

CERTIFICATION OF THE 2015 8-Hour Ozone STANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

When EPA revises or adds a new National Ambient Air Quality Standard, section 110 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 USC § 7410) requires the state to review its current regulations and make the necessary changes to ensure the state's air pollution control program can implement, maintain, and enforce the revised or new National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) completed a review of the laws and regulations for the Air Pollution Control Program as it relates to the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the 2015 revised ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard. The review found that the 2015 revised ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard has not been adopted. DENR plans to revise the rules in 2019. All other needed regulations have been finalized. DENR certifies that South Dakota will implement the 2015 revised ozone standard and is meeting all the requirements in section 110(a)(2)(A through H and J through M) of the Clean Air Act.

All state regulation changes go through the DENR's public notice procedures, board approval and are adopted into state regulations. The following information describes the regulations and how DENR will implement in South Dakota the 2015 revised ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

State of South Dakota
Infrastructure State Implementation Plan
2015 Ozone 8-Hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard

1.0 Introduction

On October 1, 2015, EPA revised the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard by lowering the 8-hour concentration level to 70 parts per billion (ppb) which triggered the submittal of an infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) from each state to EPA by October 1, 2018.

On September 30, 2016 the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) submitted its proposed designation of attainment of the ozone 8-hour standard for all counties in South Dakota. On November 6, 2017 EPA notified South Dakota that they agreed with the recommendations and as such, were designating all of South Dakota as “unclassifiable/attainment”.

This document certifies and demonstrates South Dakota is meeting the requirements in section 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act. Attachment A provides a list of each section in the Administrative Rules of South Dakota (ARSD) Article 74:36 (Air Pollution Control Program) that is part of South Dakota’s SIP, the effective date of each section, and EPA’s last approval of each section.

2.0 Section 110(a)(1)

Requirement Summary

“Each State shall, after reasonable notice and public hearing, adopt and submit to the Administrator, [...] a plan which provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of such primary standard in each air quality control region (or portion thereof) with such State.”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

In accordance with South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 1-26, after reasonable notice for public comment, proposed rule changes are presented to the Board of Minerals and Environment during a public hearing. The rules if approved by the Board are submitted to the State’s Interim Rules Committee for approval. Once approved by the Committee, the rules are presented to the Secretary of State and are final. Once the rules are final, DENR submits the changes to EPA as part of South Dakota’s SIP with the documentation necessary to demonstrate the changes were approved in accordance with state procedures.

South Dakota’s rules involving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards were last updated in calendar year 2017. Unfortunately, the appropriate reference to the new 2015 ozone standard was not included. DENR plans to proceed with our process to revise South Dakota rules in calendar year 2019. As is mentioned throughout this document, South Dakota is attaining the new ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 70 ppb throughout the entire state and we

do not anticipate any problems with the adoption process. Once the rules are final, DENR will submit the changes to EPA.

The SIP submittals that have been approved by EPA are reflected in Attachment A.

3.0 Section 110(a)(2)

3.1 Section 110(a)(2)(A) – Emission limits and other control measures

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emissions rights), as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this chapter;”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

Based on South Dakota’s ambient air monitoring network, South Dakota has always attained the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards throughout the state, including the 2015 ozone 8-hour standard. Therefore, South Dakota is not required to revise its existing rules lowering ozone emissions in South Dakota.

South Dakota’s existing rules are sufficient to implement and maintain the 2015 ozone 8-hour standard in South Dakota. The following is a list of those rules which have been approved in South Dakota’s SIP

1. ARSD Chapter 74:36:04 (Operating permits for minor sources);
2. ARSD Chapter 74:36:06 (Regulated air pollutant emissions);
3. ARSD Chapter 74:36:09 (Prevention of significant deterioration);
4. ARSD Chapter 74:36:20 (Construction permits for new sources and modifications); and
5. ARSD Chapter 74:36:21 (Regional haze program).

In addition, the following rules which have been approved by EPA or delegated by EPA will also be used to implement and maintain the 2015 ozone 8-hour standard in South Dakota:

1. ARSD Chapter 74:36:05 (Operating permits for Part 70 sources);
2. ARSD Chapter 74:36:07 (New source performance standards);
3. ARSD Chapter 74:36:08 (National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants); and
4. ARSD Chapter 74:36:16 (Acid rain program).

South Dakota’s authority to promulgate these rules is contained in SDCL 34A-1-1, 34A-1-6, 34A-1-18, 34A-1-19, and 34A-1-21.

3.2 Section 110(a)(2)(B) – Ambient air quality monitoring/data system

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide for establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems, and procedures necessary to monitor, compile, and analyze data on ambient air quality, and upon request, make such data available to the Administrator;”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

ARSD Chapter 74:36:02, which is part of South Dakota’s SIP, defines the goals, national ambient air quality standards, air monitoring methods and monitoring requirements provide for establishment and operation of ambient air quality monitors, collecting and analyzing ambient air quality data and making this data available to EPA. Under these rules, DENR operates a network of air monitoring sites throughout South Dakota. Authority used to promulgate these rules is contained in SDCL 34A-1-6 and 34A-1-15.

The need for additional air monitoring sites to test for ozone levels are assessed each year as part of South Dakota’s Annual Network Plan as required in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 58.10. The public is provided a 30 day period to comment on the proposed changes to South Dakota’s ambient monitoring network before it is finalized and submitted to EPA for approval. The Annual Network Plan is available on DENR’s website at:

<http://denr.sd.gov/des/aq/monitoring/state-mo.aspx>

The ambient data used to compare to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in South Dakota is collected using EPA’s designated federal reference method monitors as specified in 40 CFR Part 50 or federal equivalent method monitors as specified in 40 CFR Part 53. DENR submits the ambient data to EPA’s Air Quality System (AQS) database as required by 40 CFR Part 58.

The ozone monitoring requirement in 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, Table D-2 identifies the minimum number of ozone monitors in each state for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) with a population equal to or greater than 50,000. South Dakota has two MSA’s that meet the requirement in Table D-2 and they are Rapid City and Sioux Falls.

South Dakota is meeting the minimum monitoring requirements of two ozone monitoring sites in Rapid City and Sioux Falls, which is the NCORE site. In addition, South Dakota operates four more sites that collect data on ozone concentrations in the state. One site is located near the City of Brookings which is located on the eastern edge of South Dakota near the Minnesota border. The remaining three sites are in rural areas with small populations and area transport oriented sites. Two of the ozone monitors are located in the southwestern part of South Dakota. They are at Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park. The remaining site is located in the southeastern corner of South Dakota which borders Iowa and Nebraska.

3.3 Section 110(a)(2)(C) – Programs for enforcement, PSD, and NSR

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] include a program to provide for the enforcement of the measures described in subparagraph (A) and regulation of the modification and construction of any stationary source within the areas covered by the plan as necessary to assure that national ambient air quality standards are achieved, including a permit program as required in parts C and D;”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

SDCL 34A-1-39 through 34A-1-54 and 34A-1-62 gives DENR the authority to provide enforcement of South Dakota’s SIP measures and the regulations require new sources or modifications to existing sources to apply for and obtain an air quality permit before constructing. DENR reviews the application and ensures the new source or modification to an existing source will not cause an exceedance of a federal National Ambient Air Quality Standard before the air quality permit is issued. The air quality construction permit programs are identified below:

1. ARSD Chapter 74:36:09 (Prevention of significant deterioration); and
2. ARSD Chapter 74:36:20 (Construction permits for new sources and modifications).

3.4 Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) – Interstate transport provisions

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] contain adequate provisions: prohibiting, consistent with the provisions of this subchapter, any source or other type of emissions activity within the State from emitting any air pollutant in amounts which will--

(I) contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, any other State with respect to any such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard, or

(II) interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable implementation plan for any other State under part C of this subchapter to prevent significant deterioration of air quality or to protect visibility,”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

On March 27, 2018, the EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards provided a memorandum on Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan Submissions for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards under Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). The purpose of the memorandum was to provide information to the states as they developed their state implementation plans for the 2015 ozone standard. Specifically the memorandum included EPA’s air quality modeling data for ozone for the year 2023 and included new contribution modeling results. The modeling indicated that South Dakota’s impact on nonattainment and

maintenance sites throughout the country are very minimal. EPA considers one percent of the NAAQS to be a “significant” level of contribution, which would be 0.7 ppb for the new ozone standard. The highest modeled contribution to a nonattainment receptor is 0.07 ppb at Tarrant County, Texas, and the highest contribution to maintenance receptors is 0.05 ppb at Allegan County, Michigan, Queens County, New York, Suffolk County, New York and Brazoria County, Texas. Therefore all of the contributions are well below what EPA considers significant.

As stated earlier, South Dakota is attaining the 2015 8-hour ozone standard. Based on South Dakota’s air emissions inventory (see Attachment B) and the information provided in EPA’s memorandum mentioned above, South Dakota does not contribute significantly or interfere with an implementation plan in another state.

3.5 Section 110(a)(2)(D)(ii) – Interstate and international transport provisions

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] insuring compliance with the applicable requirements of sections 126 and 115 (relating to interstate and international pollution abatement);”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

South Dakota has a SIP approved PSD program which requires DENR to provide written notification to all nearby states and tribes treated as states of the potential impacts from major new sources or major modification of an existing source of air pollution. This satisfies prong 3 and section 126(a) of the Clean Air Act.

All of the states and tribes bordering South Dakota are attaining the 2015 Ozone 8-hour standard. No source or sources in South Dakota are the subject of an active finding under Section 126 of the Clean Air Act with respect to any air pollutant. In addition, there are no final findings under Section 115 of the Clean Air Act against South Dakota with respect to any air pollutant.

On January 21, 2011, DENR submitted South Dakota’s Regional Haze program as part of South Dakota’s SIP. DENR submitted revisions to the program on September 19, 2011. On April 26, 2012, EPA completed a full approval of the South Dakota’s Regional Haze program in South Dakota’s SIP ensuring that emissions from sources in South Dakota are not interfering with other neighboring state’s plan to protect visibility. This satisfies prong 4 visibility protection from pollution transport.

3.6 Section 110(a)(2)(E)(i) – Adequate personnel, funding, and authority

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide:

- (i) necessary assurances that the State (or, except where the Administrator deems inappropriate, the general purpose local government or governments, or a regional agency designated by the state or general purpose local governments for such purpose)*

will have adequate personnel, funding, and authority under state (and, as appropriate, local) law to carry out such implementation plan (and is not prohibited by any provision of federal or state law from carrying out such implementation plan or portion thereof),”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

SDCL section 34A-1-4, and 34A-1-7 through 34A-1-10, provides DENR with authority to secure personnel to carry out South Dakota’s SIP and related issues. SDCL section 34A-1-4, 34A-1-5, 34A-1-10(1), 34A-1-59 and 1-40-30, DENR’s agreement with EPA for Section 103 and 105 grants, and associated matching state funds, provides DENR with the funding necessary to carry out South Dakota’s SIP and related issues. SDCL Chapter 34A-1 provides DENR with the legal authority to carry out South Dakota’s SIP and related issues.

3.7 Section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) – Comply with the requirements respecting state boards

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide:

- (ii) requirements that the State comply with the requirements respecting State boards under section 128 of this title,”*

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

SDCL section 1-40-25 (Board of Minerals and Environment-Composition-Appointment and terms) and 1-40-25.1 (Board of Minerals and Environment composed in conformance with Clean Air Act) specifies the board’s composition must comply with the requirements of section 128 of the Clean Air Act for all permits and enforcement orders initiated under SDCL 34A-1.

3.8 Section 110(a)(2)(E)(iii) – State responsibility for ensuring adequate implementation

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide:

- (iii) necessary assurances that, where the State has relied on a local or regional government, agency, or instrumentality for the implementation of any plan provision, the State has responsibility for ensuring adequate implementation of such plan provision;*

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

The authority in SDCL section 34A-1-36 (Municipal and county programs approved by board) and 34A-1-37 (Municipal and county cooperation with other agencies) provide for the authority of the board to allow a municipal or county government to implement portions or the entire air pollution control program in its respective municipality or county. The authority in SDCL section 34A-1-38 (Control of air contaminant sources beyond capability of local authority)

provides that if the board finds any part of the local program is beyond the reasonable capability of implementing the air pollution control program, DENR may assume and retain jurisdiction of the air pollution control program.

3.9 Section 110(a)(2)(F) – Stationary source monitoring and reporting

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] require, as may be prescribed by the Administrator—

- (i) the installation, maintenance, and replacement of equipment, and the implementation of other necessary steps, by owners or operators of stationary sources to monitor emissions from such sources,*
- (ii) periodic reports on the nature and amounts of emissions and emissions-related data from such sources, and*
- (iii) correlation of such reports by the State agency with any emission limitations or standards established pursuant to this Act, which reports shall be available at reasonable times for public inspection;”*

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

The following rules approved in South Dakota’s SIP require sources to monitor and periodically report to ensure compliance with its air quality permit:

1. ARSD section 74:36:04:15 – Contents of operating permit;
2. ARSD Chapter 74:36:09 – Prevention of significant deterioration program;
3. ARSD Chapter 74:36:11 – Performance testing;
4. ARSD Chapter 74:36:13 – Continuous emission monitoring systems; and
5. ARSD Chapter 74:36:20:15 – Contents of construction permit.

In addition, the following rules have been approved by EPA or delegated by EPA and identify monitoring and periodic reporting requirements for sources applicable to these standards.

1. ARSD section 74:36:05:16.01 – Operating permit requirements;
2. ARSD Chapter 74:36:07 – New Source Performance Standards; and
3. ARSD Chapter 74:36:08 – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

3.10 Section 110(a)(2)(G) – Emergency episodes

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide for authority comparable to that in section 303 of this title and adequate contingency plans to implement such authority;”

South Dakota's Infrastructure

SDCL section 34A-1-45 (Emergency order for immediate reduction or discontinuance of emissions) is comparable to Section 303 of the Clean Air Act and provides that *“if the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources finds that any person is causing or contributing to air pollution and that such pollution creates an emergency by causing imminent danger to human health or safety and requires immediate action to protect human health or safety, the Secretary shall order such person or persons to reduce or discontinue immediately the emissions of air contaminants.”*

ARSD section 74:36:03:01 (Air pollution emergency episode) provides the basis for the Secretary to take action to prevent air pollutant concentrations from reaching levels which could endanger the public health or to abate such concentrations should they occur. The Secretary may proclaim an air pollution emergency episode and its extent on the criteria specified in 40 CFR § 51.151 and Appendix L to Part 51.

3.11 Section 110(a)(2)(H) – Future SIP Revisions

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide for revision of such plan—

(i) from time to time as may be necessary to take account of revisions of such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard or the availability of improved or more expeditious methods of attaining such standard, and

(ii) except as provided in paragraph (3)(C), whenever the Administrator finds on the basis of information available to the Administrator that the plan is substantially inadequate to attain the national ambient air quality standard which it implements, or to otherwise comply with any additional requirements established under this chapter;”

South Dakota's Infrastructure

SDCL section 34A-1-6 provides DENR with the authority to revise South Dakota's SIP in response to changes to the federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards, availability of improved methods for attaining the federal standards, or in response to an EPA finding that South Dakota's SIP is substantially inadequate.

3.12 Section 110(a)(2)(I) – Plans for nonattainment areas

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] in the case of a plan or plan revision for an area designated as a nonattainment area, meet the applicable requirements of part D of this subchapter (relating to nonattainment areas);”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

South Dakota is in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

3.13 Section 110(a)(2)(J) – Consultation with government officials

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] meet the applicable requirements of section 121 of this title (relating to consultation), section 127 of this title (relating to public notification), and part C of this subchapter (relating to prevention of significant deterioration of air quality and visibility protection);”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

SDCL section 34A-1-1 and 34A-1-10 provides DENR with the authority to meet the applicable requirements of section 121 of the Clean Air Act. SDCL section 34A-1-10 requires DENR to advise, consult, and cooperate with agencies of the state, local governments, industries, other states, interstate or inter-local agencies, and the federal government, and with interested persons or groups.

SDCL section 1-40-31 provides full public inspection and disclosure of all non-confidential public records relating to DENR and those activities within its jurisdiction. SDCL section 34A-1-9 provides DENR with the authority to collect and disseminate information to the public. DENR implements this by notifying the public of any concentrations that exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards through DENR’s website that contains the daily concentrations updated hourly from 10 sites covering 33 parameters from continuous analyzers and monitors located throughout the state. The following is DENR’s website location:

<http://denr.sd.gov/des/daq/aarealtime.aspx>

ARSD Chapter 74:36:09 (Prevention of significant deterioration) adopts by reference federal regulations under 40 CFR Part 51 and 52 and provides DENR with regulations necessary to meet the applicable requirements of part C of the federal Clean Air Act related to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility protection.

3.14 Section 110(a)(2)(K) – Air quality modeling/data

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide for:

(i) the performance of such air quality modeling as the Administrator may prescribe for the purpose of predicting the effect on ambient air quality of any emissions of any air pollutant for which the Administrator has established a national ambient air quality standard, and

(ii) the submission, upon request, of data related to such air quality modeling to the Administrator;”

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

ARSD Chapter 74:36:09 (Prevention of significant deterioration) and 74:36:20 (Construction permits for new sources and modifications) provide DENR with the ability to perform air quality modeling for predicting the new source or modification to an existing source impacts on the ambient air quality to ensure the National Ambient Air Quality Standard will not be exceeded.

As stated earlier, SDCL section 34A-1-1, 34A-1-10, and 1-40-31 provides DENR with the authority to advise, consult, and cooperate with EPA and provide EPA with public records such as air quality modeling.

3.15 Section 110(a)(2)(L) – Permitting fees

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] require the owner or operator of each major stationary source to pay to the permitting authority, as a condition of any permit required under this Act, a fee sufficient to cover—

- (i) the reasonable costs of reviewing and acting upon any application for such a permit, and*
- (ii) if the owner or operator receives a permit for such source, the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the terms and conditions of any such permit (not including any court costs or other costs associated with any enforcement action), until such fee requirement is superseded with respect to such sources by the Administrator's approval of a fee program under title V;*

South Dakota’s Infrastructure

DENR has an EPA approved Title V air quality operating permit program that requires major stationary sources to pay permitting fees (ARSD 74:37:01 – Air Emission Fees) to cover the cost of reviewing, approving, implementing and enforcing the Title V air quality operating permit. Therefore, Section 110(a)(2)(L), is not applicable.

3.16 Section 110(a)(2)(M) – Consultation/participation by affected local entities

Requirement Summary

“Each such plan shall [...] provide for consultation and participation by local political subdivisions affected by the plan.

South Dakota's Infrastructure

SDCL section 34A-1-1 and 34A-1-10 provide DENR with the authority to advise, consult, and cooperate with agencies of the state, local governments, industries, other states, interstate or inter local agencies, the federal government, and interested persons or groups.

Attachment A
Administrative Rules of South Dakota
State Implementation Plan for South Dakota

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
74:36:01	Definitions		
74:36:01:01	Definitions	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:01:03	Administrative permit amendment defined	04/04/1999	68 FR 16726, 4/7/03
74:36:01:04	Affected states defined	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:05	Applicable requirements of the CAA defined	09/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:01:06	Complete application defined	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:08	Major source defined	04/04/1999	79 FR 21852, 4/18/14
74:36:01:09	Categories of sources defined	01/02/2005	71 FR 46403, 8/14/06
74:36:01:10	Modification defined	10/13/2015	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:01:11	National ambient air quality standard (NAAQS)	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:12	Potential to emit defined	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:13	Process weight rate defined	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:15	Regulated air pollution defined	01/05/1995	79 FR 21852, 4/18/14
74:36:01:16	Responsible official defined	01/02/2005	71 FR 46403, 8/14/06
74:36:01:18	Municipal solid waste landfill defined	12/29/1996	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:19	Existing municipal solid waste landfills defined	12/29/1996	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:01:20	Physical change or change in method of operation	09/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:01:21	Commenced construction defined	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:02	Ambient Air Quality		
74:36:02:01	Air quality goals	4/22/93	63 FR 55804 10/19/1998
74:36:02:02	Ambient air quality standards	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700 6/26/2018

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
74:36:02:03	Methods of sampling and analysis	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700 6/26/2018
74:36:02:04	Air quality monitoring network	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700 6/26/2018
74:36:02:05	Ambient air monitoring requirements	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700 6/26/2018
74:36:03	Air Quality Episodes		
74:36:03:01	Air pollution emergency episodes	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700 6/26/2018
74:36:03:02	Episodes emergency contingency plan	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700 6/26/2018
74:36:04	Operating Permits for Minor Sources		
74:36:04:01	Applicability	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:02	Minor source operating permit required	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:02.01	Minor source operating permit exemption	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:03	Emission unit exemptions	10/13/2015	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:04:04	Standards for issuance of a minor source operating permit	09/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:04:05	Time period for operating permits and renewals	06/25/2013	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:04:06	Timely and complete application for operating permit required	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:07	Required contents of complete application for operating permit	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:08	Applicant required to supplement or correct application	01/05/1995	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:09	Permit application completeness review	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:10	Time period for department's recommendation	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:11	Department'	04/04/1999	68 FR 16726, 4/7/03
74:36:04:12	Public participation in permitting process	06/25/2013	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
74:36:04:12.01	Public review of department's draft permit	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:13	Final permit decision – Notice to interested persons	06/25/2013	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:04:14	Right to petition for contested case hearing	06/25/2013	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:04:15	Contents of operating permit	06/25/2013	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:04:16	Operating permit expiration	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:17	Renewal of operating permit	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:18	Operating permit revision	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:19	Administrative permit amendment	04/04/1999	68 FR 16726, 4/7/03
74:36:04:20	Procedures for administrative permit amendments	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:20.01	Minor permit amendment required	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:20.02	Requirements for minor permit amendment	01/05/1995	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:20.03	Application for minor permit amendment	01/05/1995	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:20.04	Department deadline to approve minor permit amendment	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:21	Permit modification	10/13/2015	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:04:22	Source status change - - new permit required	04/04/1999	68 FR 16726, 4/7/03
74:36:04:23	Reopening operating permit for cause	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:24	Procedures to reopen operating permit	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:27	Operating permit terminated, modification, and revocation	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:28	Notice of operating noncompliance - - contents	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
74:36:04:29	Petition for contested case on alleged violation	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:31	Circumvention of emissions not allowed	04/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/98
74:36:04:32	General permits	06/28/2010	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:04:33	Secretary may require an individual permit	09/01/2003	69 FR 25839, 5/10/04
74:36:06	Regulated Air Pollutant Emissions		
74:36:06:01	Applicability	1/5/1995	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:06:02	Allowable emissions for fuel-burning units	4/4/1999	68 FR 16726, 4/7/2003
74:36:06:03	Allowable emissions for process industry units	4/4/1999	68 FR 16726, 4/7/2003
74:36:06:04	Particulate emission restrictions for incinerators and waste wood burners	1/2/2005	71 FR 46403, 8/14/2006
74:36:06:05	Most stringent interpretation applicable	4/22/1993	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:06:06	Stack performance test	1/2/2005	71 FR 46403, 8/14/2006
74:36:06:07	Open burning practices prohibited	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:07	New Source Performance Standards		
74:36:07:08	Ash disposal requirements	12/29/96	65 FR 32033, 5/22/2000
74:36:07:29	Operating requirements for wire reclamation furnaces	4/22/93	60 FR 46222, 9/6/1995
74:36:07:30	Monitoring requirements for wire reclamation furnaces	4/22/93	60 FR 46222, 9/6/1995
74:36:09	Prevention of Significant Deterioration		
74:36:09:01	Applicability	9/18/06	72 FR 72617, 12/21/2007
74:36:09:01.01	Prevention of significant deterioration permit required	9/18/06	72 FR 72617, 12/21/2007
74:36:09:02	Prevention of significant deterioration	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:09:03	Public participation	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:10	New Source Review		
74:36:10:01	Applicability	4/22/93	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:10:02	Definitions	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:10:03.01	New source review	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
	preconstruction permit required		
74:36:10:05	New source review preconstruction permit	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:10:06	Causing or contributing to violation of any ambient air quality standard		83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:10:07	Determine credit for emission offsets	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:10:08	Projected actual emissions	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:10:09	Clean unit test for emission units subject to lowest achievable emission rate	1/2/05	71 FR 46403, 8/14/06
74:36:10:10	Clean unit test for emission units comparable to lowest achievable emission rate	1/2/05	71 FR 46403, 8/14/06
74:36:11	Performance Testing		
74:36:11:01	Stack performance testing methods	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:11:02	Secretary may require performance tests	12/29/96	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:11:03	Notice to department of performance test	12/29/96	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:11:04	Testing new fuels or raw materials	4/4/99	65 FR 5264, 2/3/2000
74:36:12	Control of Visible Emissions		
74:36:12:01	Restrictions on visible emissions	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:12:02	Exception to restrictions	6/25/13	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:12:03	Exception granted to alfalfa pelletizers or dehydrators	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:13	Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems		
74:36:13:01	Secretary may require continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS)	4/22/93	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:13:02	Minimum performance specifications for all	10/13/15	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
	continuous emission monitoring systems		
74:36:13:03	Reporting requirements	10/13/15	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:13:04	Notice to department of exceedance	10/13/15	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:13:05	Compliance determined by data from continuous emission monitor	4/22/93	63 FR 55804, 10/19/1998
74:36:13:06	Compliance certification	10/13/15	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:13:07	Credible evidence	10/13/15	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:13:08	Compliance assurance monitoring	10/13/15	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:17	Rapid City Street Sanding and Deicing		
74:36:17:01	Applicability	2/11/1996	72 FR 57864, 6/10/2002
74:36:17:02	Reasonable available control technology	2/11/1996	72 FR 57864, 6/10/2002
74:36:17:03	Street sanding specifications	2/11/1996	72 FR 57864, 6/10/2002
74:36:17:04	Street deicing and maintenance plan	2/11/1996	72 FR 57864, 6/10/2002
74:36:17:05	Street sanding and sweeping recordkeeping	2/11/1996	72 FR 57864, 6/10/2002
74:36:17:06	Inspection authority	2/11/1996	72 FR 57864, 6/10/2002
74:36:18	Regulations for State Facilities in the Rapid City Area		
74:36:18:01	Definitions	7/1/02	72 FR 57864, 1/20/2004
74:36:18:02	Applicability	7/1/02	72 FR 57864, 1/20/2004
74:36:18:03	Permit required	7/1/02	72 FR 57864, 1/20/2004
74:36:18:04	Time period for permits and renewals	6/25/13	72 FR 57864, 10/2/2015
74:36:18:05	Required contents of a complete application for a permit	6/25/13	72 FR 57864, 10/2/2015
74:36:18:06	Contents of permit	6/25/13	72 FR 57864, 10/2/2015
74:36:18:07	Permit expiration	7/1/02	72 FR 57864, 1/20/2004
74:36:18:08	Renewal of permit	7/1/02	72 FR 57864, 1/20/2004
74:36:18:09	Reasonably available control technology required	7/1/2002	72 FR 57864, 1/20/2004
74:36:18:10	Visible emission limit for construction and continuous operation	9/13/2017	72 FR 57864, 6/26/2018

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
	activities		
74:36:18:11	Exception to visible emission limit	6/25/13	72 FR 57864, 10/2/2015
74:36:18:12	Notice of operation noncompliance contents	6/25/13	72 FR 57864, 10/2/2015
74:36:20	Construction Permits for New Sources or Modifications		
74:36:20:01	Applicability	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:02	Construction permit required	10/13/2015	81 FR 70628, 10/13/16
74:36:20:03	Construction permit exemption	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:04	Emission unit exemptions	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:05	Standard for issuance of construction permit	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:20:06	Timely and complete application for a construction permit required	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:07	Required contents of complete application for a construction permit	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:08	Applicant required to supplement or correct application	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:09	Permit application – Completeness review	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:10	Time period for department's recommendation	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:11	Public participation in permitting process	6/25/13	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:20:12	Public review of department's draft permit	6/28/10	79 FR 36419, 6/27/14
74:36:20:13	Final permit decision – Notice to interested persons	6/25/13	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:20:14	Right to petition for contested case hearing	6/25/13	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15
74:36:20:15	Contents of construction permit	6/25/13	80 FR 59620, 10/2/15

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
74:36:20:16	Administrative permit amendment	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:17	Procedures for administrative permit amendment	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:18	Reopening construction permit for cause	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:19	Procedures for reopening construction permit	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:20	Construction permit does not exempt from other requirements	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:21	Expiration of a construction permit	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:22	Notice of constructing or operating noncompliance - - Contents	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:23	Petition for contested case or alleged violation	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:20:24	Circumvention of emissions not allowed	6/28/10	79 FR 36149, 6/27/14
74:36:21	Regional Haze Program		
74:36:21:01	Applicability	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12
74:36:21:02	Definitions	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:21:03	Existing stationary facility defined	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12
74:36:21:04	Visibility impact analysis	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:21:05	BART determination	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:21:06	BART determination for a BART-eligible coal-fired power plant	9/19/11	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12
74:36:21:07	Installation of controls based on visibility impact analysis or BART determination	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12
74:36:21:08	Operation and maintenance of controls	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12

State Citation	Title	State Effective Date	EPA's Last SIP Approval
74:36:21:09	Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting	9/13/2017	83 FR 29700, 6/26/2018
74:36:21:10	Permit to construct	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12
74:36:21:11	Permit required for BART determination	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12
74:36:21:12	Federal land manager notification and review	12/7/10	77 FR 24845, 4/26/12

Attachment B
Section 110(a)(2)(D)(ii)
Interstate and International Transport Provisions
No Significant Impact to Nonattainment Areas in Other States

B.1 South Dakota’s Size and Population

South Dakota’s population is the 5th smallest in the nation with a 2015 population estimate of 858,469. The state is the 17th largest in the nation with a surface area of 77,116 square miles. The two largest cities in the state are Sioux Falls (176,888) on the southeast edge and Rapid City (74,421) on the west central edge of the state. South Dakota’s remaining population is spread out throughout the state with a majority on the eastern half of the state.

B.2 State Emissions Inventory

The air pollutants that form ozone are nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. There were 98 sources in South Dakota in 2017 that had a Title V air quality operating permit and reported annual air emissions. The total nitrogen oxide and volatile organic compound emissions in 2017 from these sources was 4,342 and 3,844 tons, respectively. Due to the addition of controls added to Otter Tail Power Company’s Big Stone I facility for the Regional Haze Program the nitrogen oxide emissions went from 14,070 tons in 2011 to 974 tons in 2017. This is a 93% reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions at the Big Stone facility. Another reduction in emissions has come from Black Hills Power and Light’s Ben French facility in Rapid City which had the third highest emission level of nitrogen oxide. Black Hills Power’s Ben French facility is located on the western side of the state. The coal fired boiler at the facility was shut down in 2014. This change decreased emission levels down to around 20 tons of nitrogen oxide per year from the Ben French facility. The largest emitter of nitrogen oxide emissions is GCC Dacotah with 978 tons. There is no major emitter of volatile organic compound emissions. There are eleven sources which emitted over 100 tons and ranged from 107 to 312 tons in 2017. Ten of those sources are located on the eastern edge of South Dakota while the eleventh is located on the western edge of South Dakota.

Table B-1 through B-7 contains a list of the air emissions from sources considered major sources in South Dakota under the Title V air quality operating permit program that potentially could impact air quality in neighboring states.

Table B-1. 2017 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting North Dakota

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
1	3M Company	Brown	3	15	tons
2	ABE South Dakota, LLC	Brown	50	27	tons
3	Aberdeen Energy LLC	Edmunds	86	87	tons
4	Associated Milk Producers, Inc.	Potter	1	0	tons
5	Avera Saint Lukes Hospital	Brown	2	0	tons
6	Basin Electric - Groton Generating	Brown	28	1	tons

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
7	Benchmark Foam Inc.	Codington	1	123	tons
8	Brown County Solid Waste Landfill	Brown	0	3	tons
9	City of Watertown Regional Landfill	Codington	0	4	tons
10	Dakota Foundry Inc.	Day	0	4	tons
11	Glacial Lakes Energy LLC	Codington	98	79	tons
12	POET Biorefining - James Valley Ethanol	Brown	59	41	tons
13	Magellan Pipeline Company LP	Codington	0	128	tons
14	Molded Fiber Glass Companies	Brown	0	54	tons
15	NorthWestern Energy	Brown	1	0	tons
16	NorthWestern Energy	Clark	0	0	tons
17	NorthWestern Energy	Faulk	1	0	tons
18	Northern Border Pipeline Company Clark	Clark	101	2	tons
19	Northern Border Pipeline Company	Edmunds	106	2	tons
20	POET Biorefining - Northern Lights	Grant	83	45	tons
21	NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership	Brown	0	86	tons
22	Otter Tail Power Company	Grant	974	77	tons
23	Red River Energy LLC	Roberts	26	78	tons
24	Willow Lake Compressor Station	Clark	4	0	tons
25	Woodland Cabinetry	Roberts	0	112	tons
Total			1,624	969	tons

Table B-2. 2017 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting Minnesota

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
1	3M Company	Brookings	7	209	tons
2	Basin Electric Power Cooperative Deer Creek	Brookings	27	5	tons
3	Benchmark Foam Inc.	Codington	1	123	tons
4	Bimbo Bakeries USA, Inc.	Minnehah	0	15	tons
5	Brookings Regional Landfill	Brookings	1	0	tons
6	CCL Label Inc.	Minnehah	1	24	tons
7	City of Watertown Regional Landfill	Codington	0	4	tons
8	Dakota Ethanol LLC	Lake	73	5	tons
9	Dakota Foundry Inc.	Day	0	4	tons
10	Dakota Kitchen and Bath Inc.	Minnehah	0	19	tons
11	Daktronics Inc.	Brookings	0	48	tons
12	Design Tanks Badlands Tanks LLC	Minnehah	0	28	tons
13	Glacial Lakes Energy LLC	Codington	98	79	tons
14	Jebro Incorporated	Minnehah	1	0	tons
15	Madison Generation Plant	Lake	2	0	tons

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
16	Magellan Pipeline Company LP Sioux Falls	Minnehah	19	107	tons
17	Magellan Pipeline Company LP Watertown	Codington	0	128	tons
18	Marmen Energy Company	Minnehah	0	168	tons
19	Midwest Railcar Repair Inc.	Minnehah	0	18	tons
20	Norcraft Companies LP d.b.a. StarMark	Minnehah	0	312	tons
21	NorthWestern Energy	Clark	0	0	tons
22	Northern Border Pipeline Company Clark	Clark	101	2	tons
23	Northern Border Pipeline Company Estelline	Deuel	103	2	tons
24	Northern Lights Ethanol LLC d.b.a. POET	Grant	83	45	tons
25	Northern States Power Company	Minnehah	18	1	tons
26	Novita Aurora LLC	Brookings	3	181	tons
27	NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership	Minnehah	2	22	tons
28	Otter Tail Power Company	Grant	974	77	tons
29	Red River Energy LLC	Roberts	26	78	tons
30	Sanford USD Medical Center	Minnehah	14	1	tons
31	ShowPlace Wood Products Inc.	Lincoln	0	232	tons
32	Sioux Falls Regional Sanitary Landfill	Minnehah	0	25	tons
33	Sioux Falls Water Reclamation Facility	Minnehah	64	3	tons
34	Sioux River Ethanol LLC d.b.a. POET	Lincoln	50	72	tons
35	Siouxland Energy Cooperative	Lincoln	0	7	tons
36	Smithfield Packaged Meats Corp.	Minnehah	70	4	tons
37	South Dakota Soybean Processors	Brookings	39	249	tons
38	South Dakota State University	Brookings	5	1	tons
39	The Bergquist Company a Henkel Company	Minnehah	3	3	tons
40	Valero Renewable Fuels Company LLC	Brookings	111	84	tons
41	Western Minnesota Power Agency	Minnehah	1	0	tons
42	Willow Lake Compressor Station	Clark	4	0	tons
43	Woodland Cabinetry	Roberts	0	112	tons
		Total	1,904	2,496	tons

Table B-3. 2017 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting Iowa

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
1	Bimbo Bakeries USA, Inc.	Minnehah	0	15	tons
2	CCL Label Inc.	Minnehah	1	24	tons
3	Dakota Kitchen and Bath Inc.	Minnehah	0	19	tons
4	Design Tanks Badlands Tanks LLC	Minnehah	0	28	tons
5	Great Plains Ethanol LLC d.b.a. POET	Turner	157	73	tons
6	Jebro Incorporated	Minnehah	1	0	tons
7	Magellan Pipeline Company LP Sioux Falls	Minnehah	19	107	tons
8	Marmen Energy Company	Minnehah	0	168	tons
9	Midwest Railcar Repair Inc.	Minnehah	0	18	tons

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
10	Norcraft Companies LP d.b.a. StarMark	Minnehah	0	312	tons
11	Northern States Power Company	Minnehah	18	1	tons
12	NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership LP	Minnehah	2	22	tons
13	Sanford USD Medical Center	Minnehah	14	1	tons
14	ShowPlace Wood Products Inc.	Lincoln	0	232	tons
15	Sioux Falls Regional Sanitary Landfill	Minnehah	0	25	tons
16	Sioux Falls Water Reclamation Facility	Minnehah	64	3	tons
17	Sioux River Ethanol LLC d.b.a. POET	Lincoln	50	72	tons
18	Siouxland Energy Cooperative	Lincoln	0	7	tons
19	Smithfield Packaged Meats Corp.	Minnehah	70	4	tons
20	The Bergquist Company	Minnehah	3	3	tons
21	Western Minnesota Power Agency	Minnehah	1	0	tons
		Tot	401	1,135	tons

Table B-4. 2017 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting Nebraska

No.	Name	County	NO	VOCs	Units
1	Basin Electric Power Cooperative Spirit	Clay	3	0	tons
2	Bimbo Bakeries USA, Inc.	Minnehaha	0	15	tons
3	Black Hills Health Care System VA Medical	Fall River	4	0	tons
4	Broin Enterprises Inc. - POET Research Center	Bon	10	64	tons
5	CCL Label Inc.	Minnehaha	1	24	tons
6	City of Vermillion Landfill	Clay	0	2	tons
7	Dakota Kitchen and Bath Inc.	Minnehaha	0	19	tons
8	Design Tanks Badlands Tanks LLC	Minnehaha	0	28	tons
9	Hydro Extrusion USA, LLC	Yankton	23	48	tons
10	Jebro Incorporated	Minnehaha	1	0	tons
11	Magellan Pipeline Company LP Sioux Falls	Minnehaha	19	107	tons
12	Marmen Energy Company	Minnehaha	0	168	tons
13	Midwest Railcar Repair Inc.	Minnehaha	0	18	tons
14	Norcraft Companies LP d.b.a. StarMark	Minnehaha	0	312	tons
15	NorthWestern Energy	Yankton	0	0	tons
16	Northern States Power Company	Minnehaha	18	1	tons
17	NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership L.P.	Yankton	0	93	tons
18	NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership LP -	Minnehaha	2	22	tons
19	Pacer Corporation - White Bear Mica Plant	Custer	0	0	tons
20	Sanford USD Medical Center	Minnehaha	14	1	tons
21	ShowPlace Wood Products Inc.	Lincoln	0	232	tons
22	Sioux Falls Regional Sanitary Landfill	Minnehaha	0	25	tons
23	Sioux Falls Water Reclamation Facility	Minnehaha	64	3	tons
24	Sioux River Ethanol LLC d.b.a. POET	Lincoln	50	72	tons
25	Siouxland Energy Cooperative	Lincoln	0	7	tons
26	Smithfield Packaged Meats Corp.	Minnehaha	70	4	tons

No.	Name	County	NO	VOCs	Units
27	South Dakota State Veterans Home (Michael J	Fall River	13	0	tons
28	The Bergquist Company a Henkel Company	Minnehaha	3	3	tons
29	University of South Dakota	Clay	4	0	tons
30	Western Minnesota Municipal Power Agency	Minnehaha	1	0	tons
		Total	303	1,269	tons

Table B-5. 2017 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting Colorado

	Name	County	NOx	VOC	Units
1	Black Hills Power, Inc. - Lange	Pennington	4	0	tons
2	Black Hills Health Care System VA	Fall River	4	0	tons
3	Black Hills Power, Inc. - Ben French	Pennington	19	0	tons
4	City of Rapid City Landfill	Pennington	0	1	tons
5	City/School Common Energy Plant	Pennington	0	0	tons
6	Fuels Reduction Services LLC	Pennington	0	0	tons
7	GCC Dacotah	Pennington	979	48	tons
8	Magellan Pipeline Company L.P -	Pennington	3	30	tons
9	Midwest Manufacturing d.b.a. Dakota	Pennington	27	17	tons
10	Pete Lien & Sons Inc.	Pennington	397	6	tons
11	Rapid City Regional Hospital	Pennington	4	0	tons
12	Rushmore Forest Products Inc.	Pennington	13	30	tons
13	Simon Contractors of South Dakota Inc.	Pennington	17	0	tons
14	South Dakota School of Mines &	Pennington	3	0	tons
15	South Dakota State Veterans Home	Fall River	13	0	tons
16	TCC Materials	Pennington	0	0	tons
		Total	1,484	134	tons

Table B-6. 2017 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting Wyoming

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
1	Black Hills Power, Inc. - Lange	Pennington	4	0	tons
2	Black Hills Health Care System VA	Fall River	4	0	tons
3	Black Hills Power, Inc. - Ben French	Pennington	19	0	tons
4	City of Rapid City Landfill	Pennington	0	1	tons
5	City/School Common Energy Plant	Pennington	0	0	tons
6	Design Tanks Belle Fourche	Butte	0	9	tons
7	Fuels Reduction Services LLC	Pennington	0	0	tons
8	GCC Dacotah	Pennington	979	48	tons
9	Magellan Pipeline Company L.P - Rapid	Pennington	3	30	tons
10	Midwest Manufacturing d.b.a. Dakota	Pennington	27	17	tons
11	Pete Lien & Sons Inc.	Pennington	397	6	tons
12	Rapid City Regional Hospital	Pennington	4	0	tons
13	Rushmore Forest Products Inc.	Pennington	13	30	tons
14	Simon Contractors of South Dakota Inc.	Pennington	17	0	tons

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOCs	Units
15	South Dakota School of Mines &	Pennington	3	0	tons
16	South Dakota State Veterans Home	Fall River	13	0	tons
17	Spearfish Forest Products Inc.	Lawrence	40	291	tons
18	TCC Materials	Pennington	0	0	tons
19	WBI Energy Transmission Inc. Belle	Butte	94	4	tons
20	Wharf Resources (USA) Inc. - Coeur	Lawrence	3	0	tons
Total			1,621	437	tons

Table B-7. 2011 Air Emissions Inventory Potentially Impacting Montana

No.	Name	County	NOx	VOC	Units
1	Black Hills Power, Inc. - Lange	Pennington	4	0	tons
2	Black Hills Health Care System VA	Fall River	4	0	tons
3	Black Hills Power, Inc. - Ben French	Pennington	19	0	tons
4	City of Rapid City Landfill	Pennington	0	1	tons
5	City/School Common Energy Plant	Pennington	0	0	tons
6	Design Tanks Belle Fourche	Butte	0	9	tons
7	Fuels Reduction Services LLC	Pennington	0	0	tons
8	GCC Dacotah	Pennington	979	48	tons
9	Magellan Pipeline Company L.P - Rapid	Pennington	3	30	tons
10	Midwest Manufacturing d.b.a. Dakota	Pennington	27	17	tons
11	Pete Lien & Sons Inc.	Pennington	397	6	tons
12	Polaris Industries Inc.	Lawrence	-	-	tons
13	Rapid City Regional Hospital	Pennington	4	0	tons
14	Rushmore Forest Products Inc.	Pennington	13	30	tons
15	Simon Contractors of South Dakota Inc.	Pennington	17	0	tons
16	South Dakota School of Mines &	Pennington	3	0	tons
17	South Dakota State Veterans Home	Fall River	13	0	tons
18	Spearfish Forest Products Inc.	Lawrence	40	291	tons
19	TCC Materials	Pennington	0	0	tons
20	WBI Energy Transmission Inc. Belle	Butte	94	4	tons
21	Wharf Resources (USA) Inc. - Coeur	Lawrence	3	0	tons
Total			1,621	437	tons

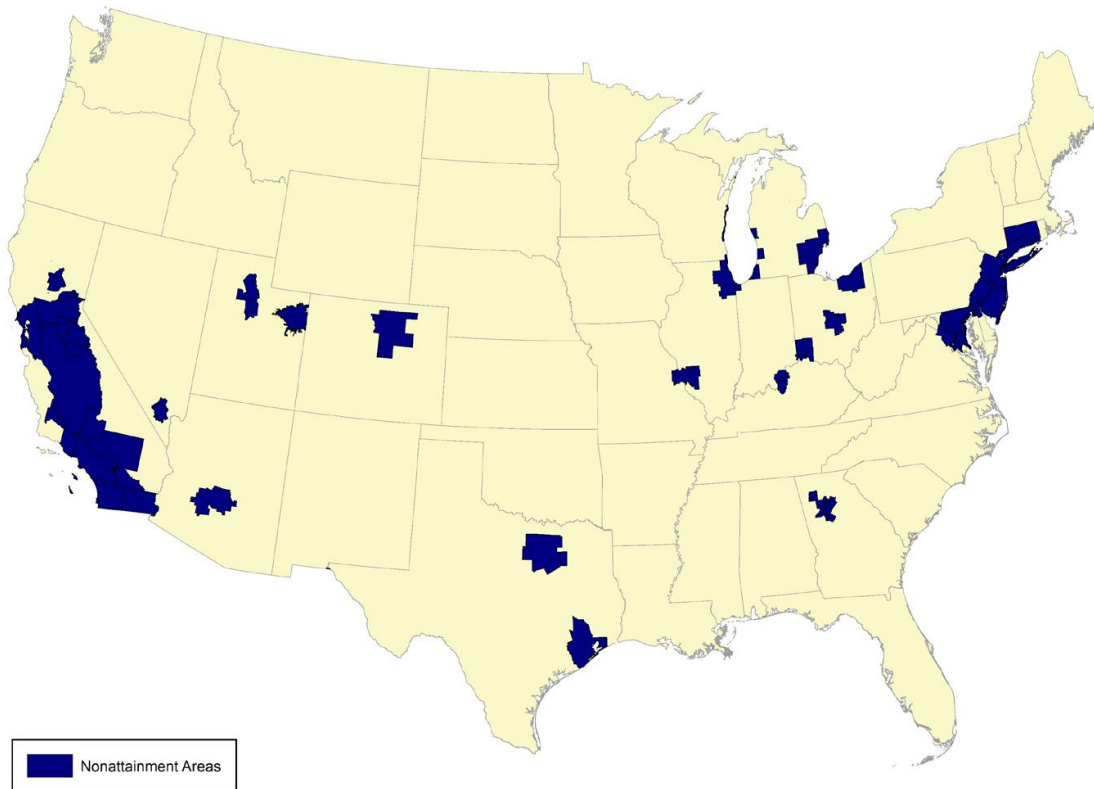
B.3 South Dakota Meterology

South Dakota's ozone season occurs from March 1 to October 31. South Dakota's predominate wind direction is from the northwest and southeast during most of the year. Major weather systems move mainly from west to east through the state.

B.4 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas in Neighboring States

As stated earlier, South Dakota is attaining the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard. All of the states bordering South Dakota are also attaining the standard (see Figure 1). The closest ozone non-attainment area to South Dakota is located in northeast Colorado. The Colorado non-attainment area has the highest ozone concentrations recorded in the summer months and as stated above, the predominate wind direction in South Dakota during the summer months is from the south east and northwest so there should not be any impact from South Dakota.

Figure 1. EPA Nonattainment Designations for 2015 Ozone 8-Hour Standard



B.5 Conclusions

The 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard is being attained throughout South Dakota. One of the main reasons South Dakota is attaining the standard is its population and air emissions of ozone forming pollution is relatively small compared to states with ozone non-attainment problems.

The information above clearly shows South Dakota is not significantly impacting nonattainment or maintenance areas in other states. With the shut down of the coal fired boiler at the Ben French facility and as South Dakota's Regional Haze Program is implemented, impacts, if any, will be even less from South Dakota. DENR believes its Regional Haze program in combination with its PSD program, and air quality construction permit program ensures South Dakota is able to regulate any new source or modification to existing sources to prevent it from causing a nonattainment area in South Dakota or significantly impacting a nonattainment area or maintenance area in other states.