	4	1.86	2.0	6.18E-04		
Road #70	5.0	0.011	396743	3722576	396761	3722576	One Ten Trucks	5	5	8	8	5.5	2.5	2.5	0,180	0.4	0.2	0.400	0.001	0.0000	0.0	0.0000	0.0000		11	18.10	1	1.68	3	1.40	1.5	4.79E-04		
Road #71	6.0	0.029	396761	3722612	396761	3722576	One Ten Trucks	10	10	15	15	5.5	2.5	2.5	0,460	0.4	1,323	1.13	0.004	0.0002	0.0	0.0002	0.0000		12	46.26	3	1.68	3	1.40	1.5	9.37E-04		
Road #72	6.0	0.023	396761	3722576	396761	3722540	One Ten Trucks	5	5	8	8	5.5	2.5	2.5	0,360	2.5	1,485	1.92	0.010	0.0006	0.0	0.0006	0.0001		12	36.20	3	1.81	4	1.86	2.0	2.48E-04		
Road #73	12.5	0.077	396440	3723281	396353	3723227	Full Max Trucks	28	0	46	0	13	41.19	13.95	3,536	41.2	46,663	40.50	0.962	1.6702	0.0	1.6702	0.2356		19	123.89	4	3.92	8	3.72	4.0	0.0589		
Road #74	12.5	0.068	396440	3723281	396353	3723227	Chip Trucks	178	0	287	0	13	41.4	13.94	22,063	41.4	0	287	0	13	41.4	13.94	0.0	0.0	0.0		19	106.80	4	3.92	8	3.72	4.0	0.0097
Road #75	6.5	0.088	396650	3722525	396674	3722480	One Ten Trucks	10	10	20	20	11	18	20	3,525	17.5	9,694	12.38	0.182	0.0655	0.0	0.0655	0.0062		13	141.79	7	2.90	6	2.79	3.0	0.0011		
Road #76	10.0	0.074	397746	3723022	397815	3722924	One Ten Trucks	5	5	7	7	5.5	2.5	2.5	1,234	2.5	1,041	2.5	1.0	2.500	0.014	0.0008	0.0	0.0008	0.0001		16	119.67	5	1.68	3	1.40	1.5	1.57E-04
Road #77	9.5	0.130	396466	3722537	396608	3722528	One Ten Trucks	20	20	25	25	5.5	2.5	2.5	6,500	2.5	34,840	8.81	0.097	0.1411	0.0	0.1411	0.0178		16	209.17	9	2.65	5	2.33	2.5	0.0016		
Road #78	9.5	0.021	396379	3722571	396397	3722542	One Ten Trucks	59	0	88	0	13	40.85	13.3	1,848	40.9	6,426	19.29	0.318	0.0646	0.0	0.0646	0.0107		16	33.79	2	3.17	6	2.79	3.0	0.0050		
Road #79	11.0	0.195	396396	3722552	396460	3722847	One Ten Trucks	16	16	22	22	5.5	2.5	2.5	8,580	20.9	31,980	22.67	0.402	0.5363	0.0	0.5363	0.0676		17	313.76	12	2.90	6	2.79	3.0	0.0054		
Road #80	12.0	0.078	396394	3722881	396376	3722571	One Ten Trucks	1	1	2	2	7	3.5	4	0,094	3.8	2,656	2.64	0.016	0.0017	0.0	0.0017	0.0002		16	125.70	5	1.83	4	1.86	2.0	4.35E-04		
Road #81	9.5	0.068	396268	3722569	396376	3722571	One Ten Trucks	0.5	0.5	1	1	11	15	15	0,158	15.0	20,655	19.29	0.316	0.2719	0.0	0.2719	0.0343		16	108.61	4	3.17	6	2.79	3.0	0.0080		
Road #82	9.5	0.064	396268	3722612	396268	3722569	One Ten Trucks	12	12	16	16	5.5	2.5	2.5	2,160	0.4	11,020	22.14	0.388	0.1795	0.0	0.1795	0.0226		16	102.57	4	2.95	6	2.79	3.0	0.0050		

meters		miles		Road Start		Road End		Avg #/Day		Peak #/Day		#	Truck Weight		Peak VMT/day	Average Weight (tons)	Total Peak VMT/day	W Mean Weight (tons)	E (lb/VMT)	lb/hr	Control %	Controlled lb/hr	Controlled g/s	meters Adjusted Road Width	meters Road Length	# Volume Sources	meters Mean Truck Height	meters Volume Height	meters Initial Sigma Z	meters Release Point	ER g/ per volum			
Road Segment	Road Width	Road Length	UTM-E	UTM-N	UTM-E	UTM-N	Truck Type	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Truck Height	Tons IN	Tons OUT																				
								25	25	35	35	5.5	0.4	0.4	2.315	0.4																		
								3	3	6	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.398	5.5																		
Road #90	10.0	0.033	396540	3722900	396537	3722947	Oil Tank Trucks	2.5	0	3	0	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.099	2.5	8.923	2.52	0.015	0.0042	0.0	0.0042	0.0005	16	53.30	3	1.81	4	1.86	2.0	0.0001			
							Oil Tank Trucks	4	4	8	8	12.5	12	14	0.398	13.0																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	1	1	2	2	7	3.5	4	0.133	3.8																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	50	50	85	85	5.5	2.5	2.5	4.306	2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	20	20	30	30	5.5	0.4	0.4	1.988	0.4																		
Road #91	9.5	0.057	396601	3722915	396696	3722913	Oil Tank Trucks	45	45	55	55	5.5	2.5	2.5	6.256	2.5	13.991	1.86	0.009	0.0053	0.0	0.0053	0.0007	16	91.51	4	1.76	4	1.86	2.0	0.0001			
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	2	4	4	7	3.5	4	0.455	3.8																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	50	50	80	80	5.5	0.4	0.4	6.825	0.4																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	2	4	4	12.5	12	14	0.455	13.0																		
Road #92	23.0	0.063	396369	3722904	396347	3722812	Fuel Mix Trucks	4	0	4	0	13	41.19	13.95	0.375	41.2	2.625	8.74	0.096	0.0105	0.0	0.0105	0.0013	29	100.56	3	2.21	4	1.86	2.0	0.0003			
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	0	4	0	11	15	20	0.250	15.0																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	1	1	2	2	7	3.5	4	0.250	3.8																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	4	4	8	8	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.000	2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	2	4	4	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.750	0.4																		
Road #93	11.0	0.020	396468	3723298	396440	3723281	Fuel Mix Trucks	28	28	46	46	13	41.19	13.95	1.980	27.6	24.402	27.40	0.536	0.5439	0.0	0.5439	0.0685	17	32.88	2	3.96	8	3.72	4.0	0.0354			
							Oil Tank Trucks	178	178	287	287	13	41.4	13.94	11.731	27.7																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	178	178	264	264	13	40.85	13.3	10.791	27.1																		
Road #94	11.0	0.221	397335	3723187	397690	3723171	Oil Tank Trucks	178	178	287	287	13	41.4	13.94	127.105	27.7	275.468	26.98	0.333	3.8217	70.0	1.1465	0.1445	17	356.29	11	3.80	8	3.72	4.0	0.0131			
							Oil Tank Trucks	7	7	10	10	5.5	2.5	2.5	4.429	2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	178	178	264	264	13	40.85	13.3	116.919	27.1																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	12	12	12	12	14	39	26.5	5.315	26.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	3	3	3	3	13	40	14	1.329	27.0																		
							Fuel Mix Trucks	28	28	46	46	13	41.19	13.95	20.372	27.6																		
Road #95	11.0	0.023	397338	3723081	397338	3723043	Paper Trucks	103	103	135	135	13	13.5	35.5	6.244	24.5	6.2	24.500	0.452	0.1177	0.0	0.1177	0.0148	17	37.21	2	3.96	8	3.72	4.0	0.0067			
Road #96	11.0	0.068	397197	3723081	397338	3723081	Paper Trucks	21	124	30	135	13	13.5	35.5	14.541	31.5	18.418	27.42	0.536	0.4111	0.0	0.4111	0.0518	17	141.79	5	3.68	7	3.26	3.5	0.010			
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	2	4	4	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.705	2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	6	6	9	9	13	40	14	1.586	27.0																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	3	3	5	5	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.881	2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	2	4	4	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.705	0.4																		
Road #97	11.0	0.030	396320	3722905	396369	3722905	Fuel Mix Trucks	0	24	0	40	13	41.19	13.95	1.200	14.0	6.210	10.15	0.120	0.0311	0.0	0.0311	0.0039	17	48.27	2	3.22	6	2.79	3.0	0.0015			
							Oil Tank Trucks	3	3	6	6	11	15	20	0.360	17.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	3	3	5	5	7	3.5	4	0.300	3.8																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	10	10	16	16	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.960	2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	0.5	0.5	1	1	10	15	15	0.060	15.0																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	6	6	10	10	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.600	0.4																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	0	58	0	88	13	40.85	13.3	2.640	13.3																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	2.5	0	3	0	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.090	2.5																		
Road #98	11.0	0.052	396369	3722905	396452	3722901	Fuel Mix Trucks	0	29	0	45	13	41.19	13.95	2.366	14.0	19.713	22.41	0.396	0.3250	0.0	0.3250	0.0409	17	83.47	3	3.57	7	3.26	3.5	0.0134			
							Oil Tank Trucks	3	3	6	6	11	15	20	0.623	17.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	3	3	5	5	7	3.5	4	0.519	3.8																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	-10	-10	-16	-16	-5.5	-2.5	-2.5	-1.660	-2.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	5	5	15	15	11	24	24	1.556	24.0																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	2	2	4	4	9	8.5	8.5	0.415	8.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	6	6	10	10	5.5	0.4	0.4	1.038	0.4																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	0.5	0.5	1	1	10	15	15	0.104	15.0																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	25	25	39	39	14	25	60	4.046	42.5																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	0	59	0	88	13	40.85	13.3	4.565	13.3																		
							Oil Tank Trucks	30	0	54	0	13	41.4	13.94	2.901	41.4																		
Road #98	8.0	0.062	396																															

Road Segment	s	meters	m/Sec	Road Start		Road End		Dust Controls		Avg #/Day		Peak #/Day		R		Truck Weight		VMT/Day	Average Weight (tons)	Total Peak VMT/Day	W Meant Weight (tons)	E (lb/VMT)	lb/hr	Control %	Controlled lb/hr	Controlled g/s	meters Adjusted Road width	meters Road Length	# Volume Sources	meters Height	meters Volume	meters Inflow	
				UTM-E	UTM-N	UTM-E	UTM-N	Type of Control	Details of Control	Truck Type	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Trips IN	Trips OUT	Truck Height	tons IN	tons OUT																
Note: MI Speed Limit is 10 mph, which includes all unpeeled roads																																	
Road #1	7.7	6	0.125	395735	3723106	395734	3723108			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.500	2.5	0.500	2.500	0.927	0.0140	33.3	0.0093	0.0012	12	201.13	9	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #2	7.7	8	0.258	395735	3723108	395708	3723775			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.833	2.5	0.833	2.500	0.927	0.0233	33.3	0.0156	0.0020	15	334.87	12	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #3	7.7	8	0.186	395834	3723108	395921	3722810			2	2	4	4	5.5	2.5	2.5	2.235	17.5	4.098	10.68	1.782	0.2209	33.3	0.1472	0.0186	14	299.68	12	2.58	5	2.30		
Road #4	7.7	12	0.093	395821	3722919	395921	3722810			1	1	2	2	11	18	18	0.370	18	2.220	12.56	1.918	0.1288	33.3	0.0659	0.0108	18	148.83	5	2.79	5	2.79		
Road #5	7.7	6	0.097	395834	3723108	396090	3723108			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.388	2.8	1.550	13.75	1.996	0.0936	33.3	0.0624	0.0079	12	155.87	8	2.93	6	2.79		
Road #6	7.7	10	0.106	396090	3723108	396090	3722810			2	2	4	4	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.480	2.5	2.980	10.00	1.730	0.1558	33.3	0.1040	0.0131	16	299.68	10	2.51	5	2.33		
Road #7	7.7	12	0.082	396007	3722914	396090	3722810			1	1	2	2	11	18	18	0.328	18	4.094	16.34	2.157	0.2672	33.3	0.1781	0.0224	18	131.74	5	3.22	6	2.79		
Road #8	7.7	10	0.106	395921	3722810	396090	3722810			11	11	21	21	11	15	20	3.439	17.5	2.100	14.60	2.061	0.1303	33.3	0.0668	0.0109	16	168.95	6	3.02	6	2.79		
Road #9	7.7	6	0.239	395708	3722775	396090	3722755			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.956	2.5	0.956	2.500	0.927	0.0268	33.3	0.0179	0.0022	12	384.15	17	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #10	7.7	13	0.263	395708	3722775	395837	3722353			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.053	2.5	1.053	2.500	0.927	0.0295	33.3	0.0197	0.0025	19	423.37	12	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #11	7.7	12	0.090	396090	3722810	396090	3722660			11	11	21	21	11	15	20	3.762	17.5	4.837	15.31	2.095	0.3066	33.3	0.2044	0.0258	18	144.12	5	3.10	6	2.79		
Road #12	7.7	12	0.083	396096	3722666	396034	3722547			1	1	2	2	11	18	18	0.368	18	4.455	15.31	2.095	0.2884	33.3	0.1883	0.0237	18	132.74	5	3.10	6	2.79		
Road #13	7.7	12	0.138	396034	3722547	396033	3722328			2	2	4	4	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.100	2.5	20.20	14.16	2.023	0.8414	33.3	0.5609	0.0707	18	221.24	7	3.44	7	3.26		
Road #14	7.7	10	0.211	395697	3722353	396033	3722328			10	10	20	20	11	15	20	5.500	17.5	15.165	14.86	2.067	0.9484	33.3	0.6322	0.0797	16	338.90	12	3.41	7	3.23		
Road #15	7.7	7	0.104	395697	3722353	395719	3722188			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.415	2.5	0.415	2.500	0.927	0.0116	33.3	0.0078	0.0010	13	166.93	7	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #16	7.7	9	0.113	395919	3722336	395900	3722159			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.453	2.5	5.883	12.19	1.891	0.3365	33.3	0.2243	0.0283	15	182.02	8	3.65	7	3.26		
Road #17	7.7	9	0.115	395989	3722331	395989	3722145			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.460	2.5	5.980	12.19	1.891	0.3421	33.3	0.2281	0.0287	15	185.04	7	3.65	7	3.26		
Road #18	7.7	7	0.196	395679	3722188	395989	3722145			20	20	24	24	12.5	12	14	5.520	13	10.173	12.19	1.891	0.5819	33.3	0.3880	0.0489	13	314.76	13	3.65	7	3.26		
Road #19	7.7	7	0.160	396034	3722547	396268	3722569			0.5	0.5	1	1	11	18	18	0.320	18	24.320	14.11	2.020	1.4859	33.3	0.9506	0.1248	13	257.44	12	3.28	7	3.26		
Road #20	7.7	10	0.058	396268	3722785	396268	3722675	Water Truck 2x/day 5 mph 100gpm		118	0	176	0	13	40.85	13.3	10.230	40.9	15.894	27.76	2.738	1.3001	33.3	0.8667	0.1092	16	93.52	4	3.26	7	3.26		
Road #21	7.7	6	0.176	396400	3722550	396615	3722119			12	12	16	16	5.5	0.4	0.4	1.960	0.4															
Road #22	7.7	6	0.174	396033	3722328	396268	3722262			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.233	3.75	0.695	2.500	0.927	0.0195	33.3	0.0130	0.0016	14	279.56	13	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #23	7.7	7	0.296	396020	3722262	396483	3722234			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.183	2.5	1.183	2.500	0.927	0.0332	33.3	0.0221	0.0028	13	475.66	19	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #24	10	7	0.059	396037	3722492	396635	3722492			2	2	5	5	13	40	14	0.588	27	4.818	12.78	2.442	0.3659	33.3	0.2373	0.0299	13	94.53	5	2.81	6	2.79		
Road #25	7.7	7	0.081	396020	3722262	396033	3722131			10	10	21	21	11	15	20	0.866	17.5	6	6	8	8	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.340	0.4						
Road #26	7.7	6	0.281	396042	3722250	396042	3722250			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.325	2.5	0.325	2.500	0.927	0.0091	33.3	0.0061	0.0008	13	130.73	6	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #27	7.7	6	0.281	396033	3722131	396483	3722234			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.123	2.5	0.300	2.500	0.927	0.0094	33.3	0.0056	0.0007	13	129.68	6	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #28	7.7	6	0.281	396033	3722020	396483	3721980			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.125	2.5	0.695	2.500	0.927	0.0315	33.3	0.0210	0.0028	12	452.53	20	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #29	7.7	6	0.134	396033	3722234	396033	3722020			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.538	2.5	0.538	2.500	0.927	0.0151	33.3	0.0100	0.0013	12	216.21	10	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #30	10	8	0.021	396635	3722492	396635	3722492			2	2	5	5	13	40	14	0.206	27	1.691	12.78	2.442	0.1248	33.3	0.0633	0.0105	14	331.19	2	2.81	6	2.79		
Road #31	7.7	7	0.075	396483	3722234	396483	3722114			5	5	7	7	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.289	2.8															
Road #32	7.7	7	0.075	396483	3722114	396483	3721985			6	6	8	8	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.300	0.4	0.300	2.5	0.300	0.0084	33.3	0.0056	0.0007	13	129.68	6	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #33	10	7	0.188	396501	3722234	396483	3721935			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.753	2.5	0.753	2.500	1.173	0.0267	33.3	0.0178	0.0022	13	302.68	13	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #34	10	9	0.806	396483	3721935	396483	3720645			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	3.225	2.5	3.225	2.500	1.173	0.1144	33.3	0.0763	0.0096	15	1297.26	44	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #35	10	8	0.967	396483	3720645	397981	3720573			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	3.828	2.5	3.828	2.500	1.173	0.1358	33.3	0.0905	0.0114	14	1539.81	56	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #36	10	9	0.580	397981	3720573	398021	3720783			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.120	2.5	1.120	2.500	1.173	0.0397	33.3	0.0265	0.0033	15	450.52	18	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #37	10	6	0.240	398033	3721168	398021	3720783			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.956	2.5	0.956	2.500	1.173	0.0340	33.3	0.0227	0.0029	12	385.36	17	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #38	10	6	0.438	398072	3721871	398033	3721168			1	1	2	2	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.753	2.5	1.753	2.500	1.173	0.0622	33.3	0.0415	0.0052	12	705.06	30	1.68	3	1.40		
Road #39	10	6	0.880	398618	3721236	3980																											