

Permit #: 28.0501-12
Effective Date: December 11, 2012
Expiration Date: November 15, 2015

The seal of the State of South Dakota is a circular emblem with a serrated outer edge. It features a central landscape scene with a river, a windmill, and a plow. The text "STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA" is arched across the top, and "GREAT SEAL" is arched across the bottom. The year "1889" is at the bottom center. A banner across the middle reads "UNDER GOD THE PEOPLE RULE".

**SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
TITLE V AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. M. Pirner", written over a horizontal line.

Steven M Pirner, Secretary
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

**Under the South Dakota Air Pollution
Control Regulations**

Pursuant to Chapter 34A-1-21 of the South Dakota Codified Laws and the Air Pollution Control Regulations of the State of South Dakota and in reliance on statements made by the owner designated below, a permit to operate is hereby issued by the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This permit authorizes such owner to operate the unit(s) at the location designated below and under the listed conditions:

A. Owner

1. Company Name and Address

POET Research Center, Inc.
851 Washington Street
Scotland, South Dakota 57059

2. Actual Source Location and Mailing Address if Different from Above

851 Washington Street
Scotland, South Dakota 57059

3. Permit Contact

Rafe Christopherson, Environmental Engineer
(605) 965-2332

4. Facility Contact

Kelli Bauder, EHS Specialist
(605) 583-2258

5. Responsible Official

David Bushong, General Manager
(605) 583-2258

B. Permit Revisions or Modifications

Additon of Units #31 through #34, Inclusion of VVa requirements, removal of flare requirements

C. Type of Operation

This is an ethanol production facility capable of producing up to 12 million gallons of undenatured ethanol per year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 STANDARD CONDITIONS	1
1.1 Operation of source.....	1
1.2 Duty to comply.	4
1.3 Property rights or exclusive privileges.....	4
1.4 Penalty for violating a permit condition.	4
1.5 Inspection and entry.	4
1.6 Severability.	5
1.7 Permit termination, modification, or revocation.	5
1.8 Credible evidence.	5
2.0 PERMIT FEES	5
2.1 Annual air fee required.	5
2.2 Annual operational report.	5
2.3 Annual air fee.	5
3.0 PERMIT AMENDMENT AND MODIFICATION CONDITIONS.....	5
3.1 Permit flexibility.....	5
3.2 Administrative permit amendment.	6
3.3 Minor permit amendment.....	6
3.4 Permit modification.	7
3.5 Permit revision.	7
3.6 Testing new fuels or raw materials.....	7
4.0 PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS	8
4.1 Permit effective.....	8
4.2 Permit renewal.	8
4.3 Permit expiration.	8
5.0 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS	8
5.1 Recordkeeping.....	8
5.2 Monthly records.....	8
5.3 Annual records.....	9
5.4 Monitoring log.....	9
6.0 GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.....	10
6.1 Reporting.	10
6.2 Signatory Requirements.....	10
6.3 Certification statement	10
6.4 Quarterly reporting.	11
6.5 Annual compliance certification.....	11
6.6 Reporting permit violations.	11
7.0 Control of Regulated Air Pollutants.....	12
7.1 Visibility limit.	12

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
7.2	Visibility exceedances. 12
7.3	Total suspended particulate matter limits. 12
7.4	Sulfur dioxide limit. 13
7.5	PSD BACT volatile organic compound limits. 13
7.6	Hazardous air pollutant emission limit. 13
7.8	Circumvention not allowed. 14
7.9	Minimizing emissions. 14
7.10	Plant wide volatile organic compound limit 14
7.12	Dry corn mill plant ethanol production limit. 15
7.13	Pilot plant ethanol production limit. 15
7.14	Cellulose based ethanol production limit. 15
8.0	OPEN-ENDED VALVES OR LINES15
8.1	Open-ended valves or lines. 15
8.2	Double block-and-bleed system exemption. 15
9.0	Performance Tests16
9.1	Performance test may be required 16
9.2	Test methods and procedures 16
9.3	Representative performance test 16
9.4	Submittal of test plan. 16
9.5	Notification of test 16
9.6	Performance test report 16
10.0	Monitoring17
10.1	Monitoring water flow rate for Units #8, #9, #11, and #28. 17
10.2	Periodic monitoring for opacity limits. 17
10.3	Certified personnel – visible emission tests. 18
11.0	PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION19
11.1	Prevention of significant deterioration review exemption. 19
11.2	MACT exemption. 19
12.0	VVa: Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Requirements19
12.1	Addition or replacement of equipment. 19
A.	PUMPS IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE19
12.2	Monitoring pumps in light liquid service. 19
12.3	Exemption for pumps equipped with a dual mechanical seal system. 20
12.4	Exemptions for pumps with no detectable emissions. 21
12.5	Exemption for pumps with a closed vent system. 21
12.6	Exemption for pumps designated unsafe-to-monitor. 21
B.	COMPRESSORS21
12.7	Compressor seal system. 21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
12.8 Exemption for compressors equipped with a closed vent system.....	22
12.9 Exemption for compressors with no detectable emissions.	22
C. PRESSURE RELIEF DEVICE IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE	22
12.10 No detectable emissions from a pressure relief device in gas/vapor service..	22
12.11 Exemption for pressure relief device equipped with closed vent system.	23
12.12 Exemption for pressure relief device equipped with rupture disk.....	23
D. SAMPLING CONNECTION SYSTEMS.....	23
12.13 Sampling connection system.	23
12.14 Exemption for in situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges.....	24
E. OPEN-ENDED VALVES OR LINES	24
12.15 Open-ended valves or lines.....	24
12.16 Exemption for double block-and-bleed system.	24
12.17 Exemption for emergency shutdown.....	24
12.18 Exemption for safety hazards.	24
F. VALVES IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE AND LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE .	25
12.19 Monthly monitoring valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.	25
12.20 Exemption for monitoring valves with no detectable emissions.	25
12.21 Exemption for unsafe-to-monitor valves.	26
12.22 Exemption for difficult-to-monitor valves.	26
12.23 Alternative standard for valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.	26
12.24 Performance test for valves using alternative standard.....	26
12.25 Additional option for valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.....	27
G. OTHER PUMPS, VALVES, PRESSURE RELIEF DEVICES, AND CONNECTORS	27
12.26 Monitoring pumps, valves, pressure relief devices, and other connectors. ...	27
H. DELAY OF REPAIR.....	28
12.27 Repair delay.....	28
I. CLOSED VENT SYSTEMS AND CONTROL DEVICES.....	28
12.28 Standard for a closed vent system and control device.....	28
12.29 Delay in repairing leaks.....	29
12.30 Exemption for vapor collection system or closed vent system under vacuum.	29
12.31 Exemption for unsafe to inspect closed vent system.....	29
12.32 Exemption for difficult to inspect closed vent system.....	29
12.33 Identification of unsafe and difficult to inspect equipment	30
J. EQUIVALENT LIMITS AND EXEMPTIONS	30

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
12.34 Emission limit equivalence.	30
12.35 Determination of equivalence to equipment design and operation requirements.....	30
12.36 Determination of equivalence to work practices.....	31
12.37 In vacuum service equipment exemption.	31
12.38 Temporarily in VOC service exemption.	31
K. TEST METHODS FOR 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART VVa	31
12.39 Determining presence of leaking equipment.	31
12.40 Compliance with no detectable emission standards.	32
12.41 Demonstrating a process unit is not in volatile organic compound service...	32
12.42 Demonstrating equipment is light liquid service.....	33
12.43 Testing representative samples.....	33
12.45 Demonstrating compliance with alternative standards for valves.	34
L. RECORDKEEPING FOR 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART VVa.....	35
12.46 Monitoring event.....	35
12.47 Labeling leaky equipment.	35
12.48 Maintaining a log of equipment leaks.	35
12.49 Records for closed vents and control devices.	35
12.50 Equipment log.	36
12.51 Exempt valve and pump log.....	37
12.52 Valve log - alternative standards.	37
12.53 Design criterion for determining leaks.	37
12.54 Log for equipment in VOC service.....	37
M. REPORTING FOR PUMPS, VALVES, AND COMPRESSORS.....	37
12.55 Initial report for pumps, valves, and compressors.	37
12.56 Semiannual report for pumps, valves, and compressors.	38
12.57 Notification of alternative standards for valves.	38
N. CONNECTORS IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE AND IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE	38
12.58 Initial monitoring for connectors.	38
12.59 Subsequent monitoring for connectors.	39
12.60 Percent Leaking Connectors.....	40
12.61 Exemption for unsafe-to-monitor connectors.	40
12.62 Exemption for inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors.....	40

1.0 STANDARD CONDITIONS

1.1 Operation of source. In accordance with Administrative Rules of South Dakota (ARSD) 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner or operator shall operate the units, controls, and processes as described in Table 1-1 in accordance with the statements, representations, and supporting data contained in the complete permit application submitted and dated March 23, 2010 August 17, 2012, unless modified by the conditions of this permit. Except as otherwise provided herein, the control equipment shall be operated in a manner that achieves compliance with the conditions of this permit at all times. The application consists of the application forms, supporting data, and supplementary correspondence. If the owner or operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in an application, such information shall be promptly submitted.

Table #1-1 - Description of Permitted Units, Operations, and Processes

Identification	Description	Maximum Operating Rate	Control Device
Unit #1	Grain receiving, grain transfer, and storage bin loading. Trucks transport corn to the ethanol plant and dump corn into a receiving pit located in a partially enclosed building. Elevator legs transport the corn from the receiving pit to grain storage bins.	100 tons of grain per hour	Not applicable
Unit #3	Germ and fiber fractionation system. An elevator leg transports the corn from the storage bins to the germ fractionation system. This system separates the germ from the rest of the corn. The corn is then transported to the fiber fractionation system. This system separates the fiber from the rest of the corn.	15 tons of grain per hour	A separate baghouse controls emissions from each system. Exhaust gases from both baghouses are routed through a common stack.
Unit #4	Fiber and germ conveyor system. The fiber and germ are transported to the wet distillers grains storage area.	2.3 tons of fiber and/or germ per hour	Baghouse
Unit #5	Fluid bed germ dryer and cooler system. The dryer is fired with natural gas. A multicyclone collects the dried germ.	1.3 tons of dried germ per hour and 2.4 million Btus per hour heat input	Not applicable
Unit #6	Grain milling. An elevator leg transports the fractionated grain or whole grain from the surge bin to a 2003 Roskamp Champion hammer mill. The hammer mill grinds the fractionated grain or whole grain into flour.	15 tons of grain per hour	Baghouse
Unit #7	Grain milling. An elevator leg	12 tons of grain per	Baghouse

Identification	Description	Maximum Operating Rate	Control Device
	transports the fractionated grain or whole grain from the surge bin to a 1998 Bliss hammer mill, model # 2636. The hammer mill grinds the fractionated grain or whole grain into flour.	hour	
Unit #8	Fermentation system. Ethanol is produced from the fermentation process. The fermentation process occurs in five fermenters and the liquid beer is stored in a beer well.	42 tons of corn mash, yeast, and/or water per hour	Wet scrubber
Unit #9	Pilot plant fermentation system. Ethanol is produced from the fermentation process. The fermentation process occurs in five fermenters and the liquid beer is stored in a beer well.	9 tons of corn mash, yeast, and/or water per hour	Wet scrubber
Unit #10	Carbon dioxide recovery system. The air emissions from the fermentation process (Unit #8) are routed through a 1997 Salof Refrigeration Company carbon dioxide skid. There are three emission points: the side stripper vent, the carbon bed drier, and the alumina bed drier	Not applicable	Not applicable
Unit #11	Distillation process. The distillation process distills the liquid beer. The distillation process consists of the beer stripper, rectifier, side stripper, molecular sieve, and evaporator.	31 tons of beer (ethanol, mash, and/or water) per hour	Wet scrubber
Unit #12	A rotary drum dryer. The dryer is fired with natural gas. The dried distiller grain is collected by multi cyclones.	4.5 tons of dried distillers grain per hour and 17 million Btus per hour heat input	Not applicable
Unit #13	Dried distillers grain cooling drum. The dried distiller grain is cooled in this system prior to storage.	4.5 tons of dried distillers grain per hour	Not applicable
Unit #14	Dried distillers grain shipping. The dried distillers grain is loaded out be trucks and railcar. The loadout occurs in a partially enclosed building	100 tons of dried distillers grain per hour	Not applicable
Unit #15	Ethanol truck and railcar loadout(s)	24,000 gallons per hour	Not applicable
Unit #16	Seven industrial cooling towers	Not applicable	Not applicable

Identification	Description	Maximum Operating Rate	Control Device
Unit #17	Boiler #1 – 1977 Cleaver-Brooks steam boiler, model # CB-200-700, fired with natural gas and propane.	29.3 million Btus per hour heat input	Not applicable
Unit #18	Boiler #2 – 2003 Superior Boiler Works steam boiler, model # 6_X-3500-S300-ICCF-G, fired with natural gas and propane.	29.3 million Btus per hour heat input	Not applicable
Unit #19	Tank #2 – A fixed roof above ground storage tank. The tank will store 190-proof ethanol.	30,000 gallons	Not applicable
Unit #20	Tank #3 – A fixed roof above ground storage tank. The tank will store 200-proof ethanol.	25,000 gallons	Not applicable
Unit #21	Tank #4 – A fixed roof above ground storage tank. The tank will store 190-proof ethanol.	30,000 gallons	Not applicable
Unit #22	Tank #5 – A fixed roof above ground storage tank. The tank will store denatured ethanol	39,500 gallons	Not applicable
Unit #23	Tank #6 – A fixed roof above ground storage tank. The tank will store denatured ethanol	39,500 gallons	Not applicable
Unit #24	Tank #7 – A fixed roof above ground storage tank. The tank will store denatured ethanol	39,500 gallons	Not applicable
Unit #25	Cellulose receiving, cellulose transfer, and storage silo loading. Trucks transport cellulose to the ethanol plant and dump the screened cobs into a receiving hopper. A bucket elevator transports the cellulose from the receiving hopper to the storage silo, then to the mill feed bin. Fiber from Unit #3 may also be transferred to the feed bin.	20 tons of cellulose per hour	Not applicable
Unit #28	Cellulose pretreatment and fermentation. Ground cellulose and fiber are dropped through the transfer filter separator into two pretreatment vessels. A screw conveyor transfers the cellulose/fiber mixture to six fermentation tanks. The liquid beer is transferred to the beer well associated with Unit #9.	195 pounds of cellulose/fiber solids mix per hour	Wet Scrubber
Unit #30	Tank #8 – A fixed roof above	39,500 gallons	Not Applicable

Identification	Description	Maximum Operating Rate	Control Device
	ground storage tank. The tank will store denatured ethanol.		
Unit #31	Pneumatic Conveyance System.	0.5 tons fiber per hour	Baghouse
Unit #32	Natural gas fired fiber dryer .	2.5 million Btus per hour	Baghouse
Unit #33	Surge bin.	0.3 tons fiber per hour	Baghouse
Unit #34	Fiber mill and packaging system.	0.3 tons fiber per hour	Baghouse

1.2 Duty to comply. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(12), the owner or operator shall comply with the conditions of this permit. An owner or operator who knowingly makes a false statement in any record or report or who falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method is in violation of this permit. A violation of any condition in this permit is grounds for enforcement, reopening this permit, permit termination, or denial of a permit renewal application. The owner or operator, in an enforcement action, cannot use the defense that it would have been necessary to cease or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance. The owner or operator shall provide any information requested by the Secretary to determine compliance or whether cause exists for reopening or terminating this permit.

1.3 Property rights or exclusive privileges. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(12), the State’s issuance of this permit, adoption of design criteria, and approval of plans and specifications does not convey any property rights of any sort, any exclusive privileges, any authorization to damage, injure or use any private property, any authority to invade personal rights, any authority to violate federal, state or local laws or regulations, or any taking, condemnation or use of eminent domain against any property owned by third parties. The State does not warrant that the owner’s or operator’s compliance with this permit, design criteria, approved plans and specifications, and operation under this permit, will not cause damage, injury or use of private property, an invasion of personal rights, or violation of federal, state or local laws or regulations. The owner or operator is solely and severally liable for all damage, injury or use of private property, invasion of personal rights, infringement of federal, state or local laws and regulations, or taking or condemnation of property owned by third parties, which may result from actions taken under the permit.

1.4 Penalty for violating a permit condition. In accordance with South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 34A-1-39 and 34A-1-47, a violation of a permit condition may subject the owner or operator to civil or criminal prosecution, a state penalty of not more than \$10,000 per day per violation, injunctive action, administrative permit action, and other remedies as provided by law.

1.5 Inspection and entry. In accordance with SDCL 34A-1-41, the owner or operator shall allow the Secretary to:

1. Enter the premises where a regulated activity is located or where pertinent records are stored;
2. Have access to and copy any records that are required under this permit;
3. Inspect operations regulated under this permit; and/or
4. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance.

1.6 Severability. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(11), any portion of this permit that is void or challenged shall not affect the validity of the remaining permit requirements.

1.7 Permit termination, modification, or revocation. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:46, the Secretary may recommend that the Board of Minerals and Environment terminate, modify, or revoke this permit for violations of SDCL 34A-1 or the federal Clean Air Act or for nonpayment of any outstanding fee or enforcement penalty.

1.8 Credible evidence. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:13:07, credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether the owner or operator has violated or is violation of this permit. Credible evidence is as follows:

1. Information from the use of the following methods is presumptively credible evidence of whether a violation has occurred at the source:
 - a. A monitoring method approved for the source pursuant to 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3) and incorporated in this permit; or
 - b. Compliance methods specified in an applicable plan;
2. The following testing, monitoring, or information gathering methods are presumptively credible testing, monitoring, or information-gathering methods:
 - a. Any monitoring or testing methods approved in this permit, including those in 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, and 75; or
 - b. Other testing, monitoring, or information-gathering methods that produce information comparable to that produced by any method in section (1) or (2)(a).

2.0 PERMIT FEES

2.1 Annual air fee required. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:06.01, the owner or operator shall submit an annual administrative fee and an annual fee. The fee is based on actual emissions in accordance with ARSD 74:37.

2.2 Annual operational report. In accordance with ARSD 74:37:01:06, the Secretary will supply the owner or operator with an annual operational report in January of each year. The owner or operator shall complete and submit the operational report to the Secretary by March 1 of each year. The responsible official shall sign the operational report in the presence of a notary public.

2.3 Annual air fee. In accordance with ARSD 74:37:01:08, the Secretary will notify the owner or operator of the required annual air emission fee and administrative fee by June 1 of each year. The fees shall accrue on July 1 and are payable to the Department of Revenue by July 31 of each year.

3.0 PERMIT AMENDMENT AND MODIFICATION CONDITIONS

3.1 Permit flexibility. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:30, the owner or operator shall have the flexibility to make changes to the source during the term of this permit. The owner or operator shall provide the Secretary written notice at least seven days in advance of the proposed change (NOTE: The Secretary will forward a copy of the written notice to EPA). The written notice shall include a brief description of the change, the date on which the change is to occur,

any change in emissions, the proposed changes to the permit, and whether the requested revisions are for an administrative permit amendment, minor permit amendment, or permit modification.

The Secretary will notify the owner or operator whether the change is an administrative permit amendment, a minor permit amendment, or a permit modification. A proposed change that is considered an administrative permit amendment or a minor permit amendment can be completed immediately after the Secretary receives the written notification. The owner or operator must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions until the Secretary takes final action on the proposed change.

A proposed change that is considered a modification can not be constructed until the Secretary takes final action on the proposed change. Permit modifications are subject to the same procedural requirements, including public comment, as the original permit issuance except that the required review shall cover only the proposed changes.

3.2 Administrative permit amendment. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:33, the Secretary has 60 days from receipt of a written notice to verify that the proposed change is an administrative permit amendment. As provided in ARSD 74:36:01:03, the Secretary considers a proposed change an administrative permit amendment if the proposed change accomplishes one of the following:

1. Corrects typographical errors;
2. Changes the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in this permit or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;
3. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the source;
4. The ownership or operational control of a source change and the Secretary determines that no other change in this permit is necessary. However, the new owner must submit a certification of applicant form and a written statement specifying the date for transfer of operating permit responsibility, coverage, and liability; or
5. Any other changes that the Secretary and the administrator of EPA determines to be similar to those requirements in this condition.

3.3 Minor permit amendment. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:38, the Secretary has 90 days from receipt of a written notice or 15 days after the end of EPA's 45-day review period, whichever is later, to take final action on a minor permit amendment. Final action consists of issuing or denying a minor permit amendment or determining that the proposed change is a permit modification. As provided in ARSD 74:36:05:35, the Secretary considers a proposed change to be a minor permit amendment if the proposed change:

1. Does not violate any applicable requirements;
2. Does not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements;
3. Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limit or other standard, a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis; or
4. Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement, a federally enforceable emission cap, or an alternative emission limit. An alternative emission limit is approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the federal Clean Air Act.

3.4 Permit modification. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:39, an owner or operator may apply for a permit modification. A permit modification is defined in ARSD 74:36:01:10 as a physical change in or change in the operation of a source that results in at least one of the following:

1. An increase in the amount of an air pollutant emitted by the source or results in the emission of an air pollutant not previously emitted;
2. A significant change to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements in the permit;
3. The change requires or changes a case-by-case determination of an emission limit or other standard, a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis; or
4. The change seeks to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is a corresponding underlying applicable requirement that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement, a federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under a provision of the Title I of the Clean Air Act, or an alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act.

Permit modifications are subject to the same procedural requirements, including public comment, as the original permit issuance except that the required review shall cover only the proposed changes.

3.5 Permit revision. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:40, the Secretary may reopen and revise this permit to meet requirements of SDCL 34A 1 or the federal Clean Air Act. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:41, the Secretary shall notify the owner or operator at least 30 days before reopening this permit. The 30-day period may be less in the case of an emergency.

3.6 Testing new fuels or raw materials. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:11:04, an owner or operator may request permission to test a new fuel or raw material to determine if it is compatible with existing equipment before requesting a permit amendment or modification. A complete test proposal shall consist of the following:

1. A written proposal that describes the new fuel or raw material, operating parameters, and parameters that will be monitored and any testing associated with air pollutant emissions during the test;
2. An estimate of the type and amount of regulated air pollutant emissions that will result from the proposed change; and
3. The proposed schedule for conducting the test. In most cases the owner or operator will be allowed to test for a maximum of one week. A request for a test period longer than one week will need additional justification. A test period shall not exceed 180 days.

The Secretary shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny in writing the test proposal within 45 days after receiving a complete proposal. Approval conditions may include changing the test schedule or pollutant sampling and analysis methods. Pollutant sampling and analysis methods may include, but are not limited to performance testing, visible emission evaluation, fuel analysis, dispersion modeling, and monitoring of raw material or fuel rates.

If the Secretary determines that the proposed change will result in an increase in the emission of a regulated air pollutant or result in the emission of an additional regulated air pollutant, the Secretary shall give public notice of the proposed test for 30 days. The Secretary shall consider all comments received during the 30-day public comment period before making a final decision on the test.

The Secretary will not approve a test if the test would cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard.

4.0 PERMIT RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Permit effective. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:07, this permit shall expire five years from date of issuance unless reopened or terminated for cause.

4.2 Permit renewal. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:08, the owner or operator shall submit an application for a permit renewal at least 180 days before the date of permit expiration if the owner or operator wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit. The current permit shall not expire and shall remain in effect until the Secretary takes final action on the timely permit renewal application.

4.3 Permit expiration. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:28, permit expiration terminates the owner's or operator's right to operate any unit covered by this permit.

5.0 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Recordkeeping. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall maintain all monitoring data, records, reports, and pertinent information specified by this permit for five years from the date of sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified in this permit. The records shall be maintained on site for the first two years and may be maintained off site for the last three years. All records must be made available to the Secretary for inspection. All notifications and reports shall be submitted to the following address:

South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources
PMB 2020, Air Quality Program
523 E. Capitol, Joe Foss Building
Pierre, SD 57501-3182

5.2 Monthly records. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall calculate and record the following amounts each month:

1. The amount of volatile organic compounds, in tons, emitted into the ambient air from the permitted units and fugitive operations associated with the facility during the month and during the 12-month rolling period for that month.. The amount of VOC emitted to the ambient air from permitted units and fugitive sources shall be calculated using formulas, emission factors, and methods described in the statement of basis. The amount of volatile organic compounds emissions shall be calculated using the most recent performance test for the permitted units; and

2. The amount of corn processed through the facility during the month, and during the 12-month rolling period for that month; and
3. The amount of undenatured ethanol produced by the facility during the month and during the 12-month rolling period for that month.

5.3 Annual records. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall calculate and record the following amounts from January 1 to December 31 of each year:

1. The amount of undenatured ethanol produced in gallons;
2. The amount of natural gas and propane consumed in Units #5, #12, #17, and #18;
3. The amount of grain received (Unit #1), in bushels or pounds;
4. The amount of grain separated (Unit #3), in bushels or pounds;
5. The amount of grain milled (Units #6 and #7), in bushels or pounds;
6. The amount of distillers grain and solubles (dry) produced and shipped (Units #5, #12 and #14) in pounds;
7. The amount of distillers grain and solubles (wet) produced;
8. The amount of denatured ethanol loaded out (Unit #15), in gallons;
9. The amount of fiber processed (Unit #31, #32, #33, and #34), in tons;
10. The number of hours each unit in Table #1 operated;
11. The amount of undenatured ethanol produced, in gallons, from the dry corn mill ethanol production plant;
12. The amount of undenatured ethanol produced, in gallons, from the research and development facility (pilot plant); and
13. The amount of cellulose based undenatured ethanol produced in gallons.

The amount of undenatured ethanol produced and the amount fuel consumed shall be based on production records, consumption records, purchase records, etc. The annual records will be used in conjunction with the operational report required in permit condition 2.2.

5.4 Monitoring log. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator must maintain a monitoring log. The monitoring log shall contain the following information:

1. Maintenance schedule for the air pollution control equipment specified for Units #3, #4, #6, #7, #8, #9, #11, #28, #31, #32, #33, and #34. At a minimum, the maintenance schedule shall meet the manufacturer's recommended schedule for maintenance. The following information shall be recorded for maintenance:
 - a. Identify the unit;
 - b. The date and time maintenance was performed;
 - c. Description of the type of maintenance;
 - d. Reason for performing maintenance; and
 - e. Signature of person performing maintenance;
2. The following information shall be recorded for each visible emission reading required in permit condition 19.2:
 - a. Identify the unit;
 - b. The date and time the visible emission reading was performed;
 - c. If visible emissions were observed;
 - d. Description of maintenance performed to eliminate visible emissions;
 - e. Visible emission evaluation if visible emissions are not eliminated; and
 - f. Signature of person performing visible emission reading and/or visible emission evaluation;

3. The water flow rate records for Units #8, #9, #11, and #28 that are required in permit condition 19.1 and the following information pertaining to water flow rates that fall below the desired flow rates for the appropriate wet scrubber on Units #8, #9, #11, and #28:
 - a. The date, time and duration the flow rate fell below the desired flow rate;
 - b. The reason the flow rate fell below the desired value; and
 - c. The maintenance or procedures that were performed to bring the flow rate back above the desired value;
4. The owner or operator shall maintain relevant records of the occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of process equipment and/or air pollution control equipment; and;
5. The following information shall be recorded within two days of each emergency exceedance:
 - a. The date of the emergency exceedance and the date the emergency exceedance was reported to the Secretary;
 - b. The cause(s) of the emergency;
 - c. The reasonable steps taken to minimize the emissions during the emergency; and
 - d. A statement that the permitted equipment was at the time being properly operated.

6.0 GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Reporting. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall submit all notifications and reports to the following address:

South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources
PMB 2020, Air Quality Program
523 E. Capitol, Joe Foss Building
Pierre, SD 57501-3182

6.2 Signatory Requirements. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:12 and ARSD 74:36:05:16.01, all applications submitted to the Secretary shall be signed and certified by a responsible official. A responsible official for a corporation is a responsible corporate officer and for a partnership or sole proprietorship is a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. All reports or other information submitted to the Secretary shall be signed and certified by a responsible official or a duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Secretary; and
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

The responsible official shall notify the Secretary if an authorization is no longer accurate. The new duly authorized representative must be designated prior to or together with any reports or information to be signed by a duly authorized representative.

6.3 Certification statement. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(14)(a), all documents required by this permit, including application forms, reports, and compliance

certification, must be certified by a responsible official or a duly authorized representative. The certification shall include the following statement:

“I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in this document and all attachments are true, accurate, and complete.”

6.4 Quarterly reporting. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:06:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall submit a quarterly report to the Secretary by the end of each calendar quarter. The quarterly report shall contain the following information:

1. Name of facility, permit number, reference to this permit condition, identifying the submittal as a quarterly report, and calendar dates covered in the reporting period;
2. The amount of corn processed through the pilot plant during the month, and during the 12-month rolling period for that month;
3. The quantity of volatile organic compounds emitted, in tons, in each month and the 12-month rolling total for each month in the reporting period and supporting documentation from the cellulose based ethanol expansion equipment;
4. The amount of undenatured ethanol produced, in gallons, from the dry corn mill ethanol production plant;
5. The amount of undenatured ethanol produced, in gallons, from the research and development facility (pilot plant); and
6. The amount of cellulose based undenatured ethanol produced in gallons.

The first quarterly report must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which initial startup occurred. The remaining reports must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period (i.e., April 30th, July 30th, October 30th, and January 30th).

6.5 Annual compliance certification. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(14), the owner or operator shall submit an annual compliance certification letter to the Secretary by March 1 of each year this permit is in effect (NOTE: The Secretary will forward a copy of the certification letter to EPA). The certification shall contain the following information:

1. Methods used to determine compliance, including: monitoring, record keeping, performance testing and reporting requirements;
2. The source is in compliance and will continue to demonstrate compliance with all applicable requirements;
3. In the event the source is in noncompliance, a compliance plan that indicates how the source has or will be brought into compliance; and
4. Certification statement required in permit condition 6.3.

6.6 Reporting permit violations. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall report all permit violations. A permit violation should be reported as soon as possible, but no later than the first business day following the day the violation was discovered. The permit violation may be reported by telephone to the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources at (605) 773-3151 or by FAX at (605) 773-5286.

A written report shall be submitted within five days of discovering the permit violation. Upon prior approval from the Secretary, the submittal deadline for the written report may be extended up to 30 days. The written report shall contain:

1. Description of the permit violation and its cause(s);
2. Duration of the permit violation, including exact dates and times; and
3. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the permit violation.

7.0 Control of Regulated Air Pollutants

7.1 Visibility limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:12:01, the owner or operator may not discharge into the ambient air an air contaminant of a density equal to or greater than that designated as 20 percent opacity from any permitted unit, operation, or process listed in Table #1-1. This provision does not apply when the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet the requirement.

7.2 Visibility exceedances. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:12:02, an exceedance of the operating limit in permit condition 7.1 is not considered a violation during brief periods of soot blowing, start-up, shutdown, or malfunctions. Malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. A failure caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, preventable equipment breakdown, or any other cause within the control of the owner or operator of the source is not a malfunction and is considered a violation.

7.3 Total suspended particulate matter limits. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:06:02(1) and ARSD 74:36:06:03(1), the owner or operator shall not allow the emission of total suspended particulate matter in excess of the emission limit specified in Table #2 for the appropriate permitted unit, operations, and process:

Table #2: Total Suspended Particulate Emission Limit

Identification	Description	Emission Limit
Unit #3	Fiber/Germ Fractionation System	1.7 pounds per ton
Unit #4	Fiber/Germ Conveyor	3.1 pounds per ton
Unit #5	Germ Dryer	3.8 pounds per ton
Unit #6	2003 Hammer mill	1.7 pounds per ton
Unit #7	1998 Hammer mill	1.8 pounds per ton
Unit #12	DDGS Dryer	2.5 pounds per ton
Unit #13	DDGS Cooling Drum	2.5 pounds per ton
Unit #17	Boiler #1	0.5 pounds per million Btu heat input
Unit #18	Boiler #2	0.5 pounds per million Btu heat input
Unit #31	Pneumatic conveyance system	2.6 pounds per hour
Unit #32	Fiber dryer	3.2 pounds per hour
Unit #33	Surge bin	1.8 pounds per hour
Unit #34	Fiber mill and packaging system	1.8 pounds per hour

7.4 Sulfur dioxide limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:06:02(2), the owner or operator shall not allow the emission of sulfur dioxide in excess of the emission limit specified in Table #3 for the appropriate permitted unit, operations, and process:

Table #3: Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limit

Identification	Description	Emission Limit
Unit #5	Germ Dryer	3.0 pounds per million Btu heat input
Unit #12	DDGS Dryer	3.0 pounds per million Btu heat input
Unit #17	Boiler #1	3.0 pounds per million Btu heat input
Unit #18	Boiler #2	3.0 pounds per million Btu heat input
Unit #32	Fiber dryer	3.0 pounds per million Btu heat input

Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit is based on a three-hour rolling average, which is the arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods.

7.5 PSD BACT volatile organic compound limits. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:09:02, as referenced to 40 CFR § 52.21(j)(3), the owner or operator shall limit air emissions of volatile organic compound emissions from the permitted units less than or equal to the emission limits in Table #4.

Table #4: Volatile Organic Compound Limits

Unit	VOC Emission Limit
#9	96 percent collection efficiency

Compliance with the emission limit shall be based on determining the collection efficiency across the wet scrubber by testing the inlet and outlet of the wet scrubber using 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 25A or an alternative method approved by the Secretary and calculating the percentage of emission reduction.

7.6 Hazardous air pollutant emission limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner or operator shall not emit greater than or equal to 9.5 tons of a single hazardous air pollutant or 23.8 tons of a combination of hazardous air pollutants from permitted units and fugitive sources per 12-month rolling period. The amount of hazardous air pollutants emitted to the ambient air shall be calculated using formulas, emission factors, and methods described in the statement of basis. The 12-month rolling total shall be calculated every month using that month's value and the previous 11 months' values.

7.7 Air emission exceedances – emergency conditions. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(18), the Secretary will allow for an unavoidable emission exceedance of a technology-based emission limit if the exceedance is caused by an emergency condition and immediate action is taken by the owner or operator to restore the operations back to normal. An emergency condition is a situation arising from a sudden and reasonably unforeseeable event beyond the control of the source, including acts of God. An emergency shall not include an emission exceedance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. The owner or operator shall notify the Secretary within two working days of the incident and take all steps possible to eliminate the excess emissions. The notification must provide a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. If the notification is

submitted orally, a written report summarizing the information required by the notification shall be submitted and postmarked within 30 days of the oral notification

7.8 Circumvention not allowed. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:47.01, the owner or operator may not install, use a device, or use a means that conceals or dilutes an air emission that would otherwise violate this permit. This includes operating a unit or control device that emits air pollutants from an opening other than the designed stack, vent, or equivalent opening.

7.9 Minimizing emissions. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.11(d), the owner or operator shall at all times, when practicable, maintain and operate all permitted units in a manner that minimizes air pollution emissions.

7.10 Plant wide volatile organic compound limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner or operator shall not emit into the ambient air greater than or equal to 238 tons of volatile organic compounds per 12-month rolling period. The 12-month rolling total shall be calculated every month using that month's value and the previous 11 months' values.

A short term limit (pounds per hour) is established in Table #5 to ensure that the long term limit of 238 tons per 12-month rolling period is not exceeded.

Table #5: VOC Short Term Limit

Unit	Description	VOC Short Term Limit ¹	VOC Efficiency Limit ²
#8	Fermentation Process	18.0 pounds per hour	96%
#9	Pilot Plant Fermentation	2.8 pounds per hour	96%
#11	Distillation	0.9 pounds per hour	96%
#12	Distillers Grain Dryer	24.9 pounds per hour	Not Applicable
#28	Cellulose Pretreatment & Fermentation	0.3 pounds per hour	96%

¹ – Compliance with the volatile organic compound short term limit is based on the average of three test runs based on the stack testing requirements in Chapter 17.0;

² – Compliance with the volatile organic compound efficiency limit is based on the average of three test runs on the outlet and inlet to the control device based on the stack testing requirements in Chapter 17.0.

7.11 Plant wide particulate matter limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner or operator shall not emit into the ambient air greater than or equal to 238 tons of particulate matter per 12-month rolling period. The 12-month rolling total shall be calculated every month using that month's value and the previous 11 months' values.

A short term limit (pounds per hour) is established in Table #6 to ensure that the long term limit of 238 tons per 12-month rolling period is not exceeded.

Table #6: Particulate Matter Short Term Limit

Unit	Description	PM Short Term Limit ¹
#3	Germ and fiber fractionation system.	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#4	Fiber and germ conveyor system.	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#6	Grain milling.	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#7	Grain milling.	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#31	Pneumatic conveyance system	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#32	Fiber dryer	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#33	Surge bin	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot
#34	Fiber mill and packaging system	0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot

¹ – Compliance with the volatile organic compound short term limit is based on the average of three test runs based on the stack testing requirements in Chapter 17.0.

7.12 Dry corn mill plant ethanol production limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01, the owner or operator shall not produce more than 10 million gallons of undenatured ethanol during any 12-month rolling period from the dry corn mill ethanol production plant. The 12-month rolling total shall begin the day the permit is issued on the initial startup of the ethanol plant.

7.13 Pilot plant ethanol production limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01, the owner or operator shall not produce more than 1.8 million gallons of undenatured ethanol during any 12-month rolling period from the research and development facility (pilot plant). The 12-month rolling total shall begin the day the permit is issued on the initial startup of the ethanol plant.

7.14 Cellulose based ethanol production limit. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01, the owner or operator shall not produce more than 30,000 gallons of cellulose based undenatured ethanol or 100,000 gallons of traditional undenatured corn ethanol during any 12-month rolling period from the cellulose based ethanol production expansion equipment. The 12-month rolling total shall begin on the initial startup of Unit #28.

8.0 OPEN-ENDED VALVES OR LINES

8.1 Open-ended valves or lines. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-6(a) and (b), each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve. The cap, blind flange, plugs, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line. Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

8.2 Double block-and-bleed system exemption. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-6(c), when a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with permit condition 8.1 at all other times.

9.0 Performance Tests

9.1 Performance test may be required

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:11:02, the Secretary may request a performance test during the term of this permit. A performance test shall be conducted while operating the unit at or greater than 90 percent of its maximum design capacity, unless otherwise specified by the Secretary. A performance test conducted while operating less than 90 percent of its maximum design capacity will result in the operation being limited to the percent achieved during the performance test. The Secretary has the discretion to extend the deadline for completion of performance test required by the Secretary if circumstances reasonably warrant but will not extend the deadline past a federally required performance test deadline.

9.2 Test methods and procedures

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:11:01, the owner or operator shall conduct the performance test in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A, and 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M. The Secretary may approve an alternative method if a performance test specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A, and 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M is not federally applicable or federally required.

9.3 Representative performance test

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.8(c), performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Secretary shall specify to the owner or operator based on the representative performance of the unit being tested. The owner or operator shall make available to the Secretary such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in this permit.

9.4 Submittal of test plan

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:11:01, the owner or operator shall submit the proposed testing procedures to the Secretary at least 30 days prior to any performance test. The Secretary will notify the owner or operator if the proposed test procedures are approved or denied. If the proposed test procedures are denied, the Secretary will provide written notification outlining what needs to be completed for approval.

9.5 Notification of test

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:11:03, the owner or operator shall notify the Secretary at least 10 days prior to the start of a performance test to arrange for an agreeable test date when the Secretary may observe the test. The Secretary may extend the deadline for the performance test in order to accommodate schedules in arranging an agreeable test date.

9.6 Performance test report

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall submit a performance test report to the Secretary within 60 days after completing the performance test or by a date designated by the Secretary. The performance test report shall contain the following information:

1. A brief description of the process and the air pollution control system being tested;
2. Sampling location description(s);

3. A description of sampling and analytical procedures and any modifications to standard procedures;
4. Test results represented in the same terminology as the permit limits;
5. Quality assurance procedures and results;
6. Records of operating conditions during the test necessary for demonstrating compliance with the permit limits, preparation of standards, and calibration procedures;
7. Raw data sheets for field sampling and field and laboratory analyses;
8. Documentation of calculations;
9. All data recorded and used to establish parameters for compliance monitoring; and
10. Any other information required by the test method.

10.0 Monitoring

10.1 Monitoring water flow rate for Units #8, #9, #11, and #28. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall continuously monitor and record the water flow rate for the wet scrubbers associated with Units #8, #9, #11, and #28. The monitor shall record the water flow rate at a minimum of 15-minute increments. If the water flow rate falls below the desired flow rate for the appropriate wet scrubber, the owner or operator must record the incident in the monitoring log required in permit condition 5.4.

The owner or operator shall maintain the water flow rate of the wet scrubbers associated with Unit #8, #9, #11, and #28 as follows:

1. The initial water flow rate shall be maintained according to the manufacturer's specification;
2. The water flow rate may be modified based on the most recent performance test that was conducted to verify compliance with permit condition 7.6; and
3. If the average water flow rate falls below the desired flow rate by more than 20 percent in any three consecutive one hour periods, the owner or operator shall perform the following steps:
 - a. The owner or operator will only operate Unit #8, #9, #11, and/or #28 with the wet scrubber at or above the average water flow rate established by the manufacturer's specification or achieved during a performance test that demonstrated compliance with permit conditions 7.6; and
 - b. Conduct a performance test on the wet scrubber to determine compliance with permit conditions 7.6 at the lower water flow rate. The performance test shall be conducted within 60 days after the date the flow rate dropped below the desired flow rate by more than 20 percent in any three consecutive one hour periods.

If the performance test demonstrates compliance at the lower water flow rate, the water flow rate shall be maintained equal to or greater than the average water flow rate achieved during that performance test.

10.2 Periodic monitoring for opacity limits. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:13:07, the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in Chapter 7.0, except for Units #8 through #11, inclusive, #19 through #24, inclusive, #28, and #29 on a periodic basis. Periodic monitoring shall be based on the amount of visible emissions from each unit and evaluated according to the following steps:

Step 1: If there are no visible emissions from a unit subject to an opacity limit, periodic monitoring shall consist of a visible emission reading. A visible emission reading shall consist

of a visual survey of each unit over a two-minute period to identify if there are visible emissions. The visible emission reading must be conducted while the unit is in operation; but not during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunctions. Visible emission readings on each unit subject to an opacity limit in Chapter 7.0 shall be based on the following frequency:

- a. The owner or operator shall conduct a visible emission reading once per calendar month, if that unit is operated that month;
- b. If no visible emissions are observed from a unit in six consecutive monthly visible emission readings, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of readings from monthly to semiannually for that unit; or
- c. If no visible emissions are observed from a unit during the semiannual visible emission reading, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing of readings from semiannually to annually for that unit; and

Step 2: If visible emissions are observed from a unit at any time other than periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, the owner or operator shall conduct a visible emission test on that unit to determine if the unit is in compliance with the opacity limit specified in Chapter 7.0. The emission test shall be for six minutes and conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. The visible emission test must be conducted while the unit is in operation; but not during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunctions. Visible emission tests shall be based on the following frequency:

- a. The visible emission test must be conducted within one hour of witnessing a visible emission from a unit during a visible emission reading;
- b. If the visible emission test required in Step 2(a) results in an opacity value less than or equal to 50 percent of the opacity limit for the unit, the owner or operator shall perform a visible emission test once per month;
- c. If the opacity value of a visible emission test is less than five percent for six straight monthly tests, the owner or operator may revert back to monthly visible emission readings as required in Step 1;
- d. If the visible emission test required in Steps 2(a) or 2(b) results in an opacity value greater than 50 percent of the opacity limit but less than the opacity limit, the owner or operator shall perform a visible emission test once per week; or
- e. If the visible emission test in Step 2(d) results in an opacity value less than or equal to 50 percent of the opacity limit for six straight weekly readings, the owner or operator may revert back to a monthly visible emission test as required in Step 2(b).

The person conducting the visible emission test must be certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. If a visible emission test is required before a person is certified in accordance with permit condition 10.3, the owner or operator shall notify the Secretary within 24 hours of observing the visible emissions to schedule a visible emission test performed by a state inspector.

10.3 Certified personnel – visible emission tests. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:13:07, within 180 days after permit issuance the owner or operator shall retain a person that is certified to perform a visible emission test in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. The owner or operator shall retain a certified person throughout the remaining term of this permit.

11.0 PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

11.1 Prevention of significant deterioration review exemption. The owner or operator is exempt from a prevention of significant deterioration review for particulate matter and volatile organic compounds. The exemption is based on operational and air emission limits in permit conditions 1.1 and 7.5. Any relaxation in the permit conditions stated above that increases applicable emissions equal to or greater than 235 tons per 12-month rolling period for the existing operations may require a full prevention of significant deterioration review as though construction had not commenced on the source.

11.2 MACT exemption. The owner or operator is exempt from the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing. The exemption for hazardous air pollutants is based on the operational and air emission limits in permit condition 1.1 and 7.6. Any relaxation in the permit conditions that increases the hazardous air pollutant emissions equal to or greater than 9.5 tons per 12-month rolling period for a single hazardous air pollutant or 23.8 tons per 12-month rolling period for any combination of hazardous air pollutants may require the owner or operator to be applicable to the MACT standard as though construction had not commenced on the source.

12.0 VVa: Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Requirements

12.1 Addition or replacement of equipment. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.480a(c), the addition or replacement of equipment subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart VVa for the purpose of process improvement which is accomplished without a capital expenditure shall not by itself be considered a modification.

A. PUMPS IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE

12.2 Monitoring pumps in light liquid service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-2a(a), (b) and (c), each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored according to the following:

1. A visual inspection shall occur each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal. A leak is detected if there is an indication of liquids dripping from the pump seal. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. Monitor the pump within five days as specified in permit condition 12.39. If an instrument reading of 2,000 parts per million or greater is measured; a leak is detected; or
 - b. Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak and repair the leak within 15 days of detection by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping;
2. An inspection shall occur monthly to detect leaks by the method specified in permit condition 12.39. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the issued permit date of the facility must be monitored for the first time within 30 days of operating in light liquid service, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump. A leak is detected if an instrument reading of 2,000 parts per million or greater is measured.

"In light liquid service" means the piece of equipment contains a liquid that meets the conditions specified in permit condition 12.42.

When a leak is detected, the first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to tightening the packing gland nuts and ensuring the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature where practicable. A leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, and 12.34.

12.3 Exemption for pumps equipped with a dual mechanical seal system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-2a(d), each pump in light liquid service equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from permit condition 12.2 provided the following requirements are met:

1. Each dual mechanical seal system is:
 - a. Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure;
 - b. Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive; or
 - c. Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero volatile organic compound emissions to the atmosphere;
2. The barrier fluid system is in heavy liquid service or is not in volatile organic compound service;
3. Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
4. Each pump is checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures specified below prior to the next required inspection:
 - a. Monitor the pump within five days as specified in permit condition 12.39 to determine if there is a leak of volatile organic compounds in the barrier fluid. If an instrument reading of 2,000 parts per million or greater is measured, a leak is detected. If a leak is detected, the first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after detecting a leak. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to tightening the packing gland nuts and ensuring the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature where practicable. The leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27; or
 - b. Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak. If the owner or operator designates a leak, the leak shall be repaired with 15 days of detection by eliminating visual indications of liquids dripping; and
5. The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both. Each sensor described in subsection (3) of this permit condition shall be checked daily or equipped with an audible alarm. If a leak is detected, the owner or operator shall eliminate the conditions that activated the sensor within 15 days of detection.

12.4 Exemptions for pumps with no detectable emissions. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-2a(e), any pump in light liquid service that is designated by permit condition 12.50 for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, is exempt from permit condition 12.2 and 12.3 if the pump:

1. Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing;
2. Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background as measured by the methods specified in permit condition 12.40; and
3. Is tested for compliance with subsection (2) of this permit condition initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Secretary.

12.5 Exemption for pumps with a closed vent system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-2a(f), any pump in light liquid service equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process, fuel gas system, or control device that complies with the requirements in permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive, is exempt from permit condition 12.2, 12.3, and 12.4.

12.6 Exemption for pumps designated unsafe-to-monitor. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-2a(g), any pump in light liquid service that is designated, as described in permit condition 12.51 as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements in permit condition 12.2 and 12.3 if:

1. The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with permit condition 12.2; and
2. The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable. When a leak is detected, the first attempt at repairing the leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to tightening the packing land nuts and ensuring the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature where practicable. A leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27.

B. COMPRESSORS

12.7 Compressor seal system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-3a(a) through (g), inclusive, each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and prevents leakage of volatile organic compounds to the atmosphere. Each compressor seal system and barrier fluid system shall meet the following requirements:

1. Each compressor seal system shall be:
 - a. Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure;

- b. Equipped with a barrier fluid system degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements in permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive; or
 - c. Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero volatile organic compound emissions to the atmosphere;
2. The barrier fluid system shall be in heavy liquid service or shall not be in volatile organic compound service;
 3. The barrier fluid system shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both;
 4. Each sensor shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm;
 5. The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both;
 6. A leak is detected if the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier system, or both based on the criterion determined in subsection (5) of this permit condition;
 7. When a leak is detected, a first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected. A leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.8, 12.9, and 12.34.

12.8 Exemption for compressors equipped with a closed vent system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-3a(h), a compressor equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the compressor drive shaft back to a process, fuel gas system, or control device that complies with the requirements in permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive, except as provided in permit condition 12.9, is exempt from permit condition 12.7.

12.9 Exemption for compressors with no detectable emissions. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-3a(i), a compressor that is designated, as described by permit condition 12.50 for no detectable emissions is exempt from permit condition 12.7 and 12.8 if the compressor:

1. Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, as measured by the methods specified in permit condition 12.40; and
2. Is tested for compliance with subsection (1) of this permit condition initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Secretary.

C. PRESSURE RELIEF DEVICE IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE

12.10 No detectable emissions from a pressure relief device in gas/vapor service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-4a(a) and (b), except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, as determined by the methods specified in permit condition 12.40. "In gas/vapor service" means the piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

No later than five calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in permit condition 12.27, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions and monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable emissions.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.11 and 12.12.

12.11 Exemption for pressure relief device equipped with closed vent system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-4a(c), any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage through the pressure relief device to a control device is exempt from permit condition 12.10. The control device must comply with the requirements of permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive.

12.12 Exemption for pressure relief device equipped with rupture disk. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-4a(d), any pressure relief device equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from permit condition 12.10 provided the owner or operator installs a new rupture disk after each pressure release as soon as practicable, but no later than five calendar days after each pressure release, except as provide in permit condition 12.27.

D. SAMPLING CONNECTION SYSTEMS

12.13 Sampling connection system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01 as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-5a(a) and (b), each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed purged, closed loop, or closed vent system. Each closed-purged, closed-loop, or closed vent system shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Gases displaced during the filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured;
2. Containers that are part of the closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied;
3. Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured;
4. Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line;
 - b. Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process;
 - c. Capture and transport all of the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive; or
 - d. Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:
 - i. A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR § 63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;
 - ii. A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 262, 264, 265, or 266;

- iii. A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261;
- iv. A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of 40 CFR § 61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of 40 CFR §§ 61.343 through 61.347, inclusive; or
- v. A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 CFR Part 279, Subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.14 and 12.34.

12.14 Exemption for in situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-5a(c), in situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from permit condition 12.13. "In-situ sampling system" means non-extractive samplers or in-line samplers.

E. OPEN-ENDED VALVES OR LINES

12.15 Open-ended valves or lines. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-6a(a) and (b), each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve. The cap, blind flange, plugs, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line. Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.16, 12.17, 12.18, and 12.34.

12.16 Exemption for double block-and-bleed system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-6a(c), when a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with permit condition 12.15 at all other times.

12.17 Exemption for emergency shutdown. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-6a(d), open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from permit condition 12.15 and 12.16.

12.18 Exemption for safety hazards. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-6a(e), open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would auto catalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system are exempt from permit condition 12.15 and 12.16.

F. VALVES IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE AND LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE

12.19 Monthly monitoring valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-7a(a) through (e), inclusive, each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in permit condition 12.39. A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the issued permit date for the facility must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the valve begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service, except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve. If the existing valves in the process unit are monitored in accordance with permit condition 12.23 or 12.24, count the new valve as leaking when calculating the percentage of valves leaking as described in permit condition 12.45. If less than 2.0 percent of the valves are leaking for that process unit, the valve must be monitored for the first time during the next scheduled monitoring event for existing valves in the process unit or within 90 days, whichever comes first. A leak is detected if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater is measured.

Any valve for which a leak is not detected for two successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected. Once a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly again until a leak is not detected for two successive months. As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into 2 or 3 subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup.

A first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. The leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:

1. Tightening of bonnet bolts;
2. Replacement of bonnet bolts;
3. Tightening of packing gland nuts; and
4. Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.20, 12.21, 12.22, 12.23, 12.25, and 12.34.

12.20 Exemption for monitoring valves with no detectable emissions. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-7a(f), any valve that is designated by permit condition 12.50 for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, is exempt from permit condition 12.19 if the valve:

1. Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid;
2. Is operated with emissions less than 500 parts per million above background as measured by the methods specified in permit condition 12.40; and
3. Is tested for compliance with subsection (2) of this permit condition initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Secretary.

12.21 Exemption for unsafe-to-monitor valves. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-7a(g), any valve that is designated by permit condition 12.51 as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from permit condition 12.19 if:

1. The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with permit condition 12.19; and
2. The owner or operator of the valve adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.
- 3.

12.22 Exemption for difficult-to-monitor valves. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-7a(h), any valve that is designated by permit condition 12.51 as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from permit condition 12.19 if:

1. The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than two meters above a support surface;
2. The process unit within which the valve is located either becomes an affected facility through a modification or reconstruction or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of valves as difficult-to-monitor; and
3. The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

12.23 Alternative standard for valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.483-1a(a), (b), and (d), the owner or operator may elect to comply with permit condition 12.19 with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent. This can be accomplished by following the requirements:

1. The owner or operator must notify the Secretary that the owner or operator has elected to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in permit condition 12.57;
2. A performance test, as specified in permit condition 12.24, shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Secretary; and
3. If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with the time frame specified in permit condition 12.19.

The owner or operator who elects to comply with this permit condition shall not have a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent, determined as described in permit condition 12.45.

12.24 Performance test for valves using alternative standard. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.483-1a(c), if the owner or operator elects to use the alternative standard for valves in permit condition 12.23, a performance test shall be conducted in the following manner:

1. All valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the ethanol plant shall be monitored within one week by the methods specified in permit condition 12.39;
2. A leak is detected if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater is measured; and
3. The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

12.25 Additional option for valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.483-2a, after complying initially with permit condition VVa.19, an owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the alternative work practices listed below after notifying the Secretary in accordance with permit condition 12.57:

1. After two consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip one of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service; or
2. After five consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip three of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

The percent of valves leaking shall be determined by permit condition 12.45. If the percent of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with permit condition VVa.19 but can again elect to use this permit condition. The owner or operator shall keep a record of the percent of valves found leaking during each leak detection period.

A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup of this facility must be monitored in accordance with permit condition 12.19 before the provisions of this permit condition can be applied to that valve.

G. OTHER PUMPS, VALVES, PRESSURE RELIEF DEVICES, AND CONNECTORS

12.26 Monitoring pumps, valves, pressure relief devices, and other connectors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22.01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-8a, if evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, the owner or operator shall comply with one of the following procedures:

1. Monitor the equipment within five days by the method specified in permit condition 12.39. A leak is detected if a monitor reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater is measured. When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27. A first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to the following best practices where practicable:
 - a. Tightening of bonnet bolts;
 - b. Replacement of bonnet bolts;
 - c. Tightening of packing gland nuts;
 - d. Ensuring the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature; and
 - e. Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing; or
2. Eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of potential leak within five calendar days of detection.

H. DELAY OF REPAIR

12.27 Repair delay. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-9a, a delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed in the following circumstances:

1. Delay may occur if the repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit;
2. Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in volatile organic compound service;
3. Delay of repair for valves and connectors will be allowed if:
 - a. The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair; and
 - b. When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered using a control device complying with permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive;
4. Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:
 - a. Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system; and
 - b. Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the leak was detected; and
5. Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve, if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked and have been depleted. Delay of repair beyond the next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than six months after the first process unit shutdown.

When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump, valve, or connector that remains in service, the pump, valve, or connector may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to this chapter if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition.

I. CLOSED VENT SYSTEMS AND CONTROL DEVICES

12.28 Standard for a closed vent system and control device. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-10a (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (m), the owner or operator of a closed vent system and control device used to comply with chapter 12.0 of this permit shall comply with the following:

1. Vapor recovery systems such as a condenser or adsorber shall be designed and operated to recover the volatile organic compound emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent;
2. An enclosed combustion device shall be designed and operated to reduce volatile organic compound emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent or provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of 816 degrees Celsius (1,500 degrees Fahrenheit);

3. A flare shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR § 60.18;
4. The control device shall be monitored to ensure the control device is operated and maintained in conformance with its design; and
5. Except as provided in permit condition 12.30, 12.31, and 12.32, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the following procedures:
 - a. If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard piping, the owner or operator shall conduct an initial inspection according to permit condition 12.39 and conduct an annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks; and
 - b. If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall conduct an initial and annual inspection according to permit condition 12.39.

Leaks as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in permit condition 12.29. A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

A closed vent system and control device used to comply with this permit condition shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

12.29 Delay in repairing leaks. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-10a(h), the owner or operator may delay the repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected. The delay may occur if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. The leak shall be repaired by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

12.30 Exemption for vapor collection system or closed vent system under vacuum. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-10a(i), the owner or operator of a vapor collection system or closed vent system that is operated under a vacuum is exempt from subsection (5) of permit condition 12.28.

12.31 Exemption for unsafe to inspect closed vent system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-10a(j), the owner or operator is exempt from subsection (5) of permit condition 12.28 for any part of the closed vent system that is designated as unsafe to inspect, as described in permit condition 12.33, if the owner or operator complies with the following:

1. The owner or operator determines the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspection personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with subsection (5) of permit condition 12.28; and
2. The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

12.32 Exemption for difficult to inspect closed vent system. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-10a(k), the owner or operator is exempt from inspecting any part of the closed vent system that is designated as difficult to inspect, as described in permit condition 12.33, if the owner or operator complies with the following:

1. The owner or operator determines the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspection personnel more than two meters above a support surface;
2. The process unit within which the closed vent system is located becomes an affected facility through modification or reconstruction or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of closed vent system equipment as difficult to inspect; and
3. The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every five years.

12.33 Identification of unsafe and difficult to inspect equipment. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-10a(1), the owner or operator shall record the following information to identify equipment unsafe or difficult to inspect:

1. Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as unsafe to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment;
2. Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as difficult to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment;
3. For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in permit condition 12.48;
4. For each inspection conducted in accordance with permit condition 12.39 during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected; and
5. For each annual visual inspection required in subsection (5)(b) of permit condition 12.28 during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

J. EQUIVALENT LIMITS AND EXEMPTIONS

12.34 Emission limit equivalence. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR §§ 60.482-1a(c) and 60.484a(a) and (d), the owner or operator may apply to the Administrator of EPA through the Secretary for determination of emission limit equivalence. Emission limit equivalence means the owner or operator shall achieve a reduction in emissions of volatile organic compounds at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of volatile organic compounds achieved by the controls required in permit condition 12.2 through 12.9, 12.13 through 12.26 and 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive. An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the equivalence of any equivalent means of emission limit. If the Administrator of EPA approves the determination of emission limit equivalence, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.

12.35 Determination of equivalence to equipment design and operation requirements. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.484a(b), determination of equivalence to the equipment, design, and operational requirements will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

1. Each owner or operator applying for an equivalence determination shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of means of emission limitation;

2. The Administrator of EPA will compare test data for the means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements; and
3. The Administrator of EPA may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

12.36 Determination of equivalence to work practices. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.484a(c), determination of equivalence to the required work practices will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

1. Each owner or operator applying for an equivalence determination shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of means of emission limitation;
2. The emission reduction achieved by the required work practice shall be demonstrated;
3. The emission reduction achieved by the equivalent means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated;
4. The owner or operator shall commit in writing to work practices that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practice;
5. The Administrator of EPA will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the equivalent means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment by the owner or operator; and
6. The Administrator of EPA may condition the approval of equivalence on requirement that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practice.

12.37 In vacuum service equipment exemption. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR §§ 60.482-1a(d), equipment in vacuum service is exempt from the requirements of permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive, if the equipment is identified in accordance with subsection (5) of permit condition 12.50. "In vacuum service" means equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least five kilo Pascal below ambient pressure.

12.38 Temporarily in VOC service exemption. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-1a(e), equipment an owner or operator designates as being in volatile organic compound service less than 300 hours per year is excluded from the requirements of permit condition 12.2 through 12.33, inclusive, if it is identified as required in permit condition 12.50(6) and it meets any of the following specifications:

1. The equipment is in volatile organic compound service only during startup and shutdown, excluding startup and shutdown between batches of the same campaign for a batch process;
2. The equipment is in volatile organic compound service only during process malfunctions or other emergencies; or
3. The equipment is backup equipment that is in volatile organic compound service only when the primary equipment is out of service.

K. TEST METHODS FOR 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART VVa

12.39 Determining presence of leaking equipment. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(b), the owner or operator shall demonstrate

compliance with permit condition 12.2 through 12.33, inclusive, by using 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21. Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking equipment. The instrument shall be calibrated by the procedures specified in Method 21 prior to each day's use. The following calibration gases shall be used:

1. Zero air (less than 10 parts per million of hydrocarbon in air); and
2. A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration no more than 2,000 parts per million greater than the leak definition concentration of the equipment monitored. If the monitoring instrument's design allows for multiple calibration scales, then the lower scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is no higher than 2,000 parts per million above the concentration specified as a leak, and the highest scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is approximately equal to 10,000 parts per million. If only one scale on an instrument will be used during monitoring, the owner or operator need not calibrate the scales that will not be used during that day's monitoring.

A calibration drift assessment shall be performed, at a minimum, at the end of each monitoring day. Check the instrument using the same calibration gas or gases used to calibrate the instrument before use. Follow the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21, except do not adjust the meter readout to correspond to the calibration gas value. Record the instrument reading for each scale used as specified in permit condition 12.50(7). Calculate the average algebraic difference between the three meter readings and the most recent calibration value. Divide this algebraic difference by the initial calibration value and multiply by 100 to express the calibration drift as a percentage. If any calibration drift assessment shows a negative drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then all equipment monitored since the last calibration with instrument readings below the appropriate leak definition and above the leak definition multiplied by $(100 \text{ minus the percent of negative drift/divided by } 100)$ must be re-monitored. If any calibration drift assessment shows a positive drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then, at the owner's or operator's discretion, all equipment since the last calibration with instrument readings above the appropriate leak definition and below the leak definition multiplied by $(100 \text{ plus the percent of positive drift/divided by } 100)$ may be re-monitored.

12.40 Compliance with no detectable emission standards. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(c), the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the no detectable emission standard in permit condition 12.3, 12.9, 12.10, 12.20, and 12.28 using 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21. Method 21 shall be used to determine the background level and the presence of leaking equipment. The instrument shall be calibrated by the procedures specified in permit condition 12.39. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 parts per million for determining compliance.

12.41 Demonstrating a process unit is not in volatile organic compound service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(d), the owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless it is demonstrated that a process unit is not in volatile organic compound service. "Not in volatile organic compound service" would occur if the volatile organic compound content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. The following methods shall be followed to demonstrate a process unit is not in volatile organic compound service:

1. Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260-73, 91, or 96, E168-67, 77, or 92, E169-63, 77 or 93 shall be used to determine the percent volatile organic compound content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment;
2. Organic compounds that are considered to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the volatile organic compound content of the process fluid; or
3. Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the volatile organic compound content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Secretary disagrees with the judgment, subsections (1) and (2) of this permit condition shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

12.42 Demonstrating equipment is light liquid service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(e), the owner or operator shall demonstrate equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all of the following conditions apply:

1. The vapor pressure of one or more of the components is greater than 0.3 kilo Pascal at 20 degrees Celsius (1.2 inches of water at 68 degrees Fahrenheit). Standard reference texts or ASTM D-2879-83, 96, or 97 shall be used to determine the vapor pressures;
2. The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilo Pascal at 20 degrees Celsius (1.2 inches of water at 68 degrees Fahrenheit) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight; and
3. The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

12.43 Testing representative samples. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(f), the samples used in conjunction with permit condition 12.41, 12.42, and 12.44 shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in a flare.

12.44 Determining compliance with standards for flares. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(g), the owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards of flares as follows:

1. 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22 shall be used to determine visible emissions;
2. A thermocouple or any other equivalent device shall be used to monitor the presence of a pilot flame in the flare;
3. The maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares shall be computed using Equation 12-1;
4. The net heat value (H_T) of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be computed using Equation 12-2;
5. 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 18 or ASTM D6420–99 (2004) (where the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 parts per million by volume) and ASTM D2504–67, 77 or 88 (Reapproved 1993) shall be used to determine the concentration of sample component “i”;
6. ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809 shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of component “i” if published values are not available or cannot be calculated; and
7. 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the actual exit velocity of a flare. If needed, the unobstructed (free) cross-section area of the flare tip shall be used

Equation 12-1 – Maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares

$$V_{max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$$

Where:

- V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, meters per second (feet per second);
- H_T = Net heating value of the gas being combusted, mega Joules per standard cubic meter (Btus per standard cubic foot);
- K_1 = 8.706 meters per second (28.56 feet per second); and
- K_2 = 0.7084 m⁴/ mega Joules-seconds (0.087 ft⁴ per Btus-second).

Equation 12-2 – Net heating value of gas combusted in flare

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^n C_i H_i$$

Where:

- H_T = Net heating value of the gas being combusted, mega Joules per standard cubic meter (Btus per standard cubic foot);
- K = Conversion constant, 1.740 x 10⁻⁷ (gram-mole)(mega Joules)/parts per million-standard cubic meter-kcal) (4.674 x 10⁻⁶ (gram-mole)(Btu)/parts per million-standard cubic feet-kcal)); and
- C_i = Concentration of sample component “i”, parts per million; and
- H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component “i” at 25 degrees Celsius and 760 millimeters Mercury (77 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch), kcal/gram-mole.

12.45 Demonstrating compliance with alternative standards for valves. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.485a(h), the owner or operator shall determine compliance with permit condition 12.23 and 12.25 as follows:

1. The percent of valves leaking shall be determined using Equation 12-3;
2. The total number of valves monitored shall include difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor valves only during the monitoring period in which those valves are monitored;
3. The number of valves leaking shall include valves for which repair has been delayed;
4. Any new valve that is not monitored within 30 days of being placed in service shall be included in the number of valves leaking and the total number of valves monitored for the monitoring period in which the valve is placed in service;
5. If the process unit has been subdivided in accordance with permit condition 12.19 related to alternative valve monitoring on a quarterly basis, the sum of valves found leaking during a monitoring period includes all subgroups; and
6. The total number of valves monitored does not include a valve monitored to verify repair.

Equation 12-3 – Percent of valves leaking

$$\%V_L = (V_L \div V_T) \times 100$$

Where:

- $\%V_L$ = Percent leaking valves;
- V_L = Number of valves found leaking; and
- V_T = The sum of the total number of valves monitored.

L. RECORDKEEPING FOR 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART VVa

12.46 Monitoring event. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(a)(3), the owner or operator shall record the following information for each monitoring event required in permit condition 12.2 through 12.9 and 12.19 through 12.26, inclusive:

1. Monitoring instrument identification;
2. Operator identification;
3. Equipment identification;
4. Date of monitoring; and
5. Instrument reading.

12.47 Labeling leaky equipment. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(b), if a leak is detected as specified in permit condition 12.2 through 12.9 and 12.19 through 12.26, inclusive, the owner or operator shall attach a weatherproof and readily visible identification tag on the leaking equipment. The identification tag shall be marked with the equipment identification number. The identification tag for a valve may be removed after the valve has been monitored for two successive months, as specified in permit condition 12.19, and no leak has been detected during those two months. The identification on a connector may be removed after it has been monitored within 90 days after a repair is completed to confirm the connector is no longer leaking. The identification tag for equipment other than valves may be removed after the equipment has been repaired.

12.48 Maintaining a log of equipment leaks. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(c), if a leak is detected as specified in permit condition 12.2 through 12.9 and 12.19 through 12.26, inclusive, the owner or operator shall record the following information in a log and shall be kept for two years in a readily accessible location:

1. The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number, except when indications of liquids dripping from a pump are designated as a leak;
2. The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak;
3. The repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak;
4. Maximum instrument reading measured by 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21 at the time the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be non-repairable, except when a pump is repaired by eliminating indications of liquids dripping;
5. Record "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak;
6. The signature of the person whose decision it was that repair could not be completed without a process shutdown;
7. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days;
8. The dates of process unit shutdown that occur while the equipment is unrepaired; and
9. The date of successful repair of the leak.

12.49 Records for closed vents and control devices. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(d), the owner or operator shall maintain the following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed vent systems and control devices described in permit condition 12.28 through 12.33, inclusive. The records shall be kept in a readily accessible location:

1. Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams;
2. The dates and descriptions of any change in the design specifications;
3. A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in permit condition 12.28 to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter or parameters was selected for the monitoring;
4. Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in permit condition 12.2 through 12.14, inclusive, are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame; and
5. Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed vent systems and control devices required in permit condition 12.2 through 12.14, inclusive.

12.50 Equipment log. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(e), the owner or operator shall record the following information for equipment subject to the requirements in permit condition 12.2 through 12.33 and 12.58 through 12.62, inclusive. The records shall be kept in a readily accessible location:

1. A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements in permit condition 12.2 through 12.33, inclusive;
2. A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of permit condition 12.3, 12.9, and 12.20. The designation of equipment for no detectable emissions shall be signed by the responsible official;
3. A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with permit condition 12.10 through 12.12, inclusive;
4. The date of each compliance test as required in permit condition 12.3, 12.9, and 12.20. The background level measured during each compliance test and the maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during the compliance test shall also be recorded;
5. A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service;
6. A list of identification numbers for equipment the owner or operator designates as operating in volatile organic compound service less than 300 hours per year in accordance with permit condition 12.38, a description of the conditions under which the equipment is in volatile organic compound service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in volatile organic compound service less than 300 hours per year;
7. The date and results of the weekly visual inspection for indications of liquids dripping from pumps in light liquid service;
8. Records of the following information for monitoring instrument calibrations conducted according to permit condition 12.39:
 - a. Date of calibration and initials of operator performing calibrations;
 - b. Calibration gas cylinder identification, certification date, and certified concentration;
 - c. Instrument scale or scales used;
 - d. A description of any corrective action taken if the meter readout could not be adjusted to correspond to the calibration gas value in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21;
 - e. Results of each calibration drift assessment required by permit condition 12.39 (e.g., instrument reading for calibration at end of monitoring day and the calculated percent difference from the initial calibration value);
 - f. If an owner or operator makes their own calibration gas, a description of the procedures used; and

9. Records of each release from a pressure relief device subject to permit condition 12.7 through 12.9, inclusive; and
10. The connector monitoring schedule as noted in permit condition 12.59.

12.51 Exempt valve and pump log. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(f), the owner or operator shall maintain a log readily accessible of the following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements in permit condition 12.21 and 12.22, all connectors subject to requirements of permit condition 12.61 and all pumps subject to the requirements of permit condition 12.6:

1. A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump; and
2. A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve.

12.52 Valve log - alternative standards. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(g), the owner or operator shall maintain the following information for valves complying with permit condition 12.25:

1. A schedule of monitoring; and
2. The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

12.53 Design criterion for determining leaks. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(h), the owner or operator shall maintain the following information in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

1. Design criterion required in permit condition 12.2(5) and 12.7(5) and explanation of the design criterion; and
2. Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

12.54 Log for equipment in VOC service. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.486a(j), the owner or operator shall maintain the information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in volatile organic compound service in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

M. REPORTING FOR PUMPS, VALVES, AND COMPRESSORS

12.55 Initial report for pumps, valves, and compressors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.487a(a) and (b), the owner or operator shall submit an initial report to the Secretary within 180 days of the issued permit date of the facility. The initial report shall include a summary of the following information:

1. Name of facility, permit number, reference to this permit condition, and identifying the submittal as the initial report;
2. The number of valves subject to the requirements of permit condition 12.19 through 12.25, inclusive, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under permit condition 12.20;

3. The number of pumps subject to the requirements of permit condition 12.2 through 12.6, inclusive, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under permit condition 12.4 and those pumps complying with permit condition 12.5;
4. The number of connectors subject to the requirements of permit conditions 12.58 and 12.59; and
5. The number of compressors subject to the requirements of permit condition 12.7 through 12.9, inclusive, excluding those compressors designated for no detectable emissions under permit condition 12.9 and those compressors complying with permit condition 12.8.

12.56 Semiannual report for pumps, valves, and compressors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.487a(a) and (c), the owner or operator shall submit a semiannual report to the Secretary. The semiannual reports shall include a summary of the following information:

1. Name of facility, permit number, reference to this permit condition, identifying the submittal as a semiannual report, and calendar dates covered in the reporting period;
2. The number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in permit condition 12.19 or 12.25 and the number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in permit condition 12.19;
3. The number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in permit condition 12.2 and 12.3 and the number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in permit condition 12.2 and 12.3;
4. The number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in permit condition 12.7 and the number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in permit condition 12.7;
5. The number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in permit condition 12.59 and the number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in permit condition 12.59;
6. The facts which explain each delay of repair and where appropriate, why the fermenter shutdown was technically infeasible;
7. Dates the process unit(s) was shut down during the semiannual reporting period; and
8. Any changes which have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report;

The semiannual reports must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period (e.g., July 30th and January 30th).

12.57 Notification of alternative standards for valves. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.487a(d), the owner or operator shall notify the Secretary 90 days in advance of electing to implement permit condition 12.23 and/or 12.25.

N. CONNECTORS IN GAS/VAPOR SERVICE AND IN LIGHT LIQUID SERVICE

12.58 Initial monitoring for connectors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-11a(a), (b), and (d) each connector shall be monitored within 12 months after the issued permit date to detect leaks by the methods specified in permit conditions 12.39 and 12.40. A leak is detected if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater is measured.

A first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. The leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27. The leaking connector shall be re-monitored within 90 days after a repair is completed to confirm the connector is no longer leaking.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.28, 12.34, 12.61, or 12.62.

12.59 Subsequent monitoring for connectors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-11a(b) and (d) each connector shall be monitored periodically according the following schedule:

1. If the percent of leaking connectors monitored during the current monitoring periods was greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, the owner or operator shall monitor each connector within one year from the end of the current monitoring period;
2. If the percent of leaking connectors monitored during the current monitoring period was greater than or equal to 0.25 percent but less than 0.5 percent, the owner or operator shall monitor each connector within four years from the end of the current monitoring period. An owner or operator may comply with this requirement by monitoring 40 percent of the connectors within two years from the end of the current monitoring period provided all connectors have been monitored within the four year period; or
3. If the percent of leaking connectors monitored during the current monitoring period was less than 0.25 percent, then monitor at least 50 percent of the connectors within four years from the end of the current monitoring period and follow one of the following schedules:
 - a. If the percent of leaking connectors monitored during the current monitoring period was greater than or equal to 0.35 percent, then monitor the connectors that have not been monitored during this current monitoring period within the next six months; or
 - b. If the percent of leaking connectors monitored during the current monitoring period was less than 0.35 percent, then monitor the connectors that have not been monitored within the next four years (i.e. within eight years from the beginning of the current monitoring period).

At the end of the current monitoring period, the percent of leaking connectors shall be determined by permit condition 12.60. The percent leaking connectors determine the timeline for the subsequent monitoring period. A leak is detected if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater is measured.

A first attempt at repairing a leak shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected. The leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in permit condition 12.27. The leaking connector shall be re-monitored within 90 days after a repair is completed to confirm the connector is no longer leaking.

The owner or operator shall comply with this permit condition, except as provided in permit condition 12.28, 12.34, 12.61, or 12.62.

12.60 Percent Leaking Connectors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-11a(c), the owner or operator shall determine the percent leaking connectors for the current monitoring period by the equation 12-4.

Equation 12-4 – Percent of connectors leaking

$$\%C_L = (C_L \div C_T) \times 100$$

Where:

- $\%C_L$ = Percent leaking connectors;
- C_L = Number of connectors found leaking; and
- C_T = The sum of the total number of valves monitored during the monitoring period.

12.61 Exemption for unsafe-to-monitor connectors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-11a(e), any connector that is designated by permit condition 12.51 as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from permit condition 12.58 and/or 12.59 if:

1. The owner or operator of the connector demonstrates the connector is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with permit condition 12.58 and/or 12.59; and
2. The owner or operator of the connector adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the connector as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

12.62 Exemption for inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:22:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.482-11a(f), any connector that is inaccessible or that is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g. porcelain, glass, or glass-line) is exempt from permit condition 12.58 and/or 12.59. An inaccessible connector is one that meets one of the following conditions:

1. Buried;
2. Insulated in a manner that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;
3. Obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;
4. Unable to be reached from a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic-type scaffold that would allow access to connectors up to 7.6 meters (25 feet) above the ground;
5. Inaccessible because it would require elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters (7 feet) above a permanent support surface or would require the erection of scaffold; or
6. Not able to be accessed at any time in a safe manner to perform monitoring. Unsafe access includes, but is not limited to, the use of a wheeled scissor-lift on unstable or uneven terrain, the use of a motorized man-lift basket in areas where an ignition potential exists, or access would require proximity to hazards such as electrical lines, or would risk damage to equipment.

If an inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connector is observed by visual, audible, olfactory, or other means to be leaking, the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of a leak to the atmosphere shall be eliminated as soon as practical.