



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

STATE ONLY OPERATING PERMIT

Issue Date: September 17, 2019

Effective Date: September 17, 2019

Expiration Date: August 31, 2024

In accordance with the provisions of the Air Pollution Control Act, the Act of January 8, 1960, P.L. 2119, as amended, and 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, the Owner, [and Operator if noted] (hereinafter referred to as permittee) identified below is authorized by the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) to operate the air emission source(s) more fully described in this permit. This Facility is subject to all terms and conditions specified in this permit. Nothing in this permit relieves the permittee from its obligations to comply with all applicable Federal, State and Local laws and regulations.

The regulatory or statutory authority for each permit condition is set forth in brackets. All terms and conditions in this permit are federally enforceable unless otherwise designated.

State Only Permit No: 24-00111

Federal Tax Id - Plant Code: 25-0585280-1

Owner Information

Name: ELK REG MED CTR  
Mailing Address: 763 JOHNSONBURG RD  
SAINT MARYS, PA 15857-3417

Plant Information

Plant: PENN HIGHLANDS ELK/ST MARYS  
Location: 24 Elk County 24814 Saint Marys City  
SIC Code: 8062 Services - General Medical And Surgical Hospitals

Responsible Official

Name: KEITH VANHORN  
Title: DIR FAC & MAINT  
Phone: (814) 788 - 8512

Permit Contact Person

Name: KEITH VANHORN  
Title: DIR FAC & MAINT  
Phone: (814) 788 - 8512

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_  
ERIC A. GUSTAFSON, NORTHWEST REGION AIR PROGRAM MANAGER



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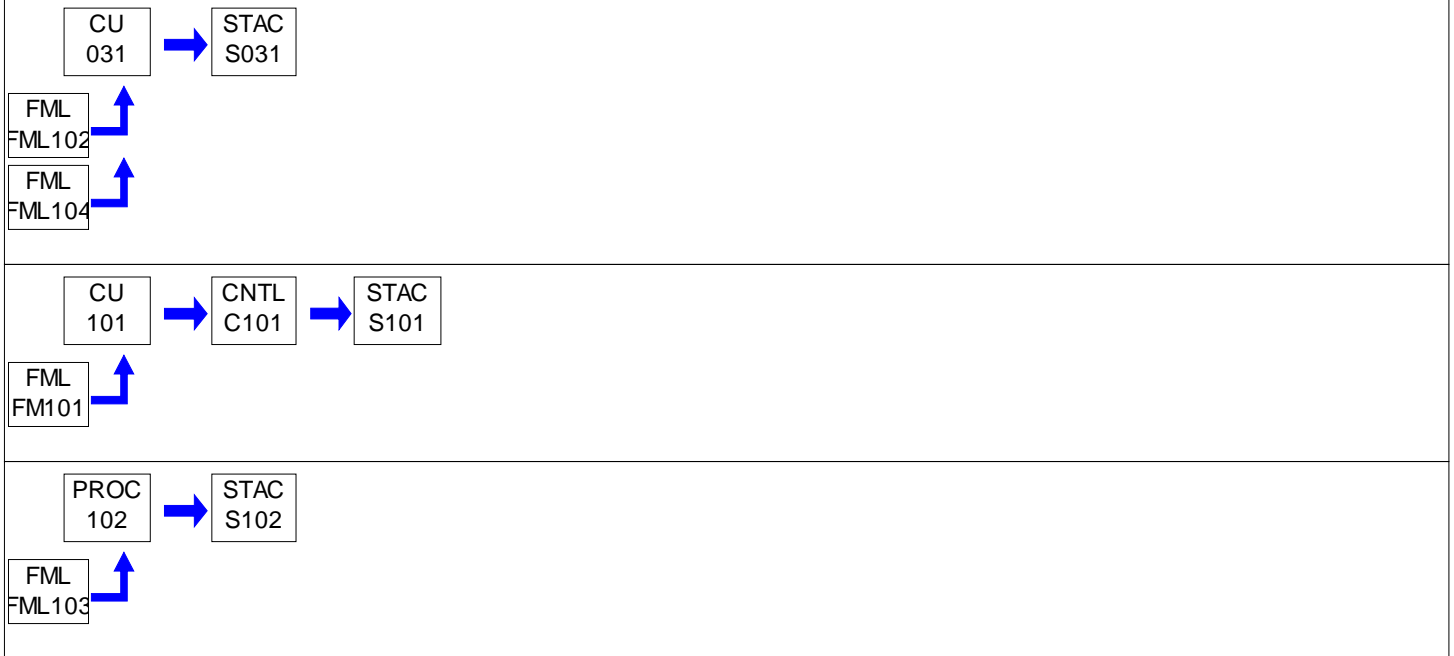
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Source ID	Source Name	Capacity/Throughput	Fuel/Material
031	GAS/OIL FIRED BOILERS (2)	16.000 MMBTU/HR	
		16.000 MCF/HR	NATURAL GAS
		114.000 Gal/HR	DISTILLATE OIL
101	BACKUP BIOMASS BOILER	18.500 MMBTU/HR	
		2,845.000 Lbs/HR	WOOD
102	EMERGENCY GENERATORS (2)	76.000 Gal/HR	DIESEL FUEL
C101	MULTICLONE CYCLONE		
FM101	WOOD PILE		
FML102	NATURAL GAS		
FML103	DIESEL FUEL		
FML104	DISTILLATE FUEL OIL		
S031	BACKUP BOILER STACK		
S101	BIOMASS STACK		
S102	EMERGENCY GENERATOR STACKS		

**PERMIT MAPS**



**SECTION B. General State Only Requirements****#001 [25 Pa. Code § 121.1]****Definitions.**

Words and terms that are not otherwise defined in this permit shall have the meanings set forth in Section 3 of the Air Pollution Control Act (35 P.S. § 4003) and in 25 Pa. Code § 121.1.

**#002 [25 Pa. Code § 127.446]****Operating Permit Duration.**

- (a) This operating permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years and shall expire on the date specified on Page 1 of this permit.
- (b) The terms and conditions of the expired permit shall automatically continue pending issuance of a new operating permit, provided the permittee has submitted a timely and complete application and paid applicable fees required under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter I and the Department is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue or deny a new permit before the expiration of the previous permit.

**#003 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.412, 127.413, 127.414, 127.446 & 127.703(b)&(c)]****Permit Renewal.**

- (a) The permittee shall submit a timely and complete application for renewal of the operating permit to the appropriate Regional Air Program Manager. The application for renewal of the operating permit shall be submitted at least six (6) months and not more than 18 months before the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) The application for permit renewal shall include the current permit number, a description of any permit revisions that occurred during the permit term, and any applicable requirements that were promulgated and not incorporated into the permit during the permit term. An application is complete if it contains sufficient information to begin processing the application, has the applicable sections completed and has been signed by a responsible official.
- (c) The permittee shall submit with the renewal application a fee for the processing of the application and an additional annual administrative fee as specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.703(b) and (c). The fees shall be made payable to "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Clean Air Fund" and shall be for the amount specified in the following schedule specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.703(b) and (c).
- (1) Three hundred dollars for applications filed during the 2000-2004 calendar years.
  - (2) Three hundred seventy-five dollars for applications filed for the calendar years beginning in 2005.
- (d) The renewal application shall also include submission of proof that the local municipality and county, in which the facility is located, have been notified in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.413.
- (e) The application for renewal of the operating permit shall also include submission of supplemental compliance review forms in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code § 127.412(b) and § 127.412(j).
- (f) 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 as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the permittee submits a complete application, but prior to the date the Department takes action on the permit application.

**#004 [25 Pa. Code § 127.703]****Operating Permit Fees under Subchapter I.**

- (a) The permittee shall pay fees according to the following schedule specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.703(b):
- (1) Three hundred dollars for applications filed during the 2000-2004 calendar years.
  - (2) Three hundred seventy-five dollars for applications filed for the calendar years beginning in 2005.

This fee schedule shall apply to the processing of an application for an operating permit as well as the extension,

**SECTION B. General State Only Requirements**

modification, revision, renewal, and re-issuance of each operating permit or part thereof.

(b) The permittee shall pay an annual operating permit administrative fee according to the fee schedule established in 25 Pa. Code § 127.703(c).

(1) Two hundred fifty dollars for applications filed during the 1995-1999 calendar years.

(2) Three hundred dollars for applications filed during the 2000-2004 calendar years.

(3) Three hundred seventy-five dollars for applications filed during the years beginning in 2005.

(c) The applicable fees shall be made payable to "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Clean Air Fund".

**#005 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.450 (a)(4) and 127.464]****Transfer of Operating Permits.**

(a) This operating permit may not be transferred to another person, except in cases of transfer-of-ownership that are documented and approved by the Department.

(b) In accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.450(a)(4), a change in ownership of the source shall be treated as an administrative amendment if the Department determines that no other change in the permit is required and a written agreement has been submitted to the Department identifying the specific date of the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and the new permittee and a compliance review form has been submitted to, and the permit transfer has been approved by, the Department.

(c) This operating permit is valid only for those specific sources and the specific source locations described in this permit.

**#006 [25 Pa. Code § 127.441 and 35 P.S. § 4008]****Inspection and Entry.**

(a) Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Department or authorized representatives of the Department to perform the following:

(1) Enter at reasonable times upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;

(2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;

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

(4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters, for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements as authorized by the Clean Air Act, the Air Pollution Control Act, or the regulations promulgated under the Acts.

(b) Pursuant to 35 P.S. § 4008, no person shall hinder, obstruct, prevent or interfere with the Department or its personnel in the performance of any duty authorized under the Air Pollution Control Act or regulations adopted thereunder including denying the Department access to a source at this facility. Refusal of entry or access may constitute grounds for permit revocation and assessment of criminal and/or civil penalties.

(c) Nothing in this permit condition shall limit the ability of the EPA to inspect or enter the premises of the permittee in accordance with Section 114 or other applicable provisions of the Clean Air Act.

**#007 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.441 & 127.444]****Compliance Requirements.**

(a) The permittee shall comply with the conditions of this operating permit. Noncompliance with this permit constitutes

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a violation of the Clean Air Act and the Air Pollution Control Act and is grounds for one or more of the following:

- (1) Enforcement action
- (2) Permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification
- (3) Denial of a permit renewal application

(b) A person may not cause or permit the operation of a source which is subject to 25 Pa. Code Article III unless the source(s) and air cleaning devices identified in the application for the plan approval and operating permit and the plan approval issued for the source is operated and maintained in accordance with specifications in the applications and the conditions in the plan approval and operating permit issued by the Department. A person may not cause or permit the operation of an air contamination source subject to 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 in a manner inconsistent with good operating practices.

(c) For purposes of Sub-condition (b) of this permit condition, the specifications in applications for plan approvals and operating permits are the physical configurations and engineering design details which the Department determines are essential for the permittee's compliance with the applicable requirements in this State-Only permit. Nothing in this sub-condition shall be construed to create an independent affirmative duty upon the permittee to obtain a predetermination from the Department for physical configuration or engineering design detail changes made by the permittee.

**#008 [25 Pa. Code § 127.441]****Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.**

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

**#009 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.442(a) & 127.461]****Duty to Provide Information.**

(a) The permittee shall submit reports to the Department containing information the Department may prescribe relative to the operation and maintenance of each source at the facility.

(b) The permittee shall furnish to the Department, in writing, information that the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Department copies of records that the permittee is required to maintain in accordance with this permit.

**#010 [25 Pa. Code § 127.461]****Revising an Operating Permit for Cause.**

This operating permit may be terminated, modified, suspended or revoked and reissued if one or more of the following applies:

- (1) The permittee constructs or operates the source subject to the operating permit so that it is in violation of the Air Pollution Control Act, the Clean Air Act, the regulations thereunder, a plan approval, a permit or in a manner that causes air pollution.
- (2) The permittee fails to properly or adequately maintain or repair an air pollution control device or equipment attached to or otherwise made a part of the source.
- (3) The permittee has failed to submit a report required by the operating permit or an applicable regulation.
- (4) The EPA determines that the permit is not in compliance with the Clean Air Act or the regulations thereunder.

**#011 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.450 & 127.462]****Operating Permit Modifications**

(a) The permittee is authorized to make administrative amendments, minor operating permit modifications and

**SECTION B. General State Only Requirements**

significant operating permit modifications, under this permit, as outlined below:

(b) Administrative Amendments. The permittee shall make administrative operating permit amendments (as defined in 25 Pa. Code § 127.450(a)), according to procedures specified in § 127.450 unless precluded by the Clean Air Act or its regulations.

(c) Minor Operating Permit Modifications. The permittee shall make minor operating permit modifications (as defined 25 Pa. Code § 121.1) in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.462.

(d) Permit modifications which do not qualify as minor permit modifications under 25 Pa. Code § 127.541 will be treated as a significant operating permit revision subject to the public notification procedures in §§ 127.424 and 127.425.

**#012 [25 Pa. Code § 127.441]****Severability Clause.**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, such a determination will not affect the remaining provisions of this permit.

**#013 [25 Pa. Code § 127.449]****De Minimis Emission Increases.**

(a) This permit authorizes de minimis emission increases in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.449 so long as the permittee provides the Department with seven (7) days prior written notice before commencing any de minimis emissions increase. The written notice shall:

(1) Identify and describe the pollutants that will be emitted as a result of the de minimis emissions increase.

(2) Provide emission rates expressed in tons per year and in terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with any applicable requirement.

(b) The Department may disapprove or condition de minimis emission increases at any time.

(c) Except as provided below in (d), the permittee is authorized to make de minimis emission increases (expressed in tons per year) up to the following amounts without the need for a plan approval or prior issuance of a permit modification:

(1) Four tons of carbon monoxide from a single source during the term of the permit and 20 tons of carbon monoxide at the facility during the term of the permit.

(2) One ton of NO<sub>x</sub> from a single source during the term of the permit and 5 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> at the facility during the term of the permit.

(3) One and six-tenths tons of the oxides of sulfur from a single source during the term of the permit and 8.0 tons of oxides of sulfur at the facility during the term of the permit.

(4) Six-tenths of a ton of PM<sub>10</sub> from a single source during the term of the permit and 3.0 tons of PM<sub>10</sub> at the facility during the term of the permit. This shall include emissions of a pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act unless precluded by the Clean Air Act, the regulations thereunder or 25 Pa. Code Article III.

(5) One ton of VOCs from a single source during the term of the permit and 5.0 tons of VOCs at the facility during the term of the permit. This shall include emissions of a pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act unless precluded by the Clean Air Act, the regulations thereunder or 25 Pa. Code Article III.

(6) Other sources and classes of sources determined to be of minor significance by the Department.

(d) In accordance with § 127.14, the permittee is authorized to install the following minor sources without the need for a plan approval or permit modification:



**SECTION B. General State Only Requirements**

(1) Air conditioning or ventilation systems not designed to remove pollutants generated or released from other sources.

(2) Combustion units rated at 2,500,000 or less Btu per hour of heat input.

(3) Combustion units with a rated capacity of less than 10,000,000 Btu per hour heat input fueled by natural gas supplied by a public utility or by commercial fuel oils which are No. 2 or lighter, viscosity less than or equal to 5.82 c St, and which meet the sulfur content requirements of 25 Pa. Code §123.22 (relating to combustion units). For purposes of this permit, commercial fuel oil shall be virgin oil which has no reprocessed, recycled or waste material added.

(4) Space heaters which heat by direct heat transfer.

(5) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis.

(6) Other sources and classes of sources determined to be of minor significance by the Department.

(e) This permit does not authorize de minimis emission increases if the emissions increase would cause one or more of the following:

(1) Increase the emissions of a pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act except as authorized in Subparagraphs (c)(4) and (5) of this permit condition.

(2) Subject the facility to the prevention of significant deterioration requirements in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter D and/or the new source review requirements in Subchapter E.

(3) Violate any applicable requirement of this permit, the Air Pollution Control Act, the Clean Air Act, or the regulations promulgated under either of the acts.

(f) Emissions authorized under this permit condition shall be included in the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this permit.

(g) Except for de minimis emission increases, installation of minor sources made pursuant to this permit condition and Plan Approval Exemptions under 25 Pa. Code § 127.14 (relating to exemptions), the permittee is prohibited from making changes or engaging in activities that are not specifically authorized under this permit without first applying for a plan approval. In accordance with § 127.14(b), a plan approval is not required for the construction, modification, reactivation, or installation of the sources creating the de minimis emissions increase.

(h) The permittee may not meet de minimis emission threshold levels by offsetting emission increases or decreases at the same source.

**#014 [25 Pa. Code § 127.3]****Operational Flexibility.**

The permittee is authorized to make changes within the facility in accordance with the regulatory provisions outlined in 25 Pa. Code § 127.3 (relating to operational flexibility) to implement the operational flexibility requirements provisions authorized under Section 6.1(i) of the Air Pollution Control Act and the operational flexibility terms and conditions of this permit. The provisions in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 which implement the operational flexibility requirements include the following:

(1) Section 127.14 (relating to exemptions)

(2) Section 127.447 (relating to alternative operating scenarios)

(3) Section 127.448 (relating to emissions trading at facilities with Federally enforceable emissions caps)

(4) Section 127.449 (relating to de minimis emission increases)

(5) Section 127.450 (relating to administrative operating permit amendments)

**SECTION B. General State Only Requirements**

(6) Section 127.462 (relating to minor operating permit modifications)

(7) Subchapter H (relating to general plan approvals and general operating permits)

**#015 [25 Pa. Code § 127.11]****Reactivation**

(a) The permittee may not reactivate a source that has been out of operation or production for at least one year unless the reactivation is conducted in accordance with a plan approval granted by the Department or in accordance with reactivation and maintenance plans developed and approved by the Department in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.11a(a).

(b) A source which has been out of operation or production for more than five (5) years but less than 10 years may be reactivated and will not be considered a new source if the permittee satisfies the conditions specified in 25 Pa. Code § 127.11a(b).

**#016 [25 Pa. Code § 127.36]****Health Risk-based Emission Standards and Operating Practice Requirements.**

(a) When needed to protect public health, welfare and the environment from emissions of hazardous air pollutants from new and existing sources, the permittee shall comply with the health risk-based emission standards or operating practice requirements imposed by the Department, except as precluded by §§ 6.6(d)(2) and (3) of the Air Pollution Control Act [35 P.S. § 4006.6(d)(2) and (3)].

(b) A person challenging a performance or emission standard established by the Department has the burden to demonstrate that performance or emission standard does not meet the requirements of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

**#017 [25 Pa. Code § 121.9]****Circumvention.**

No person may permit the use of a device, stack height which exceeds good engineering practice stack height, dispersion technique or other technique which, without resulting in reduction of the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminants which would otherwise be in violation of 25 Pa. Code Article III, except that with prior approval of the Department, the device or technique may be used for control of malodors.

**#018 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.402(d) & 127.442]****Reporting Requirements.**

(a) The permittee shall comply with the applicable reporting requirements of the Clean Air Act, the regulations thereunder, the Air Pollution Control Act and 25 Pa. Code Article III including Chapters 127, 135 and 139.

(b) The permittee shall submit reports to the Department containing information the Department may prescribe relative to the operation and maintenance of any air contamination source.

(c) Reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications and requests for renewal of the permit shall be submitted to the:

Regional Air Program Manager  
PA Department of Environmental Protection  
(At the address given in the permit transmittal letter, or otherwise notified)

(d) Any records or information including applications, forms, or reports submitted pursuant to this permit condition shall contain a certification by a responsible official as to truth, accuracy and completeness. The certifications submitted under this permit shall require a responsible official of the facility to certify that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the documents are true, accurate and complete.

(e) Any records, reports or information submitted to the Department shall be available to the public except for such

**SECTION B. General State Only Requirements**

records, reports or information which meet the confidentiality requirements of § 4013.2 of the Air Pollution Control Act and §§ 112(d) and 114(c) of the Clean Air Act. The permittee may not request a claim of confidentiality for any emissions data generated for the facility.

**#019 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.441(c) & 135.5]****Sampling, Testing and Monitoring Procedures.**

(a) The permittee shall comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 139 and the other applicable requirements of 25 Pa. Code Article III and additional requirements related to monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping required by the Clean Air Act and the regulations thereunder including the Compliance Assurance Monitoring requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, where applicable.

(b) Unless alternative methodology is required by the Clean Air Act and regulations adopted thereunder, sampling, testing and monitoring required by or used by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with any applicable regulation or permit condition shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Chapter 139.

**#020 [25 Pa. Code §§ 127.441(c) and 135.5]****Recordkeeping.**

(a) The permittee shall maintain and make available, upon request by the Department, the following records of monitored information:

- (1) The date, place (as defined in the permit) and time of sampling or measurements.
- (2) The dates the analyses were performed.
- (3) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (4) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (5) The results of the analyses.
- (6) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of any required monitoring data and supporting information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring, sample, measurement, report or application. Supporting information includes the calibration data and maintenance records and original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of reports required by the permit.

(c) The permittee shall maintain and make available to the Department upon request, records including computerized records that may be necessary to comply with the reporting, recordkeeping and emission statement requirements in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 135 (relating to reporting of sources). In accordance with 25 Pa. Code Chapter 135, § 135.5, such records may include records of production, fuel usage, maintenance of production or pollution control equipment or other information determined by the Department to be necessary for identification and quantification of potential and actual air contaminant emissions.

**#021 [25 Pa. Code § 127.441(a)]****Property Rights.**

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

**#022 [25 Pa. Code § 127.447]****Alternative Operating Scenarios.**

The permittee is authorized to make changes at the facility to implement alternative operating scenarios identified in this permit in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 127.447.

**SECTION C. Site Level Requirements****I. RESTRICTIONS.****Emission Restriction(s).****# 001 [25 Pa. Code §121.7]****Prohibition of air pollution.**

No person may permit air pollution as that term is defined in the act.

**# 002 [25 Pa. Code §123.1]****Prohibition of certain fugitive emissions**

No person may permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of a fugitive air contaminant from a source other than the following:

- (1) Construction or demolition of buildings or structures
- (2) Grading, paving and maintenance of roads and streets
- (3) Use of roads and streets. Emissions from material in or on trucks, railroad cars and other vehicular equipment are not considered as emissions from use of roads and streets.
- (4) Clearing of land
- (5) Stockpiling of materials.
- (6) Open burning operations.

(7) Sources and classes of sources other than those identified above, for which the permittee has obtained a determination from the Department that fugitive emissions from the source, after appropriate control, meet the following requirements:

- (a) The emissions are of minor significance with respect to causing air pollution.
- (b) The emissions are not preventing or interfering with the attainment or maintenance of any ambient air quality standard.

**# 003 [25 Pa. Code §123.2]****Fugitive particulate matter**

No person may permit fugitive particulate matter to be emitted into the outdoor atmosphere from a source specified in Section C, Condition #001 if the emissions are visible at the point the emissions pass outside the person's property.

**# 004 [25 Pa. Code §123.31]****Limitations**

A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of any malodorous air contaminants from any source in a manner that the malodors are detectable outside the property of the person on whose land the source is being operated

**# 005 [25 Pa. Code §123.41]****Limitations**

A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of visible air contaminants in such a manner that the opacity of the emission is either of the following:

- (1) Equal to or greater than 20% for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 1 hour.
- (2) Equal to or greater than 60% at any time.

**# 006 [25 Pa. Code §123.42]****Exceptions**

The limitations of 123.41 (relating to limitations) shall not apply to a visible emission in any of the following instances:

- (1) when the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of the emission to meet the limitations.
- (2) When the emission results from the operation of equipment used solely to train and test persons in observing the opacity of visible emissions.
- (3) When the emission results from sources specified in 123.1(a)(1) -- (9) (relating to prohibition of certain fugitive emissions).
- (4) When arising from the production of agricultural commodities in their unmanufactured state on the premises of the farm operation.

**SECTION C. Site Level Requirements****# 007 [25 Pa. Code §129.14]****Open burning operations**

(a) The permittee may not permit the open burning of material in a manner that:

(1) The emissions are visible, at any time, at the point such emissions pass outside the property of the person on whose land the open burning is being conducted.

(2) Malodorous air contaminants from the open burning are detectable outside the property of the person on whose land the open burning is being conducted.

(3) The emissions interfere with the reasonable enjoyment of life or property.

(4) The emissions cause damage to vegetation or property.

(5) The emissions are or may be deleterious to human or animal health.

(b) Exceptions. The requirements above do not apply where the open burning operations result from a fire set for either of the following reasons:

(1) to prevent or abate a fire hazard, when approved by the Department and set by o under the supervision of a public officer.

(2) to instruct personnel in fire fighting, when approved by the Department.

(3) for the prevention and control of disease or pests, when approved by the Department.

(4) in conjunction with the production of agricultural commodities in their unmanufactured state on the premises of the farm operation.

(5) for the burning of domestic refuse, when the fire is on the premise of a structure occupied solely as a dwelling by two families or less and when the refuse results from the normal occupancy of the structure.

(6) for recreational or ceremonial purposes.

(7) solely for cooking food.

(c) This permit does not constitute authorization to burn solid waste pursuant to Section 610(3) of the Solid Waste management Act, 35 P.S. Section 6018.610(3), or any other provision of the Solid Waste Management Act.

**II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.****# 008 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

The Department reserves the right to require exhaust stack testing of any source(s) as necessary to verify emissions for purposes of determining malfunctions or compliance with any applicable requirements.

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.****# 009 [25 Pa. Code §123.31]****Limitations**

The permittee shall conduct routine inspections of this facility, when this source is in operation, to determine the presence of malodorous air emissions detectable beyond the boundaries of this facility.

[This is a permit condition of PA 24-111A and only applies if Source 101 (Biomass Boiler) is in operation.]

## SECTION C. Site Level Requirements

### # 010 [25 Pa. Code §123.43]

#### Measuring techniques

Visible emissions may be measured using either of the following:

- (1) A device approved by the Department and maintained to provide accurate opacity measurements.
- (2) Observers, trained and qualified, to measure plume opacity with the naked eye or with the aid of any devices approved by the Department.

#### IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional record keeping requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

#### V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

#### VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.

### # 011 [25 Pa. Code §123.1]

#### Prohibition of certain fugitive emissions

For any source specified in Section C, Condition #001, the permittee shall take all reasonable actions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. These actions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land.
- (2) Application of asphalt, oil, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, material stockpiles and other surfaces which may give rise to airborne dusts.
- (3) Paving and maintenance of roadways.
- (4) Prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means.

#### VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

No additional requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

#### VIII. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION.

No additional compliance certifications exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (relating to State Only General Requirements).

#### IX. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE.

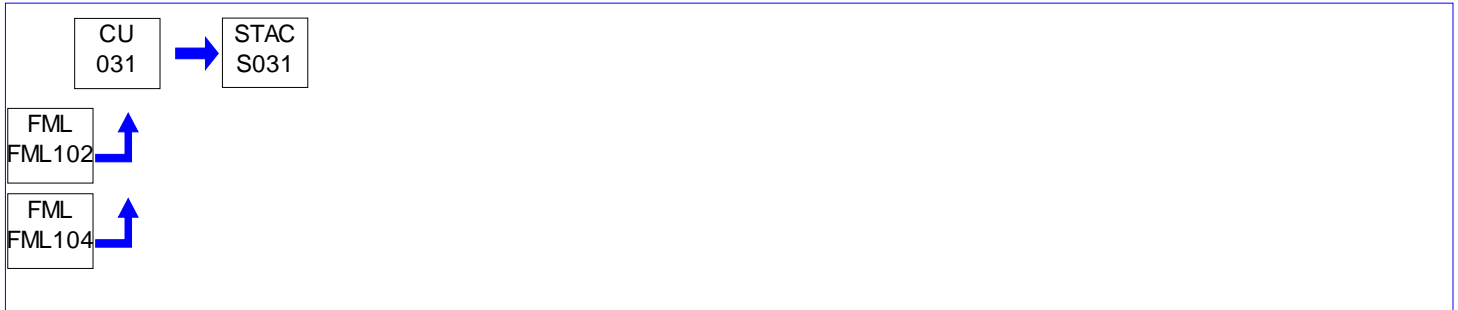
No compliance milestones exist.

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

Source ID: 031

Source Name: GAS/OIL FIRED BOILERS (2)

Source Capacity/Throughput:	16.000 MMBTU/HR	
	16.000 MCF/HR	NATURAL GAS
	114.000 Gal/HR	DISTILLATE OIL

**I. RESTRICTIONS.****Emission Restriction(s).****# 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.11]****Combustion units**

(a) A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of particulate matter from a combustion unit in excess of the following:

(1) The rate of 0.4 pound per million Btu of heat input, when the heat input to the combustion unit in millions of Btus per hour is greater than 2.5 but less than 50.

**# 002 [25 Pa. Code §123.22]****Combustion units**

(a) Nonair basin areas. Combustion units in nonair basin areas must conform with the following:

(1) General provision. A person may not permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of sulfur oxides, expressed as SO<sub>2</sub>, from a combustion unit in excess of the rate of 4 pounds per million Btu of heat input over a 1-hour period, except as provided in paragraph (4).

(2) [See I. Restrictions, Fuel Restrictions for this source.]

(3) - (4) [Not Applicable]

(b) - (e) [Not Applicable]

(f) [See VI. Additional Requirements for this source. Added for informational purposes only.]

(g) [See IV. Recordkeeping Requirements for this source.]

(h) [See V. Reporting Requirements for this source.]

**Fuel Restriction(s).****# 003 [25 Pa. Code §123.22]****Combustion units**

(a) Nonair basin areas. Combustion units in nonair basin areas must conform with the following:

(2) Commercial fuel oil.

(i) Except as specified in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii), a person may not offer for sale, deliver for use, exchange in trade or permit the use of commercial fuel oil in nonair basin areas if the commercial fuel oil contains sulfur in excess of the applicable maximum allowable sulfur content set forth in the following tables:

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SULFUR CONTENT Beginning July 1, 2016,  
Expressed as Parts per Million (ppm) by Weight or Percentage by Weight

No. 2 and lighter oil - 500 ppm (0.05%)

(ii) [Not Applicable]

(iii) Beginning July 1, 2016, the Department may temporarily suspend or increase the applicable maximum allowable sulfur content for a commercial fuel oil set forth in subparagraph (i) if the following occur:

(A) The Department receives a written request at the address specified in subsection (h) for a suspension or increase on the basis that compliant commercial fuel oil is not reasonably available in a nonair basin area. The request must include the following:

(I) The nonair basin county or counties for which the suspension or increase is requested.

(II) The reason compliant commercial fuel oil is not reasonably available.

(III) The duration of time for which the suspension or increase is requested and the justification for the requested duration.

(B) The Department determines that an insufficient quantity of compliant commercial fuel oil is reasonably available in the nonair basin area and that the circumstances leading to the insufficiency are due to events that could not have been reasonably foreseen or prevented and are not due to lack of prudent planning on the part of the transferor of the commercial fuel oil into or within the specified nonair basin area.

(C) The Department approves the request, in writing, prior to the transferor distributing the noncompliant commercial fuel oil into or within the specified nonair basin area.

(iv) The Department will limit a suspension or increase in the applicable maximum allowable sulfur content granted under subparagraph (iii) to the shortest duration in which adequate supplies of compliant commercial fuel oil can be made reasonably available, but in no case longer than 60 days from the date the Department grants the suspension or increase.

**Operation Hours Restriction(s).**

**# 004 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]**

**Operating permit terms and conditions.**

To maintain its exemption from § 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ as a gas-fired boiler pursuant to § 63.11195(e), use of liquid fuels in this source is subject to the following restrictions.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of liquid fuels in this source in period of gas curtailment or gas supply interruptions.

(2) For purposes of periodic testing, maintenance, and operator training on liquid fuel, this source may be operated using liquid fuels for a maximum of 48 hours per calendar year.

(3) Liquid fuels can be used during startups of this source.

[For definitions for 'gas-fired boiler', 'period of gas curtailment or gas supply interruptions' and 'startup' pursuant to § 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ, see VII. Additional Requirements for this source.]

**II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.**

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).



**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements****III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.**

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

**IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.****# 005 [25 Pa. Code §123.22]****Combustion units**

(g) Recordkeeping and reporting.

(1) Beginning with the refinery owner or operator who sells or transfers commercial fuel oil into or within this Commonwealth for use in this Commonwealth and ending with the ultimate consumer, each time the physical custody of, or title to, a shipment of commercial fuel oil changes hands on or after July 1, 2016, the transferor shall provide to the transferee an electronic or paper record described in this paragraph. This record must legibly and conspicuously contain the following information:

- (i) The date of the sale or transfer.
- (ii) The name and address of the transferor.
- (iii) The name and address of the transferee.
- (iv) The volume of commercial fuel oil being sold or transferred.

(v) The identification of the sulfur content of the shipment of commercial fuel oil, determined using the sampling and testing methods specified in subsection (f)(1), expressed as one of the following statements:

(A) For a shipment of No. 2 and lighter commercial fuel oil, "The sulfur content of this shipment is 500 ppm or below."

(B) - (C) [Not Applicable]

(vi) The location of the commercial fuel oil at the time of transfer.

(vii) [Not Applicable]

(2) - (3) [Not Applicable]

(4) A person subject to this section shall do both of the following:

(i) Maintain the applicable records required under paragraphs (1)—(3) in electronic or paper format for 2 years unless a longer period is required under § 127.511(b)(2) (relating to monitoring and related recordkeeping and reporting requirements).

(ii) Provide an electronic or written copy of the applicable record to the Department upon request.

(5) The ultimate consumer shall maintain in electronic or paper format the record containing the information listed in paragraph (1), except in either of the following situations:

(i) - (ii) [Not Applicable]

**# 006 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

To demonstrate compliance with the operation hours restriction for this source to maintain its gas-fired boiler status, the permittee must keep records of the hours of periodic testing, maintenance, and operator training involving liquid fuel.

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements****V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.****# 007 [25 Pa. Code §123.22]****Combustion units**

(h) Written request. The written request for suspension of or increase in the sulfur content limit on the basis that compliant commercial fuel oil is not reasonably available shall be addressed to the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality, Chief of the Division of Compliance and Enforcement, P.O. Box 8468, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-8468.

**VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.****# 008 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

This source shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and consistent with good air pollution control practices.

**VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.****# 009 [25 Pa. Code §123.22]****Combustion units**

[As an ultimate consumer, the permittee is not subject to testing requirements pursuant to § 123.22(f). Cited in § 123.22(g)(1)(v), § 123.22(f) is incorporated into the permit for informational purposes only.]

(f) Sampling and testing.

(1) For the purpose of determining compliance with the requirements of this section, the actual sulfur content of commercial fuel oil shall be determined by one of the following:

(i) In accordance with the sample collection, test methods and procedures specified under § 139.16 (relating to sulfur in fuel oil).

(ii) Other methods developed or approved by the Department or the Administrator of the EPA, or both.

(2) - (3) [Not Applicable]

**# 010 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

**GAS-FIRED BOILER** includes any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

**PERIOD OF GAS CURTAILMENT OR SUPPLY INTERRUPTION** means a period of time during which the supply of gaseous fuel to an affected boiler is restricted or halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas due to normal market fluctuations not during periods of supplier delivery restriction does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption. On-site gaseous fuel system emergencies or equipment failures qualify as periods of supply interruption when the emergency or failure is beyond the control of the facility.

**STARTUP** means:

(1) Either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) from the boiler is supplied for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or

(2) [Not Applicable. For boilers equipped with control devices.]

[From § 40 CFR § 63.11237, as amended at 78 FR 7513, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 61328, Sept. 14, 2016]

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

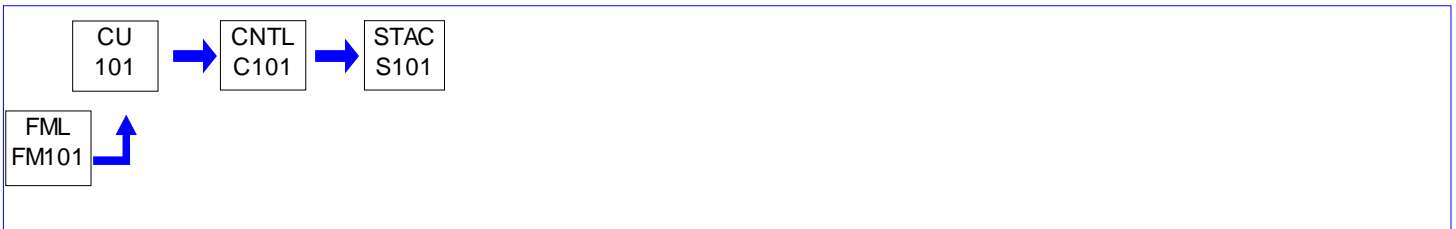
Source ID: 101

Source Name: BACKUP BIOMASS BOILER

Source Capacity/Throughput: 18.500 MMBTU/HR

2,845.000 Lbs/HR

WOOD

**I. RESTRICTIONS.****Emission Restriction(s).****# 001 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]****Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA 24-111A Condition #001]

The following emissions restrictions are pursuant to the best available technology requirements of 25 Pa. Code Sections 127.1 and 127.12:

- a) Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub> expressed as NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions shall not exceed 0.360 pounds per million BTU of heat input and 28.77 tons per year calculated as a 12 month rolling sum.
- b) Sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub> expressed as SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions shall not exceed 0.025 pounds per million BTU of heat input and 2.03 tons per year calculated as a 12 month rolling sum.  
[Compliance with this condition streamlines out the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Section 123.22.]
- c) Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emissions shall not exceed 0.017 pounds per million BTU heat input and 1.38 tons per year calculated as a 12 month rolling sum.
- d) Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 0.60 pounds per million BTU heat input and 48.62 tons per year calculated as a 12 month rolling sum.
- e) Particulate (PM<sub>10</sub>) matter emissions shall not exceed 0.24 pounds per million BTU heat input and 19.04 tons per year calculated as a 12 month rolling sum.  
[Compliance with this condition streamlines out the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Section 123.11.]
- f) At no time shall the opacity of the emission be equal to or greater than 10%, except during startup and shutdown.  
[Compliance with this condition streamlines out the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Section 123.41]
- g) During startup and shutdown the permittee shall comply with the opacity limitations specified in 25 Pa. Code Section 123.41.

**Fuel Restriction(s).****# 002 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]****Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA 24-111A Condition #002]

The permittee shall use only green or kiln-dried virgin wood for combustion through the biomass boiler. At no time shall particleboard, flakeboard, preservative treated wood, coated or painted wood, laminated wood, construction or demolition waste or any other material, except green or kiln-dried virgin wood, be burned in the biomass boiler.

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements****Throughput Restriction(s).**

**# 003 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]**  
**Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA 24-111A Condition #003]

The throughput of wood, measured on an as-received basis, shall not exceed 12,461 tons per year calculated as a 12 month rolling sum.

**II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.**

**# 004 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]**  
**Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[Based on the request approved by the Department NSR on August 2, 2019, testing conditions pursuant to PA 24-111A, Conditions #004 & #005, are removed. Due to rising cost of woods & decreasing price of natural gas, the biomass boiler now only serves as backup to the gas-fired/oil-fired boilers.]

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.**

**# 005 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]**  
**Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA 24-111A Condition #006]

The permittee shall monitor the following:

- a) Pressure drop across the control device in inches of water on a daily basis.
- b) The throughput of wood fired in the biomass boiler on an as-received basis measured in tons.

**IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.**

**# 006 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]**  
**Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA-24-111A condition #007]

- a) The permittee shall maintain a record of the preventative maintenance inspections of the control device. These records shall, at a minimum, contain the date of the inspections, any problems or defects, the actions taken to correct the problems or defects, and any routine maintenance performed.
- b) The permittee shall keep records of the following information:
  - 1) Pressure drop measured in inches of water across the collection device daily.
  - 2) Amount of wood combusted in the boiler measured in tons monthly on an as-received basis.
  - 3) Any stack test reports
- c) These records shall be kept for a minimum of five (5) years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.
- d) A copy of the manufacturer's specifications for all equipment shall be made available during the entire life of the equipment used in conjunction with biomass boiler operation, including the biomass boiler.

[Compliance with paragraph (b)(2) of this condition assures compliance with recordkeeping requirement pursuant to § 60.48c(g) of § 60 Subpart Dc.]

**# 007 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]**  
**Operating permit terms and conditions.**

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

The facility shall keep a record of the hours of operation for this source on a monthly basis. This record may be based on the hours when the two gas-fired/oil-fired boilers are both inoperational since the facility must maintain steam at all times.

**# 008 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11225]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources****What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?**

(a) - (b) [See V. Reporting Requirements for this source.]

(c) You must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) As required in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), you must keep a copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted.

(2) You must keep records to document conformance with the work practices, emission reduction measures, and management practices required by §63.11214 and §63.11223 as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Records must identify each boiler, the date of tune-up, the procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned.

(ii) [Not Applicable]

(iii) For each boiler required to conduct an energy assessment, you must keep a copy of the energy assessment report.

(iv) - (vi) [Not Applicable]

(3) [Not Applicable]

(4) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.11205(a), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(6 -7) [Not Applicable]

(d) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. You must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. You must keep each record on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provide access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

(e) - (f) [Not Applicable]

(g) [See V. Reporting Requirements for this source.]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7511, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63127, Sept. 14, 2016]

**V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.****# 009 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11210]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements****What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?**

(c) [See VII. Additional Requirements for this source]

(i) For affected boilers that switch fuels or make a physical change to the boiler that results in the applicability of a different subcategory within subpart JJJJJJ or the boiler becoming subject to subpart JJJJJJ, you must demonstrate compliance within 180 days of the effective date of the fuel switch or the physical change. Notification of such changes must be submitted according to §63.11225(g).

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7507, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63125, Sept. 14, 2016]

[Paragraphs (a), (b), (d) to (h), (j), and (k) of § 63.11210 do not apply.]

**# 010 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11214]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources****How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the work practice standard, emission reduction measures, and management practice?**

(a) [Not Applicable]

(b) If you own or operate an existing or new biomass-fired boiler or an existing or new oil-fired boiler, you must conduct a performance tune-up according to §63.11210(c) or (g), as applicable, and §63.11223(b). If you own or operate an existing biomass-fired boiler or existing oil-fired boiler, you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted an initial tune-up of the boiler.

(c) If you own or operate an existing affected boiler with a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must submit a signed certification in the Notification of Compliance Status report that an energy assessment of the boiler and its energy use systems was completed according to Table 2 to this subpart and that the assessment is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment or that the maximum number of on-site technical hours specified in the definition of energy assessment applicable to the facility has been expended.

[The energy assessment requirement was performed on March 20, 2014.]

(d) [Not Applicable]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7508, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63126, Sept. 14, 2016]

**# 011 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11225]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources****What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?**

(a) You must submit the notifications specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section to the administrator.

(1) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b); 63.8(e) and (f); and 63.9(b) through (e), (g), and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (4) of this section.

(2) An Initial Notification must be submitted no later than January 20, 2014 or within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard.

[One-time requirement. Initial notification was received on December 6, 2012.]

(3) [Not Applicable]

(4) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status no later than 120 days after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11196 unless you own or operate a new boiler subject only to a requirement to conduct a biennial or 5-year tune-up or you must conduct a performance stack test. If you own or operate a new boiler subject to a requirement to

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

conduct a tune-up, you are not required to prepare and submit a Notification of Compliance Status for the tune-up. If you must conduct a performance stack test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status within 60 days of completing the performance stack test. You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status in accordance with paragraphs (a)(4)(i) and (vi) of this section. The Notification of Compliance Status must include the information and certification(s) of compliance in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (v) of this section, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official.

[This is a one-time requirement.]

(i) [Not Applicable]

(ii) "This facility complies with the requirements in §63.11214 to conduct an initial tune-up of the boiler."

(iii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.11214(c)."

(iv) - (v) [Not Applicable]

(vi) The notification must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) ([www.epa.gov/cdx](http://www.epa.gov/cdx)). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(5) [Not Applicable]

(b) You must prepare, by March 1 of each year, and submit to the delegated authority upon request, an annual compliance certification report for the previous calendar year containing the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. You must submit the report by March 15 if you had any instance described by paragraph (b)(3) of this section. For boilers that are subject only to the energy assessment requirement and/or a requirement to conduct a biennial or 5-year tune-up according to §63.11223(a) and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may prepare only a biennial or 5-year compliance report as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart. Your notification must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the requirements in §63.11223 to conduct a biennial or 5-year tune-up, as applicable, of each boiler."

(ii) For units that do not qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

(iii) "This facility complies with the requirement in §§63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."

(3) If the source experiences any deviations from the applicable requirements during the reporting period, include a description of deviations, the time periods during which the deviations occurred, and the corrective actions taken.

(4) [Not Applicable]

(g) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory within this subpart, in the boiler becoming subject to this subpart, or in the boiler switching out of this subpart due to a fuel change that results in the boiler meeting the definition of gas-fired boiler, as

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

defined in §63.11237, or you have taken a permit limit that resulted in you becoming subject to this subpart or no longer being subject to this subpart, you must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels, made the physical change, or took a permit limit within 30 days of the change. The notification must identify:

- (1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, or took a permit limit, and the date of the notice.
- (2) The date upon which the fuel switch, physical change, or permit limit occurred.

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7511, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63127, Sept. 14, 2016]

**VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.****# 012 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]****Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA-24-111A condition #008]

- a) The permittee shall perform a weekly operational inspection of the control device that will include but not be limited to mechanical integrity of the device, pressure drop across the device, and the presence of visible emissions.
- b) The permittee shall operate the control device at all times that the source is in operation.
- c) The permittee shall install and operate a magnehelic gauge, or Department approved equivalent, to measure the pressure drop across the control device. The gauge shall be maintained in good working order at all times. The permittee shall develop the normal operating range for the control device within sixty (60) days of startup and shall submit the normal operating range to the Department prior to plan approval expiring for inclusion into the operating permit.

[The pressure drop range indicated to the Department by the facility and hereby incorporated into the permit is 0.5 inches to 2.5 inches of water.]

- d) The permittee within 60 days of issuance of this permit shall submit for the Department's approval, a written protocol to be used for measuring the throughput of wood to the biomass boiler.

[To meet this requirement, the facility has proposed and the Department has accepted the use of weigh slips for each shipment of biomass fuel to the facility. The facility must maintain the records of each shipment, the date of receipt, and the amount received on a ton basis.]

- e) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of pressure drop across any part of the unit or its control device, the gauge employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

- f) The permittee shall maintain and operate the source and control device in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and in accordance with good air pollution control practices.

**# 013 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]****Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA-24-111A condition #009]

The multiclone ash discharge system shall remain sealed from the open atmosphere at all times except when changing fly ash disposal dumpsters. The level of the disposal dumpsters shall be checked daily and shall be emptied prior to becoming full.

**# 014 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11201]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**  
**What standards must I meet?**



**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

(a) [Not applicable]

(b) You must comply with each work practice standard, emission reduction measure, and management practice specified in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to your boiler. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008 that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in Table 2 to this subpart satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program established through energy management systems compatible with ISO 50001, that includes the affected units, also satisfies the energy assessment requirement.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART JJJJJJ OF PART 63:

IF YOUR BOILER IS IN THIS SUBCATEGORY...

(6) Existing biomass-fired boilers that do not meet the definition of seasonal boiler or limited-use boiler, or use an oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio

YOU MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING...

Conduct an initial tune-up as specified in §63.11214, and conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially as specified in §63.11223.

IF YOUR BOILER IS IN THIS SUBCATEGORY...

(16) Existing coal-fired, biomass-fired, or oil-fired boilers (units with heat input capacity of 10 MMBtu/hr and greater), not including limited-use boilers

YOU MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING...

Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table satisfies the energy assessment requirement. Energy assessor approval and qualification requirements are waived in instances where past or amended energy assessments are used to meet the energy assessment requirements. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least 1 year between January 1, 2008, and the compliance date specified in §63.11196 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items (1) to (4) appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in §63.11237:

(1) A visual inspection of the boiler system,

(2) An evaluation of operating characteristics of the affected boiler systems, specifications of energy use systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints,

(3) An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s) and which are under control of the boiler owner or operator,

(4) A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage,

(5) A list of major energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control,

(6) A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified, and

(7) A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

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(c) [Not applicable]

(d) These standards apply at all times the affected boiler is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown as defined in §63.11237, during which time you must comply only with Table 2 to this subpart.

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7506, Feb. 1, 2013]

**# 015 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11205]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?**

(a) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(b) - (c) [Not applicable]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7506, Feb. 1, 2013]

**# 016 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11223]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice and management practice standards?**

(a) For affected sources subject to the work practice standard or the management practices of a tune-up, you must conduct a performance tune-up according to paragraph (b) of this section and keep records as required in §63.11225(c) to demonstrate continuous compliance. You must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in the case of boilers that routinely burn two types of fuels at the same time) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler over the 12 months prior to the tune-up.

(b) Except as specified in paragraphs (c) through (f) of this section, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section. Each biennial tune-up must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed boiler, the first biennial tune-up must be no later than 25 months after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed boiler.

(1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection.

(2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available.

(3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection.

(4) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any nitrogen oxide requirement to which the unit is subject.

(5) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same

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basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer.

(6) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the information in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler.

(ii) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up of the boiler.

(iii) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.

(7) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of startup.

(c) - (g) [Not applicable]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7509, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63127, Sept. 14, 2016]

**VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**

**# 017 [25 Pa. Code §127.12b]  
Plan approval terms and conditions.**

[PA-24-111A condition #010]

a) The biomass boiler feed system shall be fully enclosed, except for the top of the feed auger and operated under negative pressure at all times to minimize fugitive emissions. Unloading of trucks shall occur within the confines of the storage building and best management practices shall be used to minimize fugitive emissions.

b) If fugitive emissions are observed, the Department may require the company to install additional and/or modify collection devices and/or operational procedures.

**# 018 [40 CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources §40 CFR 60.40c]  
Subpart Dc - Standards of Performance for Small Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units  
Applicability and delegation of authority.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/h)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h).

(b) - (c) [Omitted. This source is not subject to SO<sub>2</sub> and PM limits of § 60 Subpart Dc]

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under §60.14.

(e) - (i) [Omitted for the following reasons: this source does not combust fossil fuel (e.g., natural gas, distillate oil); this source does not combust municipal waste nor solid waste; and the facility is not a petroleum refinery.]

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009; 77 FR 9461, Feb. 16, 2012]

**# 019 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11193]  
SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources  
Am I subject to this subpart?**

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler as defined in §

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

63.11237 that is located at, or is part of, an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in § 63.2, except as specified in § 63.11195.

**# 020 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11194]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources****What is the affected source of this subpart?**

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source as defined 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 within a subcategory, as listed in §63.11200 and defined in §63.11237, located at an area source.

(2) [Not Applicable]

(b) An affected source is an existing source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or before June 4, 2010.

(c) - (f) [Not Applicable]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7506, Feb. 1, 2013]

**# 021 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11195]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources****Are any boilers not subject to this subpart?**

The types of boilers listed in paragraphs (a) through (k) of this section are not subject to this subpart and to any requirements in this subpart.

(e) A gas-fired boiler as defined in this subpart.

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7506, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63125, Sept. 14, 2016]

[For complete list of exempted boilers, please refer to § 63.11195 under Title 40 - Protection of Environment in [www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov).]

**# 022 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11196]****SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources****What are my compliance dates?**

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected boiler, you must achieve compliance with the applicable provisions in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If the existing affected boiler is subject to a work practice or management practice standard of a tune-up, you must achieve compliance with the work practice or management practice standard no later than March 21, 2014.

(2) [Not applicable]

(3) If the existing affected boiler is subject to the energy assessment requirement, you must achieve compliance with the energy assessment requirement no later than March 21, 2014.

(b) - (d) [Not applicable]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7506, Feb. 1, 2013]

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[This is a one-time requirement. The energy assessment requirement was performed on March 20, 2014.]

**# 023 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11200]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**What are the subcategories of boilers?**

The subcategories of boilers, as defined in §63.11237 are:

- (a) Not applicable.
- (b) Biomass
- (c) - (g) [Not applicable]

[78 FR 7506, Feb. 1, 2013]

**# 024 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11210]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?**

(c) For existing affected boilers that have applicable work practice standards, management practices, or emission reduction measures, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.11196 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2), except as provided in paragraph (k) of this section.

(i) [See V. Reporting Requirements for this source]

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7507, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63125, Sept. 14, 2016]

[Paragraphs (a), (b), (d) to (h), (j), and (k) of § 63.11210 do not apply.]

**# 025 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11235]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

**# 026 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11236]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or an administrator 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 has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of 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 contained in paragraphs (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to state, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

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- (1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emission standard and work practice standards in §63.11223(a).
- (2) Approval of alternative opacity emission standard under §63.6(h)(9).
- (3) Approval of major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in §63.90.
- (4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in §63.90.
- (5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in §63.90.

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7513, Feb. 1, 2013]

**# 027 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.11237]**

**SUBPART JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources**

**What definitions apply to this subpart?**

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

**10-DAY ROLLING AVERAGE** means the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from 10 successive operating days, except for periods of startup and shutdown and periods when the unit is not operating.

**30-DAY ROLLING AVERAGE** means the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from 30 successive operating days, except for periods of startup and shutdown and periods when the unit is not operating.

**ANNUAL CAPACITY FACTOR** means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler from the fuels burned during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the boiler had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

**ANNUAL HEAT INPUT** means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

**BAG LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM** means a group of instruments that are 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.

**BIODIESEL** means a mono-alkyl ester derived from biomass and conforming to ASTM D6751-11b, Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

**BIOMASS** means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; 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. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

**BIOMASS SUBCATEGORY** includes any boiler that burns any biomass and is not in the coal subcategory.

**BOILER** means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion in which water is heated to recover thermal energy in the form of steam and/or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in §241.3 of this chapter, is not a boiler unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Waste heat boilers, process heaters, and autoclaves are excluded from the definition of Boiler.

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**BOILER SYSTEM** means the boiler and associated components, such as, feedwater systems, combustion air systems, fuel systems (including burners), blowdown systems, combustion control systems, steam systems, and condensate return systems, directly connected to and serving the energy use systems.

**CALENDAR YEAR** means the period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, for a given year.

**COAL** means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of "coal" includes synthetic fuels derived from coal including, but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

**COAL SUBCATEGORY** includes any boiler that burns any solid fossil fuel and no more than 15 percent biomass on an annual heat input basis.

**COMMERCIAL BOILER** means a boiler used in commercial establishments such as hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

**COMMON STACK** means the exhaust of emissions from two or more affected units through a single flue. Affected units with a common stack may each have separate air pollution control systems located before the common stack, or may have a single air pollution control system located after the exhausts come together in a single flue.

**DAILY BLOCK AVERAGE** means the arithmetic mean of all valid emission concentrations or parameter levels recorded when a unit is operating measured over the 24-hour period from 12 a.m. (midnight) to 12 a.m. (midnight), except for periods of startup and shutdown and periods when the unit is not operating.

**DEVIATION**

(1) 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 applicable requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; or

(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.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation.

**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 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), kerosene, and biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751-11b (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

**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 used as control devices in fluidized bed boilers are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

**ELECTRIC BOILER** means a boiler in which electric heating serves as the source of heat. Electric boilers that burn gaseous or liquid fuel during periods of electrical power curtailment or failure are included in this definition.

**ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNIT (EGU)** 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. To be "capable of combusting" fossil fuels, an EGU would need to have these fuels allowed in their operating permits and have the appropriate fuel handling facilities on-site or otherwise available (e.g., coal handling equipment, including coal storage

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area, belts and conveyers, pulverizers, etc.; oil storage facilities). In addition, fossil fuel-fired EGU means any EGU that fired fossil fuel for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input in any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year after April 16, 2015.

ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR (ESP) 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. An electrostatic precipitator is usually a dry control system.

ENERGY ASSESSMENT means the following for the emission units covered by this subpart:

(1) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers with less than 0.3 trillion Btu per year (TBtu/year) heat input capacity will be 8 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s) and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (e.g., steam, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing an 8-hour energy assessment.

(2) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers with 0.3 to 1.0 TBtu/year heat input capacity will be 24 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s) and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (e.g., steam, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 24-hour energy assessment.

(3) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers with greater than 1.0 TBtu/year heat input capacity will be up to 24 on-site technical labor hours in length for the first TBtu/year plus 8 on-site technical labor hours for every additional 1.0 TBtu/year not to exceed 160 on-site technical hours, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s) and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (e.g., steam, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

(4) The on-site energy use system(s) serving as the basis for the percent of affected boiler(s) energy production, as applicable, in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition may be segmented by production area or energy use area as most logical and applicable to the specific facility being assessed (e.g., product X manufacturing area; product Y drying area; Building Z).

ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM means a program that includes a set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility. Facilities may establish their program through energy management systems compatible with ISO 50001.

**ENERGY USE SYSTEM**

(1) Includes the following systems located on the site of the affected boiler that use energy provided by the boiler:

(i) Process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems; hot water systems; building envelop; and lighting; or

(ii) Other systems that use steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity, provided by the affected boiler.

(2) Energy use systems are only those systems using energy clearly produced by affected boilers.

EQUIVALENT means the following only as this term is used in Table 5 to this subpart:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or

EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and



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obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining mercury using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing this metal. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an "as received" basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the mercury concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent mercury determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for mercury and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 5 to this subpart for the same purpose.

**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. A fabric filter is a dry control system.

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE** means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including, but not limited to, the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, 63, and 65, 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 BOILER** means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion process that is not a pulverized coal boiler.

**FLUIDIZED BED COMBUSTION** means a process where a fuel is burned in a bed of granulated particles, which are maintained in a mobile suspension by the forward flow of air and combustion products.

**FOSSIL FUEL** means natural gas, oil, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

**FUEL TYPE** means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, distillate oil, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

**GASEOUS FUELS** includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, hydrogen, and biogas.

**GAS-FIRED BOILER** includes any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

**HEAT INPUT** means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, returned condensate, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns.

**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, liquid, or biomass fuel and hot water is withdrawn for use external to the vessel. Hot water boilers (i.e., not generating steam) combusting gaseous, liquid, or biomass fuel with a heat input capacity of less than 1.6 million Btu per hour are included in this definition. The 120 U.S. gallon capacity threshold to be considered a hot water heater is independent of the 1.6 million Btu per hour heat input capacity threshold for hot water boilers. Hot water heater also means a tankless unit that provides on-demand hot water.

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**HOURLY AVERAGE** means the arithmetic average of at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

**INDUSTRIAL BOILER** means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

**INSTITUTIONAL BOILER** means a boiler used in institutional establishments such as, but not limited to, medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, and governmental buildings to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

**LIMITED-USE BOILER** means any boiler that burns any amount of solid or liquid fuels and has a federally enforceable annual capacity factor of no more than 10 percent.

**LIQUID FUEL** includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, any form of liquid fuel derived from petroleum, used oil meeting the specification in 40 CFR 279.11, liquid biofuels, biodiesel, and vegetable oil.

**LOAD FRACTION** means the actual heat input of a boiler divided by heat input during the performance test that established the minimum sorbent injection rate or minimum activated carbon injection rate, expressed as a fraction (e.g., for 50 percent load the load fraction is 0.5). For boilers that co-fire natural gas with a solid or liquid fuel, the load fraction is determined by the actual heat input of the solid or liquid fuel divided by heat input of the solid or liquid fuel fired during the performance test (e.g., if the performance test was conducted at 100 percent solid fuel firing, for 100 percent load firing 50 percent solid fuel and 50 percent natural gas, the load fraction is 0.5).

**MINIMUM ACTIVATED CARBON INJECTION RATE** means load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

**MINIMUM OXYGEN LEVEL** means the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable carbon monoxide emission limit.

**MINIMUM SCRUBBER LIQUID FLOW RATE** means the lowest hourly average scrubber liquid flow rate (e.g., to the particulate matter scrubber) measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

**MINIMUM SCRUBBER PRESSURE DROP** means the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

**MINIMUM SORBENT INJECTION RATE** means:

(1) The load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average sorbent injection rate for each sorbent measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits; or

(2) For fluidized bed combustion, the lowest average ratio of sorbent to sulfur measured during the most recent performance test.

**MINIMUM TOTAL SECONDARY ELECTRIC POWER** means the lowest hourly average total secondary electric power determined from the values of secondary voltage and secondary current to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack 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

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions (i.e., a temperature of 288 Kelvin, a relative humidity of 60 percent, and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals). Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 35 and 41 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,100 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or

(4) Propane or propane-derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.

OIL SUBCATEGORY includes any boiler that burns any liquid fuel and is not in either the biomass or coal subcategories. Gas-fired boilers that burn liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruptions, startups, or for periodic testing are not included in this definition. Periodic testing on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

OPACITY means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

OPERATING DAY means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the boiler unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted for the entire 24-hour period.

OXYGEN ANALYZER SYSTEM means all equipment required to determine the oxygen content of a gas stream and used to monitor oxygen in the boiler flue gas, boiler firebox, or other appropriate intermediate location. This definition includes oxygen trim systems.

OXYGEN TRIM SYSTEM means a system of monitors that is used to maintain excess air at the desired level in a combustion device over its operating load range. A typical system consists of a flue gas oxygen and/or carbon monoxide monitor that automatically provides a feedback signal to the combustion air controller or draft controller.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM) means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an approved alternative method.

PERFORMANCE TESTING means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method used (either by stack testing or fuel analysis) to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard.

PERIOD OF GAS CURTAILMENT OR SUPPLY INTERRUPTION means a period of time during which the supply of gaseous fuel to an affected boiler is restricted or halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas due to normal market fluctuations not during periods of supplier delivery restriction does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption. On-site gaseous fuel system emergencies or equipment failures qualify as periods of supply interruption when the emergency or failure is beyond the control of the facility.

PROCESS HEATER means an enclosed device using controlled flame, 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 (e.g., glycol or a mixture of glycol and water) for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not come into direct contact with process materials. Process heaters include units that heat water/water mixtures for pool heating, sidewalk heating, cooling tower water heating, power washing, or oil heating.

QUALIFIED ENERGY ASSESSOR means:

(1) Someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate energy savings opportunities for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

(i) Boiler combustion management.

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

- (ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including
  - (A) Conventional feed water economizer,
  - (B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and
  - (C) Condensing economizer.
- (iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.
- (iv) Primary energy resource selection, including
  - (A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and
  - (B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.
- (v) Insulation issues.
- (vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.
- (vii) Condensate recovery.
- (viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.
- (ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.
- (iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.
- (iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.
- (v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.
- (vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

**REGULATED GAS STREAM** means an offgas stream that is routed to a boiler for the purpose of achieving compliance with a standard under another subpart of this part or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter.

**RESIDENTIAL BOILER** means a boiler used to provide heat and/or hot water and/or as part of a residential combined heat and power system. This definition includes boilers located at an institutional facility (e.g., university campus, military base, church grounds) or commercial/industrial facility (e.g., farm) used primarily to provide heat and/or hot water for:

- (1) A dwelling containing four or fewer families, or
- (2) A single unit residence dwelling that has since been converted or subdivided into condominiums or apartments.

**RESIDUAL OIL** means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-10 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL means responsible official as defined in §70.2.

SEASONAL BOILER means a boiler that undergoes a shutdown for a period of at least 7 consecutive months (or 210 consecutive days) each 12-month period due to seasonal conditions, except for periodic testing. Periodic testing shall not exceed a combined total of 15 days during the 7-month shutdown. This definition only applies to boilers that would otherwise be included in the biomass subcategory or the oil subcategory.

SHUTDOWN means the period in which cessation of operation of a boiler is initiated for any purpose. Shutdown begins when the boiler no longer supplies useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) for heating, cooling, or process purposes or generates electricity, or when no fuel is being fed to the boiler, whichever is earlier. Shutdown ends when the boiler no longer supplies useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) for heating, cooling, or process purposes or generates electricity, and no fuel is being combusted in the boiler.

SOLID FOSSIL FUEL includes, but is not limited to, coal, coke, petroleum coke, and tire-derived fuel.

SOLID FUEL means any solid fossil fuel or biomass or bio-based solid fuel.

STARTUP means:

(1) Either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) from the boiler is supplied for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or

(2) The period in which operation of a boiler is initiated for any purpose. Startup begins with either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) for heating, cooling or process purposes or producing electricity, or the firing of fuel in a boiler for any purpose after a shutdown event. Startup ends 4 hours after when the boiler supplies useful thermal energy (such as steam or hot water) for heating, cooling, or process purposes or generates electricity, whichever is earlier.

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 by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A boiler is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.

(2) The boiler or a replacement remains at a location within the facility and performs the same or similar function for more than 12 consecutive months, unless the regulatory agency approves an extension. An extension may be granted by the regulating agency upon petition by the owner or operator of a unit specifying the basis for such a request. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location within the facility and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period unless there is a gap in operation of 12 months or more.

(3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.

(4) The equipment is moved from one location to another within the facility but continues to perform the same or similar function and serve the same electricity, steam, and/or hot water system in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

TUNE-UP means adjustments made to a boiler in accordance with the procedures outlined in §63.11223(b).

ULTRA-LOW-SULFUR LIQUID FUEL means a distillate oil that has less than or equal to 15 parts per million (ppm) sulfur.

USEFUL THERMAL ENERGY means energy (i.e., steam or hot water) that meets the minimum operating temperature, flow, and/or pressure required by any energy use system that uses energy provided by the affected boiler.

VEGETABLE OIL means oils extracted from vegetation.

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARDS (VCS) mean technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. EPA/Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, by precedent, has only used VCS that are written in English. Examples of VCS bodies are: American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box CB700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-B2959, (800) 262-1373, <http://www.astm.org>), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, (800) 843-2763, <http://www.asme.org>), International Standards Organization (ISO 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, +41 22 749 01 11, <http://www.iso.org/iso/home.htm>), Standards Australia (AS Level 10, The Exchange Centre, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, +61 2 9237 6171 <http://www.standards.org.au>), British Standards Institution (BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL, United Kingdom, +44 (0)20 8996 9001, <http://www.bsigroup.com>), Canadian Standards Association (CSA, 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5N6, Canada, 800-463-6727, <http://www.csa.ca>), European Committee for Standardization (CEN CENELEC Management Centre Avenue Marnix 17 B-1000 Brussels, Belgium +32 2 550 08 11, <http://www.cen.eu/cen>), and German Engineering Standards (VDI Guidelines Department, P.O. Box 10 11 39 40002, Duesseldorf, Germany, +49 211 6214-230, <http://www.vdi.eu>). The types of standards that are not considered VCS are standards developed by: the United States, e.g., California Air Resources Board (CARB) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ); industry groups, such as American Petroleum Institute (API), Gas Processors Association (GPA), and Gas Research Institute (GRI); and other branches of the U.S. Government, e.g., Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Transportation (DOT). This does not preclude EPA from using standards developed by groups that are not VCS bodies within their rule. When this occurs, EPA has done searches and reviews for VCS equivalent to these non-EPA methods.

WASTE HEAT BOILER means a device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators. Waste heat boilers are heat exchangers generating steam from incoming hot exhaust gas from an industrial (e.g., thermal oxidizer, kiln, furnace) or power (e.g., combustion turbine, engine) equipment. Duct burners are sometimes used to increase the temperature of the incoming hot exhaust gas.

WET SCRUBBER means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler to control emissions of particulate matter or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride. A wet scrubber creates an aqueous stream or slurry as a byproduct of the emissions control process.

WORK PRACTICE STANDARD means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, which is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

[76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7513, Feb. 1, 2013; 81 FR 63128, Sept. 14, 2016]

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

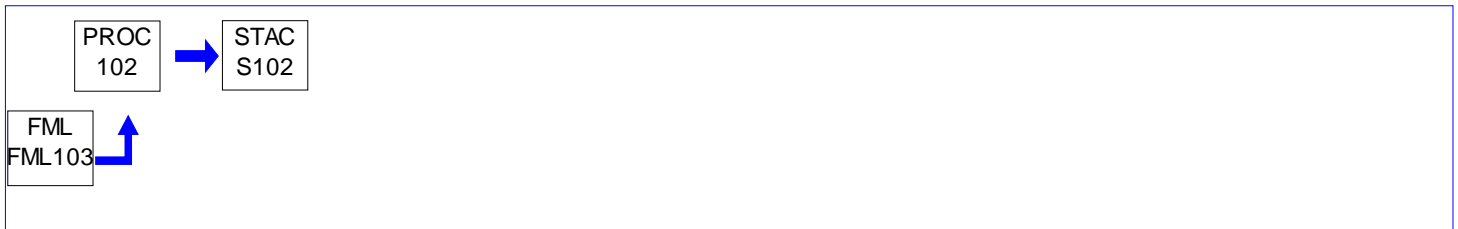
Source ID: 102

Source Name: EMERGENCY GENERATORS (2)

Source Capacity/Throughput:

76.000 Gal/HR

DIESEL FUEL

**I. RESTRICTIONS.****Emission Restriction(s).**

# 001 [25 Pa. Code §123.13]

**Processes**

The particulate matter emissions from this source shall not exceed 0.04 gr/dscf.

# 002 [25 Pa. Code §123.21]

**General**No person may permit the emission into the outdoor atmosphere of sulfur oxides from a source in a manner that the concentration of the sulfur oxides, expressed as SO<sub>2</sub>, in the effluent gas exceeds 500 parts per million, by volume, dry basis.

# 003 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

**Operating permit terms and conditions.**The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from all exempt engines (for the emergency generators) at the source shall be less than 100 #/hr, 1,000 #/day, 2.75 tons during the ozone season (May 1 through September 30 of each year), and 6.6 TPY (based on a 12-month rolling total).

[Condition to be exempt from plan approval requirements pursuant to § 127.14(a)(8), item #6.]

**Operation Hours Restriction(s).**

# 004 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]

**Operating permit terms and conditions.**

The hours of operation for each source shall not exceed 250 hours in a 12 month rolling period.

[Compliance with this operating hours restriction assures compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> limits pursuant to § 127.14(a)(8), item #6.]

# 005 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6640]

**Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines****How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?**

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) [Not Applicable. Streamlined out by the 250 hours per 12-month rolling period operating hours restrictions for this source.]

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i)

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

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

(ii) - (iii) [Vacated]

(3) [Not Applicable]

(4) [Not Applicable. Streamlined out by the work practice condition to operate only during electrical failures or to perform preventative maintenance.]

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

[§ 63.6640(a) - (e) do not apply]

**II. TESTING REQUIREMENTS.**

No additional testing requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

**III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.**

No additional monitoring requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

**IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.****# 006 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

a) The Facility shall maintain sufficient records to determine compliance with the restriction on hours of operation including the times the source is operated (hours, date, and duration of each time the engine is operated and the reason the source was operated).

b) The Facility shall keep a record of the date of the electrical interruption, the cause of the electrical interruption, and the duration of the electrical interruption.

**# 007 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

a) The facility shall keep a record of the amount of fuel oil (in gallons) that is burned in the emergency engines each month by measuring the amount of fuel in the 2000 gallon above ground diesel tank on a monthly basis and subtracting from the previous month. The mass balance shall also indicate the level before and after each shipment of fuel.

b) The facility shall keep a record of the fuel receipts for each shipment received.



**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements****V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

No additional reporting requirements exist except as provided in other sections of this permit including Section B (State Only General Requirements).

**VI. WORK PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS.****# 008 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

The facility shall maintain and operate the two emergency generators in accordance with the manufacturers specifications and consistent with good air pollution control practices.

**# 009 [25 Pa. Code §127.441]****Operating permit terms and conditions.**

The emergency generators shall only be used during electrical failures, or to perform preventative maintenance. The emergency generators shall not be used to supplement the primary power supply to the facility.

**VII. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.****# 010 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6585]****Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines****Am I subject to this subpart?**

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) - (e) [Not applicable]

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in §63.6640(f).

(1) - (2) [Not Applicable]

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

**# 011 [40 CFR Part 63 NESHAPS for Source Categories §40 CFR 63.6675]****Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines****What definitions apply to this subpart?**

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

EMERGENCY STATIONARY RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

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

**SECTION D. Source Level Requirements**

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

INSTITUTIONAL EMERGENCY STATIONARY RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

[For the rest of the terms used in this subpart, please refer to § 63.6675 under Title 40 - Protection of Environment in [www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov).]



**SECTION E. Alternative Operation Requirements.**

No Alternative Operations exist for this State Only facility.

**SECTION F. Emission Restriction Summary.**

Source Id	Source Descriptor		
031	GAS/OIL FIRED BOILERS (2)		
<b>Emission Limit</b>			
4.000	Lbs/MMBTU	over any 1-hr period	SOX
0.400	Lbs/MMBTU	heat input	TSP
101	BACKUP BIOMASS BOILER		
<b>Emission Limit</b>			
0.600	Lbs/MMBTU		CO
48.620	Tons/Yr	calculated as a 12-month rolling sum	CO
0.360	Lbs/MMBTU		NOX
28.770	Tons/Yr	calculated as a 12-month rolling sum	NOX
0.240	Lbs/MMBTU		PM10
19.040	Tons/Yr	calculated as a 12-month rolling sum	PM10
0.025	Lbs/MMBTU		SOX
2.030	Tons/Yr	calculated as a 12-month rolling sum	SOX
0.017	Lbs/MMBTU		VOC
1.380	Tons/Yr	calculated as a 12-month rolling sum	VOC
102	EMERGENCY GENERATORS (2)		
<b>Emission Limit</b>			
500.000	PPMV	dry basis	SOX
0.040	gr/DRY FT3		TSP

**Site Emission Restriction Summary**

Emission Limit	Pollutant
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**SECTION G. Miscellaneous.**

- (a) The Capacity/Throughput numbers listed on Page 4 and provided in Section D of this permit for individual sources are for informational purposes only and are not to be considered enforceable limits. Enforceable emission limits are listed in the Restriction section for each source in Section D. They are also summarized for informational purposes only in Section F.
- (b) Source ID: Department assigned ID number for the source  
Source Name: Department assigned name for the source  
Capacity: The maximum capacity for the source (not a limit)  
Fuel/Material: The fuel/material assigned to SCC for the source  
Schematics:  
FML: Fuel material location  
Comb: Combustion source  
Proc: Process  
CD: Control device  
EP: Emission point  
Pollutant:  
TSP: Total Suspended Particulate
- (c) Source Information
- (c.1) Source 031 consists of the following. Since early 2015, the boilers of Source 031 are operated as the main boilers.
- (1) Cleaver Brooks CB-200-200 approximately 8 MMBTU/hr boiler (gas/oil fired)
  - (2) Cleaver Brooks CB-266-200 approximately 8 MMBTU/hr boiler (gas/oil fired)
- (c.2) Source 101 consists of the following. Since early 2015, Source 101 functions as backup to Source 031.
- (1) Wood fired biomass boiler rated at 18.5 MMBTU/hr manufactured by Advanced Recycling Equipment Incorporated.
- (c.3) Source 102 consists of the following emergency generators:
- (1) Koehler Model K-566341-600 (750 kW diesel fired)
  - (2) Onan Model 270DFN-17R50 / 1956C (350 kW diesel fired)
- (d) The facility has the following sources that are considered trivial/insignificant sources and are not subject to any additional requirements:
- (d.1) Air conditioning and ventilation systems for building comfort. Trivial activity pursuant to item #2 of the trivial activity list in DEP Doc. No. 275-2101-003
  - (d.2) Office Equipment. Trivial activity pursuant to item #7
  - (d.3) Miscellaneous maintenance activities including welding, cutting, grinding, and machine lubricants used strictly as maintenance activities. Trivial activity pursuant to items #17, 18, & 21
  - (d.4) Fugitive emissions from roads and traffic. Trivial activity pursuant to item #48
- (e) The Elk Regional Health Center is compartmentalized and the sources of the other units (i.e. -Pine Crest Nursing Home) are not included in this permit. Each of the other units contains miscellaneous sources exempt from plan approval including combustion units less than 10 mmbtu/hr and fired with natural gas. One such example is the 155 HP boiler at the nursing home). This permit contains only the sources at the St Marys Health Center.
- (f) Permit History
- (f.1) This Operating Permit was issued on August, 4, 2009 and expires on July, 31, 2014.
  - (f.2) This permit was renewed on the following dates: July 16, 2014; September 17, 2019.



\*\*\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*\*\*

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