United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10, Office of Air, Waste and Toxics
AWT-107
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98101

Permit Number: R10T5060100
Issued: draft 12/18/08
Effective: xxxx, 2009
Expiration: xxxx, 2014
Replaces: R10T5-ID-00-01
AFS Plant I.D. Number: 16-049-00007

Title V Air Quality Operating Permit

Permit Renewal #1

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

Clearwater Forest Industries, Inc

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

Location:	Nez Perce Reservation One mile south of Kooskia on Hwy 13 Latitude: 46.12 N Longitude: 115.98 W
Responsible Official:	Bob Krogh, President P.O. Box 340 Kooskia, Idaho 83539-4266 Phone: 208-926-4266, Fax: 208-926-4269 Email: clearwaterforest@msn.com
Company Contact:	Jim Dumars P.O. Box 340 Kooskia, Idaho 83539-4266 Phone: 208-926-4266, Fax: 208-926-4269 Email: jd_clearwaterforest@msn.com

EPA has also developed a statement of basis that describes the bases for conditions contained in this permit.

_____ _____

Richard Albright, Director
Office of Air, Waste and Toxics
U.S. EPA, Region 10

Date

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1. Source Information and Emission Units

The Clearwater Forest Industries (CFI) facility is a planer mill that produces dry dimensional lumber from rough green lumber. The emission units are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Emission Units (EU) & Control Devices

EU #	Emission Unit Description	Control Device[1]
1	Hog Fuel-fired Boiler 1: Seattle Boiler Works; model AF-650; Serial Number L31454A; with ash re-injection; 40 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity; approximately 22,857 lb/hr maximum steam output capacity; installed at CFI 1974	Zurn Industries mechanical collector; installed 1980
2	Hog Fuel-fired Boiler 2: Seattle Boiler Works; model AF-650; Serial Number L44087; with ash re-injection; 40 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity; approximately 22,857 lb/hr maximum steam output capacity; installed at CFI 1978	Zurn Industries mechanical collector; installed 1980
3	North Lumber-drying Kilns: 4 Moore brand, indirectly heated, field-erected, double-track kilns; 13,400 mbdft/yr capacity each; installed in 1972, 1973 and 1980	None
4	South Lumber-drying Kilns: 3 Wellons brand, indirectly heated, field-erected, double track kilns; 30,000 mbdft/yr capacity each; installed in 2002	None
5	Planers: 2 planers, 1 trim saw and 1 chipper for trim ends located in the planer building; 1200 bf/minute and 125,000 mbdft/year capacity (but limited by dryer capacity)	Inside building
6	Material Handling Cyclones: 4 cyclones used for handling shavings and chips; P-30, P-33, P-36, P-39	None
7	Material Handling Target Box: 1 target box for handling chips	None
8	Material Handling (fugitives): Materials transfers to and from piles and trucks which are generally not inside buildings	None
9	Material Storage Piles and Erosion: Shavings and chips are stored in a three-sided fuel house and in open piles near the fuel house; dust caused by wind erosion of open areas of plant	3-Sided building/none
10	Fuel Tank: 15,000 gallon; above-ground; #2 diesel	None
11	Plant Traffic: Dust caused by traffic on paved and unpaved areas in the plant	None

[1] The mechanical collector is required to be used by this permit

2. Standard Terms and Conditions

2.1. Terms not otherwise defined in this permit have the meaning assigned to them in the referenced regulations. The language of the cited regulation takes precedence over paraphrasing except the text of terms specified pursuant to any of the following sections is directly enforceable: section 304(f)(4) of the Federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B and C), 71.6(a)(3)(ii), and 71.6(b), or any other term specifically identified as directly enforceable.

Compliance with the Permit

2.2. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 71 permit. All terms and conditions of this permit are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the Clean Air Act. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(i)]

2.3. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(ii)]

Permit Shield

2.4. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with the applicable requirements specifically listed in this permit as of the date of permit issuance.
[40 CFR § 71.6(f)(1)]

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

2.5.1. The provisions of section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of EPA under that section;

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

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

2.5.4. The ability of EPA to obtain information under section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
[40 CFR § 71.6(f)(3)]

Other Credible Evidence

2.6. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications in accordance with Condition 3.49 of this permit, or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any requirement of this permit, nothing shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.
[section 113(a) and 113(e)(1) of the CAA, 40 CFR §§ 51.212, 52.12, 52.33, 60.11(g), and 61.12]

Emergency Provisions

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

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

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

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

2.7.4. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to EPA within 2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. This notice fulfills the requirements of Condition 3.48 of this permit, concerning prompt notification of deviations.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(g)(2), (3) and (5)]

2.8. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee attempting to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof. [40 CFR § 71.6(g)(4)]

2.9. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. [40 CFR § 71.6(g)(1)]

Permit Actions

2.10. This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(6)(iii)]

2.11. The permit may be reopened by EPA and the permit revised prior to expiration under any of the circumstances described in 40 CFR § 71.7(f). [40 CFR § 71.7(f)]

Permit Expiration and Renewal

2.12. This permit shall expire on the expiration date on page one of this permit or on an earlier date if the source is issued a Part 70 or Part 71 permit by a permitting authority under an EPA approved or delegated permit program. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(11)]

2.13. Expiration of this permit terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete permit renewal application has been submitted at least six months, but not more than 18 months, prior to the date of expiration of this permit. [40 CFR §§ 71.5(a)(1)(iii), 71.7(b) and 71.7(c)(1)(ii)]

2.14. If the permittee submits a timely and complete permit application for renewal, consistent with 40 CFR § 71.5(a)(2), but EPA has failed to issue or deny the renewal permit, then all the terms and conditions of the permit, including any permit shield granted pursuant to 40 CFR § 71.6(f) shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied. This permit shield shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by EPA any additional information identified as being needed to process the application. [40 CFR §§ 71.7(c)(3) and 71.7(b)]

Off Permit Changes

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

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

2.15.2. Each change meets all applicable requirements and does not violate any existing permit term or condition;

2.15.3. The changes are not changes subject to any requirement of 40 CFR Parts 72 through 78 or modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

2.15.4. The permittee provides contemporaneous written notice to EPA of each change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant activities under 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11), that describes each change, the date of the change, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirements that would apply as a result of the change;

2.15.5. The changes are not covered by a permit shield provided under 40 CFR § 71.6(f) and Conditions 2.4 and 2.5 of this permit; and

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

[40 CFR §71.6(a)(12)]

Emissions Trading and Operational Flexibility

2.16. The permittee is allowed to make a limited class of changes under section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act within this permitted facility that contravene the specific terms of this permit without applying for a permit revision, provided:

2.16.1. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under this permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

2.16.2. The changes are not Title I modifications;

2.16.3. The changes do not violate applicable requirements;

2.16.4. The changes do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements;

2.16.5. The permittee sends a notice to EPA, at least 7 days in advance of any change made under this provision, that describes the change, when it will occur and any change in emissions and identifies any permit terms or conditions made inapplicable as a result of the change and the permittee attaches each notice to its copy this permit; and

2.16.6. The changes are not covered by a permit shield provided under 40 CFR § 71.6(f) and Conditions 2.4 and 2.5 of this permit.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(13)(i)]

2.17. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in this permit. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(8)]

Severability

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

[40 CFR §71.6(a)(5)]

Property Rights

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

[40 CFR §71.6(a)(6)(iv)]

3. General Requirements

General Compliance Schedule

3.1. For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, the permittee will continue to comply with such requirements. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(c)(3) and 71.5(c)(8)(iii)(A)]

3.2. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(c)(3) and 71.5(c)(8)(iii)(B)]

Inspection and Entry

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

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

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

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

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

[40 CFR § 71.6(c)(2)]

Open Burning Restrictions

3.4. Except as exempted in 40 CFR § 49.131(c), the permittee shall not openly burn, or allow the open burning of, the following materials:

3.4.1. Garbage;

3.4.2. Dead animals or parts of dead animals;

3.4.3. Junked motor vehicles or any materials resulting from a salvage operation;

3.4.4. Tires or rubber materials or products;

3.4.5. Plastics, plastic products, or styrofoam;

3.4.6. Asphalt or composition roofing, or any other asphaltic material or product;

3.4.7. Tar, tarpaper, petroleum products, or paints;

3.4.8. Paper, paper products, or cardboard other than what is necessary to start a fire or that is generated at single-family residences or residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units and is burned at the residential site;

3.4.9. Lumber or timbers treated with preservatives;

3.4.10. Construction debris or demolition waste;

3.4.11. Pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, or other chemicals;

3.4.12. Insulated wire;

3.4.13. Batteries;

3.4.14. Light bulbs;

3.4.15. Materials containing mercury (e.g., thermometers);

3.4.16. Asbestos or asbestos-containing materials;

3.4.17. Pathogenic wastes;

3.4.18. Hazardous wastes; or

3.4.19. Any material other than natural vegetation that normally emits dense smoke or noxious fumes when burned.

[40 CFR §§ 49.131(c) and (d)(1)]

3.5. Open burning shall be conducted as follows:

3.5.1. All materials to be openly burned shall be kept as dry as possible through the use of a cover or dry storage;

3.5.2. Before igniting a burn, noncombustibles shall be separated from the materials to be openly burned to the greatest extent practicable;

3.5.3. Natural or artificially induced draft shall be present, including the use of blowers or air curtain incinerators where practicable;

3.5.4. To the greatest extent practicable, materials to be openly burned shall be separated from the grass or peat layer; and

3.5.5. A fire shall not be allowed to smolder.

[40 CFR § 49.131(e)(1)]

3.6. Except for exempted fires set for cultural or traditional purposes, a person shall not initiate any open burning when:

3.6.1. The Regional Administrator has declared a burn ban; or

3.6.2. An air stagnation advisory has been issued or an air pollution alert, warning or emergency has been declared by the Regional Administrator.

[40 CFR §§ 49.131(d)(2), (d)(3) and (e)(2), and 49.137(c)(4)(i)]

3.7. Except for exempted fires set for cultural or traditional purposes, any person conducting open burning when such an advisory is issued or declaration is made shall either immediately extinguish the fire, or immediately withhold additional material such that the fire burns down.

[40 CFR §§ 49.131(e)(3) and 49.137(c)(4)(ii)]

3.8. Nothing in this section exempts or excuses any person from complying with applicable laws and ordinances of local fire departments and other governmental jurisdictions. [40 CFR § 49.131(d)(4)]

Visible Emissions Limits

3.9. Except as provided for in Conditions 3.10 and 3.11, the visible emissions from any air pollution source that emits, or could emit, particulate matter or other visible air pollutants shall not exceed 20% opacity, averaged over any consecutive six-minute period. Compliance with this emission limit is determined as follows:

3.9.1. Using EPA Reference Method 9 found in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60; or

3.9.2. Alternatively, using a continuous opacity monitoring system that complies with Performance Specification 1 found in Appendix B of 40 CFR part 60.

[40 CFR §§ 49.124(d)(1) and (e)]

3.10. The requirements of Condition 3.9 do not apply to open burning, agricultural activities, forestry and silvicultural activities, non-commercial smoke houses, sweat houses or lodges, smudge pots, furnaces and boilers used exclusively to heat residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units, or emissions from fuel combustion in mobile sources. [40 CFR § 49.124(c)]

3.11. Exceptions to the visible emission limit in Condition 3.9 include:

3.11.1. The visible emissions from an air pollution source may exceed the 20% opacity limit if the owner or operator of the air pollution source demonstrates to the Regional Administrator's satisfaction that the presence of uncombined water, such as steam, is the only reason for the failure of an air pollution source to meet the 20% opacity limit.

3.11.2. The visible emissions from an oil-fired boiler or solid fuel-fired boiler that continuously measures opacity with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) may exceed the 20% opacity limit during start-up, soot blowing, and grate cleaning for a single period of up to 15 consecutive minutes in any eight consecutive hours, but must not exceed 60% opacity at any time.

[40 CFR §§ 49.124(d)(2) and (3)]

Fugitive Particulate Matter Requirements and Recordkeeping

3.12. Except as provided for in Condition 3.17, the permittee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive particulate matter emissions and shall maintain and operate all pollutant-emitting activities to minimize fugitive particulate matter emissions. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to the following:

3.12.1. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of buildings or structures, construction operations, grading of roads, or clearing of land;

3.12.2. Application of asphalt, oil (but not used oil), water, or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces that can create airborne dust;

3.12.3. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of oil, water, or chemicals is not sufficient or appropriate to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;

3.12.4. Implementation of good housekeeping practices to avoid or minimize the accumulation of dusty materials that have the potential to become airborne, and the prompt cleanup of spilled or accumulated materials;

3.12.5. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;

3.12.6. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;

3.12.7. Covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne; and

3.12.8. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material that does or may become airborne.

[40 CFR §§ 49.126(d)(1) and (2)]

3.13. Once each calendar year, during typical operating conditions and meteorological conditions conducive to producing fugitive dust, the permittee shall survey the facility to determine the sources of fugitive particulate matter emissions. For new sources or new operations, a survey shall be conducted within 30 days after commencing operation.

3.13.1. The permittee shall record the results of the survey, including the date and time of the survey and identification of any sources of fugitive particulate matter emissions found; and

3.13.2. If sources of fugitive particulate matter emissions are present, the permittee shall determine the reasonable precautions that will be taken to prevent fugitive particulate matter emissions.

[40 CFR §§ 49.126(e)(1)(i) and (ii)]

3.14. The permittee shall prepare, and update as necessary following each survey, a written plan that specifies the reasonable precautions that will be taken and the procedures to be followed to prevent fugitive particulate matter emissions, including appropriate monitoring and recordkeeping.

3.14.1. For construction or demolition activities, a written plan shall be prepared prior to commencing construction or demolition.

[40 CFR §§ 49.126(e)(1)(iii) and (iv)]

3.15. The permittee shall implement the written plan, and maintain and operate all sources to minimize fugitive particulate matter emissions. [40 CFR §§ 49.126(e)(1)(iii) and (iv)]

3.16. Efforts to comply with this section cannot be used as a reason for not complying with other applicable laws and ordinances. [40 CFR § 49.126(e)(3)]

3.17. The requirements of Conditions 3.12 through 3.16 do not apply to open burning, agricultural activities, forestry and silvicultural activities, sweat houses or lodges, non-commercial smoke houses, or activities associated with single-family residences or residential buildings with four or fewer dwelling units.

[40 CFR § 49.126(c)]

Other Work Practice Requirements and Recordkeeping

3.18. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions at 40 CFR Part 68 no later than the latest of the following dates:

3.18.1. Three years after the date on which a regulated substance, present above the threshold quantity in a process, is first listed under 40 CFR § 68.130; or

3.18.2. The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

[40 CFR § 68.10]

3.19. Except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, the permittee shall comply with the stratospheric ozone and climate protection standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F.

3.19.1. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.156.

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

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

3.19.4. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with recordkeeping requirements pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.166. ("MVAC-like appliance" is defined at 40 CFR § 82.152.)

3.19.5. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to 40 CFR § 82.156.

3.19.6. 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 40 CFR § 82.166.

[40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]

3.20. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the MVAC, the permittee must comply with all the applicable requirements for stratospheric ozone and climate protection as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B]

3.21. The permittee shall comply with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M for asbestos removal and disposal when conducting any renovation or demolition at the facility. [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M]

General Testing and Associated Recordkeeping and Reporting

3.22. In addition to the specific testing requirements contained in the emission unit sections of this permit, the permittee shall comply with the generally applicable testing requirements in Conditions 3.23 through 3.30 whenever conducting a performance test required by this permit unless specifically stated otherwise in this permit. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.23. Test Notification. The permittee shall provide EPA at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as otherwise specified in this permit, to afford EPA the opportunity to have an observer present.

If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay in conducting the scheduled performance test, the permittee shall notify EPA as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with EPA by mutual agreement.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.24. Test Plan. The permittee shall submit to EPA a source test plan 30 days prior to any required testing. The source test plan shall include and address the following elements:

3.24.1. Purpose and scope of testing;

3.24.2. Source description, including a description of the operating scenarios and mode of operation during testing and including fuel sampling and analysis procedures;

3.24.3. Schedule/dates of testing;

3.24.4. Process data to be collected during the test and reported with the results, including source-specific data identified in the emission unit sections of this permit;

3.24.5. Sampling and analysis procedures, specifically requesting approval for any proposed alternatives to the reference test methods, and addressing minimum test length (e.g., one hour, 8 hours, 24 hours, etc.) and minimum sample volume;

3.24.6. Sampling location description and compliance with the reference test methods;

3.24.7. Analysis procedures and laboratory identification;

3.24.8. Quality assurance plan;

3.24.9. Calibration procedures and frequency;

3.24.10. Sample recovery and field documentation;

3.24.11. Chain of custody procedures;

3.24.12. Quality assurance/quality control project flow chart;

3.24.13. Data processing and reporting;

3.24.14. Description of data handling and quality control procedures; and

3.24.15. Report content and timing.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.25. Facilities for performing and observing the emission testing shall be provided that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.8(e) and Reference Method 1 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.26. Unless EPA determines in writing that other operating conditions are representative of normal operations or unless specified in the emission unit sections of this permit, the source shall be operated at a capacity of at least 90% but no more than 100% of maximum during all tests.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.27. Only regular operating staff may adjust the processes or emission control devices during or within 2 hours prior to the start of a source test. Any operating adjustments made during a source test, that are a result of consultation during the tests with source testing personnel, equipment vendors, or consultants, may render the source test invalid. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.28. Each source test shall follow the reference test methods specified by this permit and consist of at least three (3) valid test runs.

3.28.1. If the reference test method yields measured pollutant concentration values at an oxygen concentration other than specified in the emission standard, the permittee shall correct the measured pollutant concentration to the oxygen concentration specified in the emission standard by using the following equation:

$$PC_X = PC_m \times \frac{(20.9-X)}{(20.9-Y)}$$

Where:
PC_X = Pollutant concentration at X percent;
PC_m = Pollutant concentration as measured;
X = The oxygen concentration specified in the standard; and
Y = The measured average volumetric oxygen concentration.
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

3.28.2. Source test emission data shall be reported as the arithmetic average of all valid test runs and in the terms of any applicable emission limit, unless otherwise specified in the emission unit sections of this permit. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.29. Test Records. For the duration of each test run (unless otherwise specified), the permittee shall record the following information:

3.29.1. All data which is required to be monitored during the test in the emission unit sections of this permit; and

3.29.2. All continuous monitoring system data which is required to be routinely monitored in the emission unit sections of this permit for the emission unit being tested.
[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

3.30. Test Reports. Emission test reports shall be submitted to EPA within 60 days of completing any emission test required by this permit along with items required to be recorded in Condition 3.29 above.
[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3) and 71.6(c)(1)]

General Recordkeeping

3.31. Monitoring Records. The permittee shall keep records of required monitoring information that include the following:

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

3.31.2. The date(s) analyses were performed;

3.31.3. The company or entity that performed the analyses;

3.31.4. The analytical techniques or methods used;

3.31.5. The results of such analyses; and,

3.31.6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(ii)(A)]

3.32. Off-Permit Change Records. The permittee shall keep a record describing all off-permit changes allowed to be made under Condition 2.15 that result in emissions of any regulated air pollutant subject to any applicable requirement not otherwise regulated under this permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes. [40 CFR §71.6(a)(12)]

3.33. Open Burning Records. For any open burning allowed under Conditions 3.4 through 3.8, the permittee shall document the following:

3.33.1. The date that burning was initiated;

3.33.2. The duration of the burn;

3.33.3. The measures taken to comply with each provision of Condition 3.5; and

3.33.4. The measures taken to ensure that materials prohibited in Condition 3.4 were not burned. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

3.34. Fee Records. The permittee shall retain in accordance with the provisions of Condition 3.35 of this permit, all work sheets and other materials used to determine fee payments. Records shall be retained for five years following the year in which the emissions data is submitted. [40 CFR § 71.9(i)]

3.35. Records Retention. The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), 49.126(e)(1)(v) and 49.130(f)(2)]

General Reporting

3.36. Additional Information. The permittee shall furnish to EPA, within a reasonable time, any information that EPA may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking, and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to EPA copies of records that are required to be kept pursuant to the terms of the permit, including information claimed to be confidential. Information claimed to be confidential must be accompanied by a claim of confidentiality according to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. [40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(6)(v) and 71.5(a)(3)]

3.37. Corrections. The permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. [40 CFR § 71.5(b)]

3.38. Off-Permit Change Report. The permittee shall provide contemporaneous written notice to EPA of each off-permit change allowed to be made under Condition 2.15, except for changes that qualify as insignificant activities under 40 CFR § 71.5(c)(11). The written notice shall describe each change, the date of the change, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirements that would apply as a result of the change; [40 CFR §71.6(a)(12)]

3.39. Section 502(b)(10) Change Report. The permittee is required to send a notice to EPA at least 7 days in advance of any section 502(b)(10) change allowed to be made under Condition 2.16. The notice must describe the change, when it will occur and any change in emissions, and identify any permit terms or conditions made inapplicable as a result of the change. The permittee shall attach each notice to its copy this permit. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(13)(i)(A)]

3.40. Address. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any documents required to be submitted under this permit, including reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications, compliance certifications, fee calculation worksheets, and applications for renewals and permit modifications shall be submitted to the EPA address below. A copy of each document submitted to EPA that does not contain confidential business information shall be sent to the Tribal address below:

Original documents go to EPA at:	Copies go to Tribe at:
Part 71 Air Quality Permits U.S. EPA - Region 10, AWT-107 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101	Air Quality Coordinator Nez Perce Tribe P.O. Box 365 Lapwai, Idaho 83203

[40 CFR §§ 71.5(d), 71.6(c)(1) and 71.9(h)(2)]

Part 71 Emission and Fee Reporting

3.41. Part 71 Annual Emission Report. No later than the date specified in Condition 4.1 of each year, the permittee shall submit to EPA an annual report of actual emissions for the preceding calendar year. [40 CFR § 71.9(h)(1)]

3.41.1. "Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions in tons per year of any "regulated pollutant (for fee calculation)," as defined in 40 CFR § 71.2, emitted from a Part 71 source over the preceding calendar year. Actual emissions shall be calculated using each emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, in-place control equipment, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the preceding calendar year. [40 CFR § 71.9(c)(6)]

3.41.2. Actual emissions shall be computed using methods required by the permit for determining compliance, such as monitoring or source testing data. [40 CFR § 71.9(h)(3)]

3.41.3. Actual emissions shall include fugitive emissions. [40 CFR § 71.9(c)(1)]

3.42. Part 71 Fee Calculation Worksheet. Based on the annual emission report required in Condition 3.41 and no later than the date specified in Condition 4.1 of each year, the permittee shall submit to EPA a fee calculation worksheet (blank forms provided by EPA) and a photocopy of each fee payment check (or other confirmation of actual fee paid). [40 CFR §§ 71.9(c)(1), 71.9(e)(1) and 71.9(h)(1)]

3.42.1. The annual emissions fee shall be calculated by multiplying the total tons of actual emissions of each "regulated pollutant (for fee calculation)," emitted from the source by the presumptive emission fee (in dollars/ton) in effect at the time of calculation. The presumptive emission fee is revised each calendar year and is available from EPA prior to the start of each calendar year. [40 CFR § 71.9(c)(1)]

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

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

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

3.42.2.3. The insignificant quantities of actual emissions not required to be listed or calculated in a permit application pursuant to 40 CFR 71.5(c)(11). [40 CFR § 71.9(c)(5)]

3.43. Part 71 Annual Fee Payment. No later than the date specified in Condition 4.1 of each year, the permittee shall submit to EPA full payment of the annual permit fee based on the fee calculation worksheet required in Condition 3.42. [40 CFR §§ 71.9(a), 71.9(c)(1) and 71.9(h)(1)]

3.43.1. The fee payment and a completed fee filing form shall be sent to:

U.S.EPA
FOIA and Miscellaneous Payments
Cincinnati Finance Center
P. O. Box 979078
St Louis, MO 63197-9000

[40 CFR § 71.9(k)(2)]

3.43.2. The fee payment shall be in United States currency and shall be paid by money order, bank draft, certified check, corporate check, or electronic funds transfer payable to the order of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [40 CFR § 71.9(k)(1)]

3.43.3. The permittee, when notified by EPA of additional amounts due, shall remit full payment within 30 days of receipt of an invoice from EPA. [40 CFR § 71.9(j)(2)]

3.43.4. If the permittee thinks an EPA assessed fee is in error and wishes to challenge such fee, the permittee shall provide a written explanation of the alleged error to EPA along with full payment of the EPA assessed fee. [40 CFR § 71.9(j)(3)]

3.43.5. Failure of the permittee to pay fees in a timely manner shall subject the permittee to assessment of penalties and interest in accordance with 40 CFR § 71.9(l). [40 CFR § 71.9(l)]

3.44. The annual emission report and fee calculation worksheet (and photocopy of each fee payment check), required in Conditions 3.41 and 3.42, shall be submitted to EPA at the address listed in Condition 3.40 of this permit.[1] [40 CFR § 71.9(k)(1)]

3.45. The annual emission report and fee calculation worksheet (and photocopy of each fee payment check), required in Conditions 3.41 and 3.42, shall be certified by a responsible official in accordance with Condition 3.50 of this permit. [40 CFR § 71.9(h)(2)]

Annual FARR Registration

3.46. The permittee shall submit an annual registration report that consists of estimates of the total actual emissions from the air pollution source for the following air pollutants: PM, PM10, PM2.5, SO_x, NO_x, CO, VOC, lead and lead compounds, ammonia, fluorides (gaseous and particulate), sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur (TRS), and reduced sulfur compounds, including all calculations for the estimates. Emissions shall be calculated using the actual operating hours, production rates, in-place control equipment, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the preceding calendar year. [40 CFR §§ 49.138(e)(3)(xii), (e)(4) and (f)]

3.46.1. The emission estimates required by Condition 3.46 shall be based upon actual test data or, in the absence of such data, upon procedures acceptable to the Regional Administrator. Any emission estimates submitted to the Regional Administrator shall be verifiable using currently accepted engineering criteria. The following procedures are generally acceptable for estimating emissions from air pollution sources:

3.46.1.1. Source-specific emission tests;

3.46.1.2. Mass balance calculations;

3.46.1.3. Published, verifiable emission factors that are applicable to the source;

3.46.1.4. Other engineering calculations; or

3.46.1.5. Other procedures to estimate emissions specifically approved by the Regional Administrator.

[40 CFR §§ 49.138(e)(4) and (f)]

3.46.2. The annual registration report shall be submitted with the annual emission report and fee calculation worksheet required by Conditions 3.41 and 3.42 of this permit. The permittee may submit a single combined report provided that the combined report clearly identifies which emissions are the basis for the annual registration report, the part 71 annual emission report, and the part 71 fee calculation worksheet. All registration information and reports shall be submitted on forms provided by the Regional Administrator. [40 CFR §§ 49.138(d) and (f)]

[1]The permittee should note that an annual emissions report, required at the same time as the fee calculation worksheet by 40 CFR § 71.9(h), has been incorporated into the fee calculation worksheet.

Periodic and Deviation Reporting

3.47. Semi-Annual Monitoring Report. The permittee shall submit to EPA reports of any required monitoring for each six month reporting period from July 1 to December 31 and from January 1 to June 30. All reports shall be submitted to EPA and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with Condition 2.50.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A)]

3.48. Deviation Report. The permittee shall promptly report to EPA, by telephone or facsimile, deviations from permit conditions, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in this permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. The report shall be made using the following numbers:

Telephone: (206) 553-4273
Facsimile: (206) 553-0110
Attn: Part 71 Deviation Report

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

3.48.1. For the purposes of Conditions 3.47 and 3.48, deviation means any situation in which an emissions unit fails to meet a permit term or condition. A deviation is not always a violation. A deviation can be determined by observation or through review of data obtained from any testing, monitoring, or record keeping required by this permit. For a situation lasting more than 24 hours, each 24-hour period is considered a separate deviation. Included in the meaning of deviation are any of the following:

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

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

3.48.1.3. A situation in which observations or data collected demonstrate noncompliance with an emission limitation or standard or any work practice or operating condition required by the permit (including indicators of compliance revealed through parameter monitoring);

3.48.1.4. A situation in which any testing, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting required by this permit is not performed or not performed as required;

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

3.48.1.6. Failure to comply with a permit term that requires submittal of a report.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(C)]

3.48.2. For the purpose of Condition 3.48 of the permit, prompt is defined as any definition of prompt or a specific time frame for reporting deviations provided in an underlying applicable requirement as identified in this permit. Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to address the time frame for reporting deviations, reports of deviations will be submitted based on the following schedule:

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

3.48.2.2. For emissions of any regulated pollutant excluding those listed in Condition 3.48.2.1 above, that continue for more than two hours in excess of permit requirements, the report must be made within 48 hours of the occurrence; or

3.48.2.3. For all other deviations from permit requirements, the report shall be submitted with the semi-annual monitoring report required in Condition 3.47.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

3.48.3. Within 10 working days of the occurrence of a deviation as provided in Condition 3.48.2.1 or 3.48.2.2 above, the permittee shall also submit a written notice, which shall include a narrative description of the deviation and updated information as listed in Condition 3.48, to EPA, certified consistent with Condition 3.50 of this permit.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and (iii)(B)]

Annual Compliance Certification

3.49. The permittee shall submit to EPA a certification of compliance with permit terms and conditions, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices, postmarked by February 28 of each year and covering the permit or permits in effect during the previous calendar year. The compliance certification shall be certified as to truth, accuracy, and completeness by a responsible official consistent with Condition 3.50 of this permit. [40 CFR § 71.6(c)(5)]

3.49.1. The annual compliance certification shall include the following:

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

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

3.49.1.3. The status of compliance with each term and condition of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall be based on the method or means designated above. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 occurred.

[40 CFR § 71.6(c)(5)(iii)]

Document Certification

3.50. Any document required to be submitted under this permit shall be certified by a responsible official as to truth, accuracy, and completeness. Such certifications shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. [40 CFR §§ 71.5(d), 71.6(c)(1) and 71.9(h)(2)]

Permit Renewal

3.51. The permittee shall submit a timely and complete application for permit renewal at least six months, but not more than 18 months, prior to the date of expiration of this permit.

[40 CFR §§ 71.5(a)(1)(iii), 71.7(b) and 71.7(c)(1)(ii)]

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

[40 CFR §§ 71.5(a)(2) and 71.5(c)(5)]

3.53. Renewal of this permit is subject to the same procedural requirements that apply to initial permit issuance, including those for public participation, affected State, and tribal review.
[40 CFR § 71.7(c)(1)]

4. Facility-Specific Requirements

Fees and Emission Reports Due Date

4.1. Unless otherwise specified, fees and emission reports required by this permit are due annually on November 1. [40 CFR §§ 71.9(a) and 71.9(h)]

Fuel Sulfur Limits

4.2. The permittee shall not sell, distribute, use, or make available for use any solid fuel that contains more than 2.0 percent sulfur by weight. [40 CFR § 49.130(d)(7)]

4.2.1. Compliance with the sulfur limit is determined using ASTM method E775-87(2004).
[40 CFR § 49.130(e)(3)]

Fuel Sulfur Monitoring and Recordkeeping

4.3. The permittee shall keep records showing that only wood is combusted in the boilers.
[40 CFR § 49.130(f)(1)(iii)]

Visible and Fugitive Emission Monitoring and Recordkeeping

4.4. Except as provided for in Condition 4.11, once each calendar quarter, the permittee shall visually survey each building stack, combustion unit stack and any other pollutant emitting activity for the presence of visible emissions or fugitive emissions of particulate matter.

4.4.1. The observer conducting the visual survey must be trained and knowledgeable regarding the effects of background contrast, ambient lighting, observer position relative to lighting and wind, and the presence of uncombined water on the visibility of emissions (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 22).

4.4.2. For the surveys, the observer shall select a position that enables a clear view of the emission point to be surveyed, that is at least 15 feet from the emission point, and where the sunlight is not shining directly in the observer's eyes.

4.4.3. The observer shall observe emissions from each potential emission point for at least 15 seconds.

4.4.4. Any visible emissions or fugitive emissions of particulate matter other than uncombined water shall be recorded as a positive reading associated with the emission unit or pollutant emitting activity.

4.4.5. Surveys shall be conducted while the facility is operating, and during daylight hours.
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.5. If the observation conducted under Condition 4.4 identifies any visible emissions or fugitive emissions of particulate matter, the permittee shall:

4.5.1. Immediately upon conclusion of the visual observation in Condition 4.4, investigate the source and reason for the presence of visible emissions or fugitive emissions; and

4.5.2. As soon as practicable, take appropriate corrective action.
[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.6. If the corrective actions undertaken pursuant to Condition 4.5.2 do not eliminate the visible or fugitive emissions, the permittee shall within 24 hours of the initial survey conduct a visible emissions observation of the emission point in question, for thirty minutes, using the procedures specified in Condition 3.9.1. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.7. If any of the visible emissions observations required in Condition 4.6 or 4.8 indicate visible emissions greater than 20% opacity, the permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations, for thirty minutes, of the emission point in question until two consecutive daily observations indicate visible emissions of 20% opacity or less. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.8. If the Method 9 visible emissions observation required in Condition 4.6, or if two consecutive daily observations required by Condition 4.7 indicate visible emissions of 20% opacity or less, the permittee shall conduct weekly visible emissions observations of the emission point for three additional weeks. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.9. The permittee shall maintain records of the following:

4.9.1. Details of each visual survey or visible emissions observation, including date, time, observer and results for each emission unit and any other pollutant emitting activity;

4.9.2. Date, time and type of any investigation conducted pursuant to Condition 4.5.1;

4.9.3. Findings of the investigation, including the reasons for the presence of visible emissions or fugitive emissions of particulate matter;

4.9.4. Date, time and type of corrective actions taken pursuant to Condition 4.5.2;

4.9.5. Results of any Method 9 visible emissions observations conducted on the source of visible or fugitive emissions, and pursuant to Conditions 4.6 through 4.8.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.10. Any observation of visible emissions in excess of Condition 3.9 is a deviation and subject to the provisions of Conditions 3.47 and 3.48. [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

4.11. The requirements of Conditions 4.4 through 4.10 shall not apply to emissions from the stack of the hog fuel-fired boilers (EU-1 and EU-2). [40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

Open Burning, Agricultural Burning, Forestry and Silvicultural Burning Permits

4.12. The permittee shall apply for and obtain a permit for any open burning, agricultural burning, or forestry and silvicultural burning. The permittee shall submit an application to the Nez Perce Tribe for each proposed burn, and shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 49.132, 40 CFR 49.133 and/or 40 CFR 49.134, as applicable. [40 CFR 49.132, 40 CFR 49.133, 40 CFR 49.134]

Facility-Wide HAP Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

4.13. HAP emissions from this facility shall not exceed 24 tons per year as determined on a rolling 12-month basis by calculating the emissions (tons) for each month and adding the emissions (tons) for the previous eleven months. Monthly HAP emissions (tons) shall be determined by multiplying appropriate emission factors (lb/unit) by the recorded monthly operation/production rates (units/month) and dividing by 2000 lb/ton.

4.13.1. Hydrogen chloride emission factors shall be based on the most recent fuel sampling results accepted by EPA. Prior to the first fuel analysis being conducted, the permittee shall use the hydrogen chloride emission factors in Appendix A of the Statement of Basis document.

[Permit No. R10NT500701]

4.14. Emissions of any single HAP from this facility shall not exceed 9 tons per year as determined on a rolling 12-month basis by calculating the emissions (tons) for each month and adding the emissions (tons) for the previous eleven months. Monthly emissions of any single HAP (tons) shall be determined

by multiplying appropriate emission factors (lb/unit) by the recorded monthly operation/production rates (units/month) and dividing by 2000 lb/ton.

4.14.1. Hydrogen chloride emission factors shall be based on the most recent fuel sampling results accepted by EPA. Prior to the first fuel analysis being conducted, the permittee shall use the hydrogen chloride emission factors in Appendix A of the Statement of Basis document.

[Permit No. R10NT500701]

Facility-Wide HAP Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

4.15. Each month, the permittee shall calculate and record facility-wide monthly and rolling 12-month total emissions (tons) for all HAP-emitting activities at the facility.

4.15.1. The permittee shall track and record the operations and production for each HAP-emitting activity at the facility, such that facility-wide HAP emissions can be calculated on a monthly and 12-month basis.

[Permit No. R10NT500701]

4.16. Each calendar quarter, the permittee shall sample and analyze the wood fuel and develop a hydrogen chloride (HCl) emission factor. [Permit No. R10NT500701]

4.16.1. The HCl emission factor (lb/MMBtu) for the boiler shall be determined using the procedures specified in Appendix A to this permit.

[Permit No. R10NT500701]

4.16.2. The frequency for sampling and analyzing the wood fuel and developing an HCl emission factor shall be adjusted as follows based on the monthly calculated rolling 12-month total actual emissions required by Condition 4.15:

If rolling 12-month actual emissions are…	**Then repeat the sampling and analysis...**
≥ 5 tons per year of HCl **or** ≥ 12.5 tons per year of HAP	Each calendar quarter
< 5 tons per year of HCl **and** < 12.5 tons per year HAP	Each calendar year

[Permit No. R10NT500701]

4.17. The permittee shall maintain records of emission calculations and parameters used to calculate emissions for at least five years. [Permit No. R10NT500701]

Facility-Wide HAP Reporting Requirements

4.18. Once each year, on or before November 1, the permittee shall, along with the annual registration required in Condition 3.46, submit to EPA a report containing the twelve monthly rolling 12-month emissions calculations for the previous calendar year.

4.18.1. The report shall contain a description of all emissions estimating methods used, including emission factors and their sources, assumptions made and production data.

[Permit No. R10NT500701]

5. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-1 (Hog Fuel-fired Boiler 1)

EU-1 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

5.1. Particulate matter emissions from the boiler stack shall not exceed an average of 0.46 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.2 grains per dry standard cubic foot), corrected to seven percent oxygen, during any three-hour period.

5.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(2) and (e)]

5.2. Sulfur dioxide emissions from the boiler stack shall not exceed an average of 500 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis and corrected to seven percent oxygen, during any three-hour period.

5.2.1. Compliance with the SO_2 limit is determined using EPA Reference Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C as specified in the applicability section of each method (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.129(d)(1) and (e)]

5.3. At all times that the boiler operates, the boiler exhaust shall be directed to the mechanical collectors.

[40 CFR §§ 49.124(d)(1), 49.125(d)(2) and 71.6(a)(1)]

5.4. The mechanical collector shall be maintained in good operating condition and shall be operated at all times that the boiler is operational. [40 CFR §§ 49.124(d)(1), 49.125(d)(2) and 71.6(a)(1)]

EU-1 Testing Requirements

5.5. Initial Particulate Matter Test. Between December 1, 2008 and March 31, 2009, the permittee shall measure particulate matter emissions from the boiler stack using the test method specified in Condition 5.1.1.

5.5.1. During the source test, the permittee shall measure the visible emissions from the boiler stack for the duration of each particulate matter test run using the procedures specified in Condition 3.9.1.

5.5.2. During the source test, the permittee shall record the values (and time recorded) of the parameters specified in Condition 5.8. For monitoring devices that do not have continuous recording devices, the recorded values must consist of no fewer than 3 values recorded per test run.

5.5.3. During each source test run, the permittee shall collect composite fuel samples. The permittee shall estimate and record the percentages of bark, species of wood and material less than 1/8 inch in each composite fuel sample. The permittee shall determine and record the boiler fuel-heat-input-to-steam-output ratio (mmBtu/mlbsteam) using the procedures specified in Appendix B to this permit. Where appropriate for the purpose of emission inventories, the boiler input/output ratio shall be used to convert steam output measurements to fuel heat input values.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

5.6. Periodic Particulate Matter Test. The permittee shall measure particulate matter emissions from the boiler stack using the procedures specified in Condition 5.5 as follows:

If testing required in Condition 5.5 results in measured particulate matter emissions …	**Additional particulate matter testing shall be conducted …**
≥ 90% of the emission limit in Condition 5.1	Once per calendar year, between December 1 and March 31
≥ 75% but < 90% of the emission limit in Condition 5.1	Once per two calendar years, between December 1 and March 31
< 75% of the emission limit in Condition 5.1	Once per four calendar years, between December 1 and March 31

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

5.7. Periodic Visible Emission Test. The permittee shall measure visible emissions from the boiler stack for one hour using the procedures specified in Condition 3.9.1 as follows:

If the most recent visible emission test results in measured opacity of …	Additional visible emissions testing shall be conducted …
One or more 6-minute average > 20% opacity	Once per day
One or more 6-minute average ≥ 15% opacity and all 6-minute averages ≤ 20% opacity	Once per month, with consecutive tests at least 10 days apart
One or more 6-minute readings ≥ 10% opacity and all 6-minute averages ≤ 15% opacity	Once per calendar quarter, with consecutive tests at least 30 days apart
All 6-minute averages < 10% opacity	Once per calendar year, with consecutive tests at least 6 months apart but no more than 18 months apart

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

EU-1 Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

5.8. No later than 90 days after permit issuance and before the initial test required in Condition 5.5, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain, in accordance with manufacturer specifications, equipment necessary to measure and record (each with at least 95% monthly data capture):

5.8.1. Steam production (lb/hr) - continuous measurement/display, recorded continuously;

5.8.2. Steam pressure (psig) - continuous measurement/display, recorded at least once per month;

5.8.3. Boiler excess oxygen (%) - continuous measurement/display, recorded at least once per hour; and

5.8.4. Mechanical collector pressure drop (inches of water) - continuous measurement/display, recorded at least once per month.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and (C), 71.6(a)(3)(ii) and 71.6(c)(1)]

5.9. The permittee shall investigate, take appropriate corrective action, and treat as a permit deviation any circumstance (based on the most recent complying particulate matter (PM) test required by Conditions 5.5 or 5.6) which meets both criteria in the following table:

If the average PM test result is …	And …
≥ 90% of the emission limit in Condition 5.1	An average boiler opacity measurement is more than 5% above the average opacity recorded during the test
< 90% of the emission limit in Condition 5.1	An average boiler opacity measurement is more than 10% above the average opacity recorded during the test

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and (C), 71.6(a)(3)(ii) and 71.6(c)(1)]

6. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-2 (Hog Fuel-fired Boiler 2)

EU-2 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

6.1. Particulate matter emissions from the boiler stack shall not exceed an average of 0.46 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.2 grains per dry standard cubic foot), corrected to seven percent oxygen, during any three-hour period.

6.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(2) and (e)]

6.2. Sulfur dioxide emissions from the boiler stack shall not exceed an average of 500 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis and corrected to seven percent oxygen, during any three-hour period.

6.2.1. Compliance with the SO_2 limit is determined using EPA Reference Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C as specified in the applicability section of each method (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A). [40 CFR §§ 49.129(d)(1) and (e)]

6.3. At all times that the boiler operates, the boiler exhaust shall be directed to the mechanical collectors. [40 CFR §§ 49.124(d)(1), 49.125(d)(2) and 71.6(a)(1)]

6.4. The mechanical collector shall be maintained in good operating condition and shall be operated at all times that the boiler is operational. [40 CFR §§ 49.124(d)(1), 49.125(d)(2) and 71.6(a)(1)]

EU-2 Testing Requirements

6.5. Initial Particulate Matter Test. Between December 1, 2008 and March 31, 2009, the permittee shall measure particulate matter emissions from the boiler stack using the test method specified in Condition 5.1.1.

6.5.1. During the source test, the permittee shall measure the visible emissions from the boiler stack for the duration of each particulate matter test run using the procedures specified in Condition 3.9.1.

6.5.2. During the source test, the permittee shall record the values (and time recorded) of the parameters specified in Condition 6.8. For monitoring devices that do not have continuous recording devices, the recorded values must consist of no fewer than 3 values recorded per test run.

6.5.3. During each source test run, the permittee shall collect composite fuel samples. The permittee shall estimate and record the percentages of bark, species of wood and material less than 1/8 inch in each composite fuel sample. The permittee shall determine and record the boiler fuel-heat-input-to-steam-output ratio (mmBtu/mlbsteam) using the procedures specified in Appendix B to this permit. Where appropriate for the purpose of emission inventories, the boiler input/output ratio shall be used to convert steam output measurements to fuel heat input values.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

6.6. Periodic Particulate Matter Test. The permittee shall measure particulate matter emissions from the boiler stack using the procedures specified in Condition 6.5 as follows:

If testing required in Condition 6.5 results in measured particulate matter emissions …	**Additional particulate matter testing shall be conducted …**
≥ 90% of the emission limit in Condition 6.1	Once per calendar year, between December 1 and March 31
≥ 75% but < 90% of the emission limit in Condition 6.1	Once per two calendar years, between December 1 and March 31
< 75% of the emission limit in Condition 6.1	Once per four calendar years, between December 1 and March 31

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

6.7. Periodic Visible Emission Test. The permittee shall measure visible emissions from the boiler stack for one hour using the procedures specified in Condition 3.9.1 as follows:

If the most recent visible emission test results in measured opacity of …	Additional visible emissions testing shall be conducted …
One or more 6-minute average > 20% opacity	Once per day
One or more 6-minute average ≥ 15% opacity and all 6-minute averages ≤ 20% opacity	Once per month, with consecutive tests at least 10 days apart
One or more 6-minute readings ≥ 10% opacity and all 6-minute averages ≤ 15% opacity	Once per calendar quarter, with consecutive tests at least 30 days apart
All 6-minute averages < 10% opacity	Once per calendar year, with consecutive tests at least 6 months apart but no more than 18 months apart

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

EU-2 Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

6.8. No later than 90 days after permit issuance and before the initial test required in Condition 5.5, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain, in accordance with manufacturer specifications, equipment necessary to measure and record (each with at least 95% monthly data capture):

6.8.1. Steam production (lb/hr) - continuous measurement/display, recorded continuously;

6.8.2. Steam pressure (psig) - continuous measurement/display, recorded at least once per month;

6.8.3. Boiler excess oxygen (%) - continuous measurement/display, recorded at least once per hour; and

6.8.4. Mechanical collector pressure drop (inches of water) - continuous measurement/display, recorded at least once per month.

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and (C), 71.6(a)(3)(ii) and 71.6(c)(1)]

6.9. The permittee shall investigate, take appropriate corrective action, and treat as a permit deviation any circumstance (based on the most recent complying particulate matter (PM) test required by Conditions 6.5 or 6.6) which meets both criteria in the following table:

If the average PM test result is …	And …
≥ 90% of the emission limit in Condition 6.1	An average boiler opacity measurement is more than 5% above the average opacity recorded during the test
< 90% of the emission limit in Condition 6.1	An average boiler opacity measurement is more than 10% above the average opacity recorded during the test

[40 CFR §§ 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and (C), 71.6(a)(3)(ii) and 71.6(c)(1)]

7. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-3 (North Lumber-drying Kilns)

EU-3 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

7.1. Particulate matter emissions from the stack(s) of this emission unit shall not exceed an average of 0.23 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot) during any three-hour period.

7.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(3) and (e)]

8. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-4 (South Lumber-drying Kilns)

EU-4 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

8.1. Particulate matter emissions from the stack(s) of this emission unit shall not exceed an average of 0.23 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot) during any three-hour period.

8.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(3) and (e)]

9. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-5 (Planers)

EU-5 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

9.1. Particulate matter emissions from the stack(s) of this emission unit shall not exceed an average of 0.23 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot) during any three-hour period.

9.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(3) and (e)]

EU-5 Reporting Requirements

9.2. By November 1, 2008, the permittee shall submit to EPA a scale drawing of the planer building, with the location and description of each stack, as defined in 40 CFR 49.123, identified on the drawing.

[40 CFR § 71.6(a)(3)(i)(B)]

10. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-6 (Cyclones)

EU-6 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

10.1. Particulate matter emissions from the stack(s) of this emission unit shall not exceed an average of 0.23 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot) during any three-hour period.

10.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(3) and (e)]

11. Unit-Specific Requirements – EU-7 (Target Box)

EU-7 Emission Limits and Work Practice Requirements

11.1. Particulate matter emissions from the stack(s) of this emission unit shall not exceed an average of 0.23 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot) during any three-hour period.

11.1.1. Compliance with the particulate matter limit is determined using EPA Reference Method 5 (see 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A).

[40 CFR §§ 49.125(d)(3) and (e)]

Appendix A

Title V Operating Permit
R10T5060100

Hydrogen Chloride Emission Factor Procedure for Hogged Fuel

Clearwater Forest Industries, Inc
Kooskia, Idaho

Appendix A: HCl Emission Factor Procedure for Hogged Fuel

Procedure Last Revised 12/02/2008

1. Sample Fuel
   - Take 3 composite samples (composed of three approximately 2-pound individual samples) using 40 CFR 63.7521(c); all samples shall be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel being burned; if not sampling during a stack test, individual belt or screw feeder samples, described in 40 CFR 63.7521(c)(1)(ii), shall be separated by a 30 minute period

2. Homogenize Sample
   - Subdivide and homogenize each composite sample using 40 CFR 63.7521(d) until sample passes 0.5 mm screen; approximately 50 grams of sample are needed for each moisture analysis, 1 gram of sample is needed for each oxygen bomb, and 2 grams of sample are needed for ash analysis

3. Determine Moisture Content
   - Determine moisture content (%, wet basis) of three composite samples using ASTM E871-82R06; time analysis such that samples used for moisture analysis represents moisture content of samples introduced to oxygen bomb; do not average the three sample results

4. Prepare Sample for Heat Content and Chlorine Content Analysis
   - Prepare three composite samples using SW-846-5050; this sample preparation can be performed simultaneously with heat content analysis (ASTM E711); alternatively, ASTM E776-87R04 can be used in place of both SW-846-5050 and SW-846-9056/9056A; do not combine composite samples before or after sample preparation

5. Determine Heat Content (aka Gross Calorific Value or High Heat Value)
   - Determine gross calorific value (Btu/lb, wet basis) of three composite samples using ASTM E711-87R04; do not average the three sample results
   - Convert GCV results to be on a dry basis:
     (GCV, wet basis) / (1 - %moisture) = (GCV, dry basis)

6. Determine Chlorine Content
   - Analyze bomb combustate for each composite sample for Cl (mg/L, wet basis) using SW-846-9056 or SW-846-9056A (alternatively, use ASTM E776-87R04 in place of SW-846-5050 and SW-846-9056/9056A)
   - Convert Cl mg/L (wet basis) to Cl ug/g (wet basis) using SW-846-5050 (eq. 1)

7. Determine Average HCl Emission Factor
   - Convert Cl (ug/g, wet basis) to HCl (lb/mmBtu, dry basis) for each composite sample:
     (Cl ug/g, wet basis) / (1 -%moisture) x (36.5 g HCl / 35.5 g Cl) / ($1x10^6$ ug/g) / (GCV Btu/lb, dry basis) x ($1x10^6$ Btu/mmBtu) = (HCl lb/mmBtu)
   - Determine HCl emission factor (HCl lb/mmBtu) by averaging the HCl results from the three composite samples

Appendix B

Title V Operating Permit
R10T5060100

Ratio of Fuel Heat Input to Steam Output Procedure for Hogged Fuel

Clearwater Forest Industries, Inc
Kooskia, Idaho

Appendix B: Ratio of Fuel Heat Input to Steam Output
Procedure Last Revised 11/13/2008

1. During each emission test run:
   - Measure average stack gas flow (dscfm) using Reference Method xx
   - Measure average steam flow rate (mlbsteam/hr) using boiler monitoring equipment

2. Sample Fuel
   - Take 3 composite samples (composed of three approximately 2-pound individual samples) using 63.7521(c); all samples shall be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel being burned; if not sampling during a stack test, individual belt or screw feeder samples, described in 63.7521(c)(1)(ii), shall be separated by a 30 minute period

3. Homogenize Fuel Sample
   - Subdivide and homogenize each composite sample using 63.7521(d) until sample passes 0.5 mm screen

4. Determine Fuel Moisture
   - Determine moisture content (%, wet basis) of three composite samples using ASTM E871-82R06; time analysis such that samples used for moisture analysis represents moisture content of samples introduced to oxygen bomb; do not average the three sample results
   - For converting heat content or ultimate analysis % to dry basis, use the following:
     - (value, wet basis) / (1 - %moisture) = (value, dry basis)

5. Determine Fuel Heat Content (aka Gross Calorific Value or High Heat Value)
   - Determine gross calorific value (Btu/lb, wet basis) for each composite sample using ASTM E711-87R04; do not average the three sample results; convert GCV results to be on dry basis

6. Perform Ultimate Analysis (for each composite sample)
   - Determine ash content (%, dry basis) using ASTM D1102-84R07
   - Determine C (%, wet basis) using ASTM E777-87R04; convert to dry basis
   - Determine H (%, wet basis) using ASTME777-87R04; convert to dry basis
   - Determine N (%, wet basis) using ASTM E778-87R04; convert to dry basis
   - Determine S (%, wet basis) using ASTM E775-87R04; convert to dry basis
   - Calculate O (%, dry basis) using ash, C, H, N and S results (%, dry basis) and ASTM E870-82R06

7. Calculate Hogged Fuel F-Factor (for each composite sample)
   - Calculate F-factor (dscf/mmBtu) using results from ultimate analysis (dry basis) and GCV (dry basis) using equation 19-13 in 40 CFR 60 App A, RM19

8. Calculate Conversion Factor
   - Determine fuel heat input rate (mmBtu/hr) using average stack flow rate for each run and F-factor for each composite sample:
     (dscf/min) x (60 min/hr) / (dscf/mmBtu) = (mmBtu/hr)
   - Determine input/output ratios (mmBtu/mlbsteam) by dividing the fuel heat input rate (mmBtu/hr) for each composite by the steam flow rate (mlbsteam/hr) for each run
   - Average the input/output ratio (mmBtu/mlbsteam) for the three samples/runs