

Permit #: 28.0801-03
Effective Date: February 17, 2015
Expiration Date: February 17, 2020

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, trees, and mountains. The text "STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA" is written in an arc across the top, and "GREAT SEAL" is written in an arc across the bottom. The year "1889" is prominently displayed at the bottom center. A banner across the middle of the seal reads "UNDER GOD THE PEOPLE RULE".

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



**Steven M. Pirner, P.E., 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

NorthWestern Energy – Aberdeen Generating Station
600 Market St.
Huron, South Dakota 57350

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

421 30th Ave. SW
1 mile south, adjacent to Highway 10
Aberdeen, South Dakota

2. Permit Contact

Cory Huber, Project Manager
(605) 353-7465

4. Facility Contact

Dennis Wagner, Director – South Dakota Production
(605) 352 -8411

5. Responsible Official

Dennis Wagner, Director – South Dakota Production
(605) 352-8411

B. Permit Revisions or Modifications

Not applicable

C. Type of Operation

Peak electric generating facility

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 Standard Conditions.....	1
1.1 Operation of source.....	1
1.2 Duty to comply	1
1.3 Property rights or exclusive privileges.....	2
1.4 Penalty for violating a permit condition	2
1.5 Inspection and entry	2
1.6 Severability	2
1.7 Permit termination, modification, or revocation	2
1.8 Credible evidence	3
2.0 Permit Fees	3
2.1 Annual air fee required	3
2.2 Annual operational report	3
2.3 Annual air fee	3
3.0 Permit Amendments and Modifications.....	3
3.1 Permit flexibility.....	3
3.2 Administrative permit amendment.....	4
3.3 Minor permit amendment.....	4
3.4 Permit modification	5
3.5 Permit revision	5
3.6 Testing new fuels or raw materials.....	5
4.0 Permit Renewal	6
4.1 Permit effective.....	6
4.2 Permit renewal	6
4.3 Permit expiration	6
5.0 Recordkeeping and Reporting.....	7
5.1 Recordkeeping and reporting	7
5.2 Signatory requirements	7
5.3 Certification statement	7
5.4 Monitoring log.....	7
5.5 Annual records.....	8
5.6 Annual compliance certification.....	8
5.7 Reporting permit violations	9
6.0 Control of Regulated Air Pollutants	9
6.1 Visibility limit	9
6.2 Visibility exceedances	9
6.3 Total suspended particulate matter limits.....	10
6.4 Sulfur dioxide limits.....	10
6.5 Air emission exceedances – emergency conditions	10

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
6.6	Circumvention not allowed10
6.7	Minimizing emissions.....11
7.0	Performance Tests11
7.1	Performance test may be required11
7.2	Test methods and procedures11
7.3	Representative performance test11
7.4	Submittal of test plan.....11
7.5	Notification of test11
7.6	Performance test report12
8.0	Monitoring.....12
8.1	Periodic opacity monitoring for units operating on a monthly or more frequent basis12
8.2	Monitoring opacity limits for units operating periodically13
8.3	Certified personnel – visible emission tests14
8.4	Monitoring sulfur content of distillate oil15
9.0	New Source Performance Standards – Subpart JJJJ15
9.1	Emission limits15
9.2	Compliance requirements15
9.3	Emergency generator operation16
9.4	Recordkeeping requirements18
9.5	Installation of a non-resettable hour meter18
10.0	New Source Performance Standards – Subpart KKKK18
10.1	Emission limits for nitrogen oxides18
10.2	Emission limits for sulfur dioxide.....18
10.3	General compliance requirements.....19
10.4	Demonstrating continuous compliance for nitrogen oxides.....19
10.5	Requirements for continuous emission monitoring system19
10.6	Identifying excess emissions from the continuous emissions monitoring systems20
10.7	Determining total sulfur content21
10.8	Exemption from monitoring sulfur content21
10.9	Sulfur monitoring frequency22
10.10	Semiannual excess emissions and monitoring downtime report23
10.11	Defining excess emissions and monitor downtime for nitrogen oxides.....23
10.12	Defining excess emissions and monitor downtime for sulfur dioxide24
10.13	Initial performance test and continuous emission monitoring system certification.....25
10.14	Initial sulfur dioxide performance test25
10.15	Subsequent sulfur dioxide performance tests.....25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
11.0 PSD Preconstruction Permit Exemption.....	26
11.1 Emission limits to avoid PSD	26
11.2 Operational limits	27
11.3 Limit on sulfur content of distillate oil.....	28
11.4 Carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring system.....	28
11.5 Performance specifications and quality assurance	28
11.6 Monitoring data	28
11.7 Monthly records.....	28
11.8 Periodic reporting.....	29
12.0 Acid Rain Program.....	29

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 received October 25, 2013, unless modified by the conditions of this permit. Except as otherwise provided herein, the control equipment shall be operated at all times in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and in a manner that achieves compliance with the conditions of this permit. The application consists of the application forms, supporting data, and supplementary correspondence. If the owner or operator becomes aware 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

Unit	Description	Maximum Operating Rate	Control Device
#1	1976 General Electric combustion turbine, model number PG53441/US50001/245181. The combustion turbine is fired on distillate oil.	28,800 kilowatts heat output or 417 million Btus per hour heat input	Not applicable
#2A	North turbine: Pratt and Whitney combustion turbine, model FT8-3, fired with natural gas or distillate oil.	323 (natural gas) million Btus per hour heat input and 288 (distillate oil) million Btus per hour heat input	Water injection to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions
#2B	South turbine: Pratt and Whitney combustion turbine, model FT8-3, fired with natural gas or distillate oil.	323 (natural gas) million Btus per hour heat input and 288 (distillate oil) million Btus per hour heat input	Water injection to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions
#3	2012 Kohler spark ignition emergency generator, model 25REZG, fired with natural gas.	44 horsepower	Not applicable
#4	2011 Cummins spark ignition emergency generator, model GGMA, fired with natural gas.	49.5 horsepower	Not applicable

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 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, upon presentation of credentials, 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 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 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 in violation of this permit. Credible evidence may consist of the following:

1. Information from the use of the following methods is presumptively credible evidence of whether a violation has occurred:
 - a. A monitoring method approved 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 paragraph (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 Amendments and Modifications

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 cannot be implemented until the Secretary takes final action on the proposed change or the owner or operator was issued an air quality construction permit. 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 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;
3. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting;
4. The ownership or operational control changes and the Secretary determines 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 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 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 recordkeeping 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 recordkeeping 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 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 describing 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 resulting 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 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

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 to operate 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 and Reporting

5.1 Recordkeeping and reporting

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 Signatory requirements

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:12 and 74:36:05:16.01, all applications, reports, or other information submitted to the Secretary shall be signed and certified by a responsible official or a duly authorized representative. 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. 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 duly authorized representative must be designated prior to or together with any reports or information to be signed by a duly authorized representative. The responsible official shall notify the Secretary if an authorization is no longer accurate.

5.3 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.”

5.4 Monitoring log

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall maintain a monitoring

log. The monitoring log shall contain the following information.

1. Maintenance schedule for each piece of control equipment listed in Table 1-1. 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 8.1 and 8.2:
 - a. Identify the unit and if it operates on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual basis;
 - 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; and
3. 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 the permitted equipment was at the time being properly operated.

5.5 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 distillate oil burned in Unit #1;
2. The sulfur content of the distillate oil burned in Unit #1;
3. The number of hours Unit #1 is operated; and
4. The amount of distillate oil consumed shall be based on consumption and purchase records. The records will be used in conjunction with the operational report required in permit condition 2.2.

5.6 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, recordkeeping, 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 5.3.

5.7 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) 773-4068.

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. A description of the permit violation and its cause(s);
2. The duration of the permit violation, including exact dates and times; and
3. The steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the permit violation.

6.0 Control of Regulated Air Pollutants

6.1 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, unless otherwise specified in this permit. This provision does not apply when the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet the requirement.

6.2 Visibility exceedances

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:12:02, an exceedance of the opacity limit in permit condition 6.1 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 is not a malfunction and is considered a violation.

6.3 Total suspended particulate matter limits

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:06:02(1), the owner or operator shall not allow the emission of total suspended particulate matter in excess of the emission limit specified in Table 6-1 for the appropriate permitted unit, operation, and process.

Table 6-1 – Total Suspended Particulate Matter Emission Limit

Unit	Description	Emission Limit
#1	Combustion turbine	0.4 pounds per million Btu heat input

6.4 Sulfur dioxide limits

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 6-2 for the appropriate permitted unit, operations, and process.

Table 6-2 – Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limit

Unit	Description	Emission Limit
#1	Combustion turbine	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.

6.5 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 owner or operator, 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.

6.6 Circumvention not allowed

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.12, 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.

6.7 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

7.0 Performance Tests

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

7.3 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 Notification of test

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.8(d), the owner or operator shall notify the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the start of a performance test to afford the

Secretary the opportunity to have an observer present. If there is a delay in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator shall notify the Secretary as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Secretary by mutual agreement.

7.6 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.

8.0 Monitoring

8.1 Periodic opacity monitoring for units operating on a monthly or more frequent basis

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in Chapter 6.0 on a periodic basis for the units identified in the monthly log required in permit condition 5.4 that operate on a monthly or more frequent basis. Periodic monitoring for units that operate on a monthly or more frequent basis shall be based on the following steps:

Step 1: 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 shall be based on the following frequency:

- a. The owner or operator shall conduct a visible emission reading once per calendar 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 in two consecutive semiannual visible emission readings, the owner or operator may decrease the frequency of testing of readings from semiannually to annually for that unit.

Step 2: If visible emissions are observed from a unit at any time other than periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, periodic monitoring shall consist of a visible emission test to determine if the unit is in compliance with the opacity limit specified in Chapter 6.0. The visible emission test shall be for at least 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;
- 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 in Step 2(b) is less than five percent for three 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 Step 2(a) 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 four 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 reading does not have to be certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. 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 8.3, 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.

8.2 Monitoring opacity limits for units operating periodically

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limits in Chapter 6.0 for the units identified in the monthly log required in permit condition 5.4 that operate on a quarterly, semiannual, or annual basis. Periodic monitoring shall be based on the following steps:

Step 1: For units that operate on a quarterly basis, monitoring shall consist of the following:

- a. Monitoring shall consist of a visible emission reading once per quarter. A visible emission reading shall consist of a visual survey of the 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; or
- b. 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 6.0. The visible emission test must be conducted within one hour of witnessing a visible emission from the unit. The visible emission test shall be for at least 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.

Step 2: For units that operate on a semiannual or annual basis, monitoring shall consist of the following:

- a. Monitoring shall consist of a visible emission reading once per year. A visible emission reading shall consist of a visual survey of the 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;
- b. 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 6.0. The visible emission test must be conducted within one hour of witnessing a visible emission from the unit. The visible emission test shall be for at least 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.

The person conducting the visible emission reading does not have to be certified in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. 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 8.3, 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.

8.3 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.

8.4 Monitoring sulfur content of distillate oil

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall obtain a fuel supplier certification for each load of distillate oil (diesel) purchased or received. The fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

1. The name of the oil supplier;
2. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil (diesel). Distillate oil (diesel) means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2. Residual oil means crude oil and is fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil and includes all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6. Specifications for fuel oils are defined in the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-78, "Standards Specifications for Fuel Oils"; and
3. A statement that the sulfur content of the oil does not exceed 0.0048 weight percent sulfur.

In the case where a fuel supplier certification is not obtained, the owner or operator shall collect a grab sample from the storage tank within 30 days of receiving the shipment of distillate oil (diesel) but before another load is transferred into the storage tank. The grab sample shall be analyzed to determine the sulfur content of the distillate oil (diesel) in the storage tank. A copy of the results of the analysis shall be submitted with the report required in permit condition 5.7.

9.0 New Source Performance Standards – Subpart JJJJ

9.1 Emission limits

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:90, as referenced to 40 CFR §§ 60.4233(d) and 60.4234, the owner or operator shall not allow emissions from the emergency engine to exceed the emission limits in Table 9-1 over the entire life of the emergency engine.

Table 9-1 – Emission limits for the emergency engines

Unit	Grams per Horsepower-Hour	
	Nitrogen oxides + hydrocarbons	Carbon monoxide
#3	10	387
#4	10	387

9.2 Compliance requirements

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:90, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4243 (b), the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

1. Purchase an emergency engine certified to meet the emission limits in Table 9-1 and maintain a copy of the certification. The emergency engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications; and
2. Demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as applicable;

3. Operate and maintain the emergency generator according to or consistent with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; and
4. Maintain a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engines in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

The owner or operator of a non-certified engine shall conduct a performance test within one year of the engine start-up. If the engine is not operated in accordance with the manufacturer's emission related instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine and the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test within year of engine start-up.

9.3 Emergency generator operation

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:90, as referenced to 40 CFR § 40.4243(d), the owner or operator of an emergency stationary generator must operate the emergency generator according to the following requirements:

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary internal combustion engines in emergency situations.
2. The emergency stationary internal combustion engine may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified in the following paragraphs for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allow under subparagraph (3) of this permit condition counts as part of the 100 hours per year allowed under this subparagraph.
 - a. Emergency stationary internal combustion engines may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal state, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Secretary for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standard require maintenance and testing of emergency internal combustion engines beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - b. Emergency stationary internal combustion engines may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies, or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Emergency Alert level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. Monitoring shall consist of a visible emission reading once per quarter. A visible emission reading shall consist of a visual survey of the 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; or
 - c. 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 6.0. The visible emission test must be conducted within one hour of witnessing a visible emission from the unit. The visible emission test shall be for at least 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.
- d. Emergency stationary internal combustion engines may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
3. Emergency stationary internal combustion engines may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in subparagraph (2) of this permit condition. Except as provided in subparagraph (3)(a) of this permit condition, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.
 - a. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - (ii) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - (iii) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - (iv) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - (v) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.
 4. Owners and operators of stationary spark ignition natural gas fired engines may operate the engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of propane use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards in permit condition ?.1 when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards.

9.4 Recordkeeping requirements

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:90, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4245(a), the owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

1. All notifications submitted to comply with this chapter and all documentation supporting any notification;
2. Maintenance conducted on the emergency generators; and
3. The owner operator shall maintain documentation that the emergency generators are meeting the emission standards in Table 9-1.

9.5 Installation of a non-resettable hour meter

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:90, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4237(c), the owner or operator shall install a non-resettable hour meter on the emergency engine (Unit #3 and #4) upon startup of the emergency engine and continuously record the hours of operation.

10.0 New Source Performance Standards – Subpart KKKK

10.1 Emission limits for nitrogen oxides

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4320, the owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the ambient air from Unit #2A or #2B, nitrogen oxide emissions exceeding the fuel specific emission limits per unit identified in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 – Nitrogen Oxides Emission Limits

Fuel Type	Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limit ¹
Natural gas	25 parts per million at 15 percent oxygen or 150 nanograms per Joule of useful output (1.2 pounds per megawatt-hour)
Distillate oil	74 parts per million at 15 percent oxygen or 460 nanograms per Joule of useful output (3.6 pounds per megawatt-hour)
Natural gas or Distillate oil	150 parts per million at 15 percent oxygen or 1,100 nanograms per Joule of useful output (8.7 pounds per megawatt-hour) when operating at less than 75 percent of peak load or at ambient temperatures less than 0 degrees Fahrenheit

¹ – In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4325, if a unit’s total heat input is greater than or equal to 50 percent natural gas, the unit must meet the corresponding emission limit for natural gas for the duration of the time natural gas is being burned. If a unit’s total heat input is greater than 50 percent distillate oil, the unit must meet the corresponding emission limit for distillate oil for the duration of the time distillate oil is being burned.

10.2 Emission limits for sulfur dioxide

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4330, the owner or operator of Unit #2A and #2B shall meet one of the following:

1. The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from Unit #2A or Unit #2B any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 110 nanograms per Joule (0.90 pounds per megawatt-hour) gross output; or

2. The owner or operator shall not burn in Unit #2A or #2B any fuel which contains total potential sulfur emissions in excess of 26 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per Joule (0.060 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btus) heat input.

10.3 General compliance requirements

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4333, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain Unit #2A and #2B, associated air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

10.4 Demonstrating continuous compliance for nitrogen oxides

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4335(b), the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system on Unit #2A and #2B for nitrogen oxide that meets the following requirements:

1. Install, certify, maintain, and operate a continuous emission monitoring system consisting of a nitrogen oxide monitor and a diluent gas (oxygen or carbon dioxide) monitor to determine the hourly nitrogen oxide emission rate in parts per million or pounds per million Btus; and
2. If complying with the output-based standard, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a fuel flow meter (or flow meters) to continuously measure the heat input to Unit #2A and #2B; and
3. If complying with the output-based standard, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a watt meter (or meters) to continuously measure the gross electrical output of Unit #2A and Unit #2B in megawatt-hours; and
4. For combined heat and power units complying with the output-based standard, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate meters for useful recovered energy flow rate, temperature, and pressure, to continuously measure the total thermal energy output in Btus per hour.

10.5 Requirements for continuous emission monitoring system

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4345, the continuous emission monitoring system in permit condition 10.4 shall meet the following requirements:

1. Each nitrogen oxide diluent continuous emission monitoring system shall be installed and certified according to Performance Specification 2 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, except the 7-day calibration drift is based on unit operating days, not calendar days. Alternatively, the nitrogen oxide diluent continuous emission monitoring system may be installed and certified according to 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix A. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the continuous emission monitoring system shall be performed on a pounds per million Btus basis;
2. During each full unit operating hour, both the nitrogen oxide monitor and the diluent monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (i.e., sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each 15-minute quadrant of the hour, to validate the hour. For

partial unit operating hours, at least one valid data point must be obtained with each monitor for each quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates. For unit operating hours in which required quality assurance and maintenance activities are performed on the continuous emissions monitoring system, a minimum of two valid data points (one in each of two quadrants) are required for each monitor to validate the nitrogen oxide emission rate for the hour;

3. Each fuel flow meter shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Alternatively, fuel flow meters may meet the installation, certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D;
4. Each watt meter, steam flow meter, and each pressure or temperature measurement device shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to manufacturer's instructions; and
5. The owner or operator shall develop and maintain on-site a quality assurance plan for all of the continuous monitoring equipment described in subparagraphs (1), (3), and (4). For the continuous emissions monitoring system and fuel flow meters, the owner or operator may satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph by implementing the quality assurance program and plan described in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, Section 1.

10.6 Identifying excess emissions from the continuous emissions monitoring systems

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR §§ 60.13(h) and 60.4350, the following shall be used for the purpose of identifying excess emissions:

1. All continuous emissions monitoring system data must be reduced to hourly averages;
2. For each unit operating hour in which a valid hourly average, as described in permit condition 10.5, is obtained for both nitrogen oxide and diluent monitors, the data acquisition and handling system must calculate and record the hourly nitrogen oxide emission rate in units of parts per million or pounds per million Btus, using the appropriate equation from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 19. For any hour in which the hourly average oxygen concentration exceeds 19.0 percent oxygen or the hourly average carbon dioxide concentration is less than 1.0 percent carbon dioxide, a diluent cap value of 19.0 percent oxygen or 1.0 percent carbon dioxide (as appropriate) may be used in the emission calculations;
3. Correction of measured nitrogen oxide concentrations to 15 percent oxygen is not allowed;
4. If the owner or operator has installed and certified a nitrogen oxide diluent continuous emission monitoring system to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, only quality assured data from the continuous emission monitoring system shall be used to identify excess emissions. Periods where the missing data substitution procedures in 40 CFR Part 75, Subpart D are applied are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance report required in permit condition 10.10;
5. All required fuel flow rate, temperature, pressure, and megawatt data must be reduced to hourly averages;
6. Calculate the hourly average nitrogen oxide emission rates, in pounds per megawatt-hour using Equation 10-1; and

7. Use the calculated hourly average emission rates from subparagraph (6) to assess excess emissions on a 4-hour rolling average basis, as described in permit condition 10.11.

Equation 10-1 – Hourly average nitrogen oxide emission rates (output based standard)

$$E = \frac{(NO_x)_h \times (HI)_h}{P}$$

Where:

- E = hourly nitrogen oxide emission rate, in pounds per megawatt-hour;
- $(NO_x)_h$ = hourly nitrogen oxide emission rate, in pounds per million Btus;
- $(HI)_h$ = hourly heat input rate to the unit, in million Btus per hour, measured using the fuel flow meter(s) (e.g., calculated using Equation D–15a in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D); and
- P = gross energy output of the combustion turbine in megawatts.

10.7 Determining total sulfur content

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4360, the owner or operator shall monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in Unit #2A and #2B, except as provided in permit condition 10.8. The sulfur content of the fuel must be determined using total sulfur methods described in permit condition 10.15. Alternatively, if the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel during the most recent performance test was less than half the applicable limit, ASTM D4084, D4810, D5504, or D6228, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377, which measure the major sulfur compounds, may be used.

10.8 Exemption from monitoring sulfur content

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4365, the owner or operator may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel combusted in Unit #2A and #2B if the fuel is demonstrated not to exceed potential sulfur emissions of 26 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per Joule (0.060 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btus) heat input. The owner or operator shall use one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:

1. The fuel quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content for oil is 0.05 weight percent (500 parts per million by weight) or less, the total sulfur content for natural gas is 20 grains of sulfur or less per 100 standard cubic feet, has potential sulfur emissions of less than 0.060 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btus heat input; or
2. Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the fuel does not exceed 26 nanograms of sulfur dioxide per Joule (0.060 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btus) heat input. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D, Section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 is required.

10.9 Sulfur monitoring frequency

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4370, the frequency of determining the sulfur content of the fuel must be as follows:

1. For distillate oil, use one of the total sulfur sampling options and the associated sampling frequency described in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D, Sections 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, and 2.2.4.3 (e.g., flow proportional sampling, daily sampling, sampling from the unit's storage tank after each addition of fuel to the tank, or sampling each delivery prior to combining it with fuel oil already in the intended storage tank).
2. For gaseous fuel, if the owner or operator elects not to demonstrate sulfur content using options in permit condition 10.8 and the fuel is supplied without intermediate bulk storage, the sulfur content value of the gaseous fuel must be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.
3. The owner, operator, or fuel vendor may develop custom schedules for determination of the total sulfur content of gaseous fuels based on the design and operation of Unit #2A and #2B and the characteristics of the fuel supply. Custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and shall be approved by the Secretary before they can be used to comply with the sulfur dioxide limit in permit condition 10.2, except if the following custom schedules are implemented:
 - a. The owner or operator shall obtain daily total sulfur content measurements for 30 consecutive unit operating days, using the applicable methods. Based on the results of the 30 daily samples, the required frequency for subsequent monitoring of the fuel's total sulfur content shall be based on the applicable schedule:
 - i. If none of the 30 daily measurements of the fuel's total sulfur content exceeds half the applicable standard, subsequent sulfur content monitoring may be performed at 12-month intervals. If any of the samples taken at 12-month intervals has a total sulfur content greater than half but less than the applicable limit, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(a)(ii). If any measurement exceeds the applicable limit, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(a)(iii);
 - ii. If at least one of the 30 daily measurements of the fuel's total sulfur content is greater than half but less than the applicable limit, but none exceeds the applicable limit, then:
 - (1) Collect and analyze a sample every 30 days for 3 months. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds the applicable limit, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(a)(iii). Otherwise, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(1)(ii)(2);
 - (2) Begin monitoring at 6-month intervals for 12 months. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds the applicable limit, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(a)(iii). Otherwise, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(1)(ii)(3);
 - (3) Begin monitoring at 12-month intervals. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds the applicable limit, follow the procedures in subparagraph (3)(a)(iii). Otherwise, continue to monitor at this frequency;
 - iii. If a sulfur content measurement exceeds the applicable limit, immediately begin daily monitoring according to subparagraph (3)(a). Daily monitoring shall

- continue until 30 consecutive daily samples, each having a sulfur content no greater than the applicable limit, are obtained. At that point, the applicable procedures of subparagraph (3)(a)(i) or (ii) shall be followed;
- b. The owner or operator may use the data collected from the 720-hour sulfur sampling demonstration described in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D, Section 2.3.6 to determine a custom sulfur sampling schedule, as follows:
 - i. If the maximum fuel sulfur content obtained from the 720 hourly samples does not exceed 20 grains per 100 standard cubic foot, no additional monitoring of the sulfur content of the gas is required;
 - ii. If the maximum fuel sulfur content obtained from any of the 720 hourly samples exceeds 20 grains per 100 standard cubic foot, but none of the sulfur content values (when converted to weight percent sulfur) exceeds half the applicable limit, then the minimum required sampling frequency shall be one sample at 12 month intervals;
 - iii. If any sample result exceeds half the applicable limit, but none exceeds the applicable limit, follow the provisions of subparagraph (3)(a)(ii); and
 - iv. If the sulfur content of any of the 720 hourly samples exceeds the applicable limit, follow the provisions of subparagraph (3)(a)(iii).

10.10 Semiannual excess emissions and monitoring downtime report

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR §§ 60.7(c), 4375(a), and 4395, the owner or operator shall submit a semiannual excess emissions and monitor downtime report for all periods of unit operation, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The semiannual report shall include the following:

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 magnitude of excess emissions, any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period;
3. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of Unit #2A and #2B. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted;
4. The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments; and
5. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the 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).

10.11 Defining excess emissions and monitor downtime for nitrogen oxides

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4380(b), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime are defined as follows:

1. An excess emission is any unit operating period in which the 4-hour or 30-day rolling average nitrogen oxide emission rate exceeds the applicable emission limit in permit condition 10.1. A “4-hour rolling average nitrogen oxide emission rate” is the arithmetic average of the average nitrogen oxide emission rate in parts per million or nanograms per Joule (pounds per megawatt-hour) measured by the continuous emission monitoring equipment for a given hour and the three unit operating hour average nitrogen oxide emission rates immediately preceding that unit operating hour. Calculate the rolling average if a valid nitrogen oxide emission rate is obtained for at least 3 of the 4 hours. A “30-day rolling average nitrogen oxide emission rate” is the arithmetic average of all hourly nitrogen oxide emission data in pounds per megawatt-hour measured by the continuous emission monitoring equipment for a given day and the twenty-nine unit operating days immediately preceding that unit operating day. A new 30-day average is calculated each unit operating day as the average of all hourly nitrogen oxide emissions rates for the preceding 30 unit operating days if a valid nitrogen oxide emission rate is obtained for at least 75 percent of all operating hours;
2. A period of monitor downtime is any unit operating hour in which the data for any of the following parameters are either missing or invalid: nitrogen oxide concentration, carbon dioxide or oxygen concentration, fuel flow rate, steam flow rate, steam temperature, steam pressure, or megawatts. The steam flow rate, steam temperature, and steam pressure are only required if the owner or operator will use this information for compliance purposes; and
3. For operating periods during which multiple emissions standards apply, the applicable standard is the average of the applicable standards during each hour. For hours with multiple emissions standards, the applicable limit for that hour is determined based on the condition that corresponded to the highest emissions standard.

10.12 Defining excess emissions and monitor downtime for sulfur dioxide

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4385, if the owner or operator chooses the option to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel, excess emissions and monitoring downtime are defined as follows:

1. For samples of gaseous fuel and for oil samples obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission occurs each unit operating hour included in the period beginning on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the combustion turbine exceeds the applicable limit and ending on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit;
2. If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, the owner or operator must immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (i.e., daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.05 weight percent. The owner or operator must continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and must evaluate excess emissions according to subparagraph (1). When all

of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, sampling using the as-delivered option may resume; and

3. A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.

10.13 Initial performance test and continuous emission monitoring system certification

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4405, the owner or operator shall conduct the initial performance test and continuous emission monitoring system certification in the following manner:

1. Perform a minimum of nine relative accuracy test audit reference method runs with a minimum time per run of 21 minutes at a single load level, within plus or minus 25 percent of 100 percent of peak load. The ambient temperature must be greater than 0 °F during the relative accuracy test audit runs;
2. For each relative accuracy test audit run, concurrently measure the heat input to the unit using a fuel flow meter (or flow meters) and measure the electrical and thermal output from the unit;
3. Use the test data both to demonstrate compliance with the applicable nitrogen oxide emission limit and to provide the required reference method data for the relative accuracy test audit of the continuous emission monitoring system; and
4. Compliance with the applicable emission limit is achieved if the arithmetic average of all of the nitrogen oxide emission rates for the relative accuracy test audit runs, expressed in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, does not exceed the emission limit.

10.14 Initial sulfur dioxide performance test

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4415, the owner or operator must conduct an initial performance test for sulfur dioxide for Unit #2A and #2B. In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:01, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.8, the owner or operator shall conduct the initial performance test within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which Unit #2A and #2B will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of Unit #2A and #2B. The initial performance test shall follow the methodologies given in permit condition 10.15.

10.15 Subsequent sulfur dioxide performance tests

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:07:89, as referenced to 40 CFR § 60.4415, the owner or operator shall conduct sulfur dioxide performance tests on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test). The owner or operator may use the following three methodologies to conduct the performance tests:

1. If the owner or operator chooses to periodically determine the sulfur content of the fuel combusted in Unit #2A and #2B, a representative fuel sample shall be collected following ASTM D5287 for natural gas and ASTM D4177 for oil. Alternatively, for oil the owner or operator may follow the procedures for manual pipeline sampling in Section 14 of

ASTM D4057. The fuel analyses of this section may be performed either by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency. The samples shall be analyzed for the total sulfur content of the fuel using:

- a. For liquid fuels, ASTM D129, or alternatively D1266, D1552, D2622, D4294, or D5453; or
 - b. For gaseous fuels, ASTM D1072, or alternatively D3246, D4084, D4468, D4810, D6228, D6667, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377.
2. Measure the sulfur dioxide concentration, in parts per million, using EPA Method 6, 6C, 8, or 20 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A. In addition, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standard, ASME PTC 19–10–1981–Part 10, “Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses,” manual methods for sulfur dioxide can be used instead of EPA Method 6 or 20 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A. For units complying with the output based standard, concurrently measure the stack gas flow rate using EPA Methods 1 and 2 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and measure and record the electrical and thermal output from the unit. Use Equation 10-2 to calculate the sulfur dioxide emission rate.

Equation 10-2 – Calculating sulfur dioxide emission rate

$$E = \frac{1.664 \times 10^{-7} \times (SO_2)_c \times Q_{std}}{P}$$

Where:

- E = sulfur dioxide emission rate, in pounds per megawatt-hour;
 - 1.664×10^{-7} = conversion constant, in pounds per dry standard cubic foot-parts per million;
 - $(SO_2)_c$ = average sulfur dioxide concentration for the run, in parts per million;
 - Q_{std} = stack gas volumetric flow rate, in dry standard cubic foot per hour; and
 - P = gross electrical and mechanical energy output of the combustion turbine, in megawatts;
3. Measure the sulfur dioxide and diluent gas concentrations using either EPA Method 6, 6C, or 8 and 3A, or 20 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A. In addition, the owner or operator may use the manual methods for sulfur dioxide in ASME PTC 19–10–1981–Part 10. Concurrently measure the heat input to the unit using a fuel flow meter (or flow meters), and measure the electrical and thermal output of the unit. Use EPA Method 19 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A to calculate the sulfur dioxide emission rate in pounds per million Btus. Use Equation 10-2 to calculate the sulfur dioxide emission rate in pounds per megawatt-hour.

11.0 PSD Preconstruction Permit Exemption

11.1 Emission limits to avoid PSD

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:20:15(10) and 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner operator shall not allow Unit #2A or #2B to emit into the ambient air any pollutant in excess of the corresponding

short term limit in Table 11-1. The owner or operator shall not allow the combined emissions from Unit #2A and #2B of any pollutant to exceed the corresponding long term limit in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 – Emission Limits to Avoid PSD

Pollutant ¹	Emission Limit		
	Short Term Natural Gas (pounds/million Btus) ²	Short Term Fuel Oil (pounds/million Btus) ²	Long Term Units #2A and #2B (tons/12-month rolling period)
PM (filterable)	0.02	0.07	23.8 ²
PM ₁₀ (filterable)	0.008	0.03	14.3 ²
PM _{2.5} (filterable)	0.008	0.03	9.5 ²
Nitrogen oxide	Not applicable	Not applicable	38.0 ³
VOCs	0.02	0.01	38.0 ²
Carbon monoxide	Not applicable	Not applicable	95.0 ³

¹ - “PM” means particulate matter; “PM₁₀” means particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less; “PM_{2.5}” means particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less; and “VOCs” means volatile organic compounds;

² – Compliance with the short term and long term limit shall be based on the most recent stack performance test; and

³ – Compliance with the carbon monoxide long term limit shall be based on the continuous emission monitoring system required in permit conditions 11.4 through 11.6. Compliance with the nitrogen oxide long term limit shall be based on the continuous emission monitoring system required in Chapter 8.0.

The first month of the 12-month rolling total shall begin on the earliest initial startup date of Unit #2A or #2B. The emission limits in Table 11-1 exempt the owner or operator from a Prevention of Significant Deterioration review for construction and operation of Unit #2A and #2B. Any relaxation in the permit that increases emissions equal to or greater than the applicable significant threshold shall require a full Prevention of Significant Deterioration review as though construction had not commenced on Unit #2A and #2B.

11.2 Operational limits

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:20:15(9) and 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner operator shall not allow the operation of Unit #2A and #2B to exceed the operational limits in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2 – Operational Limits to Avoid PSD

Fuel Type / Operation	Operational Limit
Natural Gas	633,300 million British thermal units per 12-month rolling period ¹
Distillate Oil	200,000 million British thermal units per 12-month rolling period ¹
Natural Gas and Distillate Oil	633,300 million British thermal units per 12-month rolling period ^{1,3}
Startup / Shutdown	300 startup / shutdown events per 12-monthr rolling period ²

Events	
--------	--

¹ Compliance with the energy consumption limits shall be based on the continuous fuel flow meters required in permit condition 10.4.

² Compliance with the startup/shutdown events shall be based on the monthly monitoring requirements in permit condition 11.7.

³ Compliance with the natural gas and distillate oil limit shall be based on the following equation:

$$E = (\text{Natural Gas}) + (3.16) \times (\text{Distillate Oil})$$

Where: Natural Gas is the actual heat input of natural gas (MMBtus) and
 Distillate Oil is the actual heat input of the distillate oil (MMBtus)

11.3 Limit on sulfur content of distillate oil

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:20:15(9) and 74:36:05:16.01(8), the owner or operator shall not burn distillate oil in Unit #2A or #2B with a sulfur content greater than 0.0048 percent sulfur by weight. Compliance with the sulfur content limit will be based on the monitoring requirements in permit condition 10.8.

11.4 Carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring system

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:13:01, the owner or operator shall install, certify, operate, and maintain a carbon monoxide monitoring system on Unit #2A and #2B. The continuous emission monitoring systems shall measure and record the emissions at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunctions. Monitor downtime is allowed for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and quality assurance audits and span adjustments.

11.5 Performance specifications and quality assurance

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:13:02, the carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring systems shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13, including the performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B (Performance Specifications 4 or 4A for carbon monoxide) and quality assurance requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F.

11.6 Monitoring data

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:13:02, the carbon monoxide continuous monitoring system for Unit #2A and #2B shall monitor carbon monoxide concentration in parts per million by volume on a dry basis and other operating parameters necessary to calculate and record the emission rate in pounds per hour. A data acquisition and handling system shall perform all necessary calculations.

11.7 Monthly records

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:20:15(10) and 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall maintain monthly records of the following information:

1. The monthly total suspended particulate matter, particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less, particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions and the corresponding 12-month rolling total for each month;
2. The combined monthly fuel heat input for Unit #2A and #2B, the distillate oil heat input

- for Unit #2A and #2B, and the corresponding 12-month rolling totals for each month;
3. The combined number of startup/shutdown events for Unit #2A and #2B and the 12-month rolling total for each month; and
 4. Supporting documentation.

11.8 Periodic reporting

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:20:15(10) and 74:36:05:16.01(9), the owner or operator shall submit a quarterly report to the Secretary by the end of each calendar quarter. Once the facility has successfully demonstrated compliance with the emission and operational limits in this chapter for four consecutive quarters, the owner or operator may revert to a semiannual report if the 12-month rolling total for each emission and operational limit is less than or equal to 80 percent of the appropriate limit in this chapter. The reporting frequency may revert back to quarterly reporting if there is sufficient data that indicates more frequent reporting is warranted or the 12-month rolling total is greater than 80 percent of the appropriate limit in this chapter. The quarterly and semiannual report shall contain the following information:

1. Name of the facility, permit number, reference to this permit condition, and identify the submittal as a quarterly or semiannual report;
2. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period;
3. Documentation of sulfur content of any fuel oil shipment received in the reporting period. If no fuel oil shipments are received during the reporting period, the report shall identify that no fuel oil shipments were received during the reporting period;
4. The total suspended particulate matter, particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less, particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions and fuel heat input for Unit #2A and #2B for each month in the reporting period and the corresponding 12-month rolling totals for each month in the reporting period;
5. The combined number of startup/shutdown events for Unit #2A and #2B for each month and the 12-month rolling total for each month in the reporting period; and
6. Supporting documentation.

The nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions and the fuel heat input shall be based on the continuous monitoring systems. The first quarterly report shall be postmarked no later than the 30th day following the end of the calendar quarter in which the initial startup occurred. The remaining reports must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

12.0 Acid Rain Program

12.1 Operating in accordance with acid rain permit application

In accordance with ARSD 74:36:20:15(9), the owner or operator shall operate each applicable unit in accordance with the standard requirements set forth in the revised phase II acid rain permit application submitted October 23, 2013 (see Attachment A).

ATTACHMENT A

Acid Rain Permit Application

Permit Requirements

STEP 3

Read the standard requirements.

- (1) The designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Submit a complete Acid Rain permit application (including a compliance plan) under 40 CFR part 72 in accordance with the deadlines specified in 40 CFR 72.30; and
 - (ii) Submit in a timely manner any supplemental information that the permitting authority determines is necessary in order to review an Acid Rain permit application and issue or deny an Acid Rain permit;
- (2) The owners and operators of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Operate the unit in compliance with a complete Acid Rain permit application or a superseding Acid Rain permit issued by the permitting authority; and
 - (ii) Have an Acid Rain Permit.

Monitoring Requirements

- (1) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, designated representative of each affected source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR part 75.
- (2) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR part 75 shall be used to determine compliance by the source or unit, as appropriate, with the Acid Rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
- (3) The requirements of 40 CFR part 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the owners and operators to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at the unit under other applicable requirements of the Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements

- (1) The owners and operators of each source and each affected unit at the source shall:
 - (i) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline, in the source's compliance account (after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c)), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from the affected units at the source; and
 - (ii) Comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
- (2) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the Acid Rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Act.
- (3) An affected unit shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
 - (i) Starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or
 - (ii) Starting on the later of January 1, 2000 or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR part 75, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).

Sulfur Dioxide Requirements, Cont'd.**STEP 3, Cont'd.**

(4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.

(5) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph (1) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.

(6) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the Acid Rain permit application, the Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.

(7) An allowance allocated by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

Nitrogen Oxides Requirements

The owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall comply with the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides.

Excess Emissions Requirements

(1) The designated representative of an affected source that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall submit a proposed offset plan, as required under 40 CFR part 77.

(2) The owners and operators of an affected source that has excess emissions in any calendar year shall:

- (i) Pay without demand the penalty required, and pay upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR part 77; and
- (ii) Comply with the terms of an approved offset plan, as required by 40 CFR part 77.

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

(1) Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the source and each affected unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Administrator or permitting authority:

- (i) The certificate of representation for the designated representative for the source and each affected unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements, Cont'd.

STEP 3, Cont'd.

- (ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR part 75 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.
 - (iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,
 - (iv) Copies of all documents used to complete an Acid Rain permit application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
- (2) The designated representative of an affected source and each affected unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR part 72 subpart I and 40 CFR part 75.

Liability

- (1) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, a complete Acid Rain permit application, an Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act.
- (2) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to section 113(c) of the Act and 18 U.S.C. 1001.
- (3) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
- (4) Each affected source and each affected unit shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
- (5) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected source (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the affected units at the source.
- (6) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to an affected unit (including a provision applicable to the designated representative of an affected unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.
- (7) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by an affected source or affected unit, or by an owner or operator or designated representative of such source or unit, shall be a separate violation of the Act.

Effect on Other Authorities

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an Acid Rain permit application, an Acid Rain permit, or an exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 shall be construed as:

- (1) Except as expressly provided in title IV of the Act, exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of an affected source or affected unit from compliance with any other provision of the Act, including the provisions of title I of the Act relating

Aberdeen Generating Station
Facility (Source) Name (from STEP 1)

Effect on Other Authorities, Cont'd.

STEP 3, Cont'd.

to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;

(2) Limiting the number of allowances a source can hold; *provided*, that the number of allowances held by the source shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Act;

(3) Requiring a change of any kind in any State law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any State law regarding such State regulation, or limiting such State regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such State law;

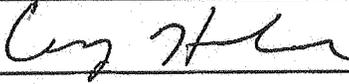
(4) Modifying the Federal Power Act or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,

(5) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a State in which such program is established.

Certification

STEP 4
Read the certification statement, sign, and date.

I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Cory Huber	
Name	
Signature 	October 23, 2013
	Date



Instructions for the Acid Rain Program Permit Application

The Acid Rain Program requires the designated representative to submit an Acid Rain permit application for each source with an affected unit. A complete Certificate of Representation must be received by EPA before the permit application is submitted to the title V permitting authority. A complete Acid Rain permit application, once submitted, is binding on the owners and operators of the affected source and is enforceable in the absence of a permit until the title V permitting authority either issues a permit to the source or disapproves the application.

Please type or print. If assistance is needed, contact the title V permitting authority.

STEP 1 A Plant Code is a 4 or 5 digit number assigned by the Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Information Administration (EIA) to facilities that generate electricity. For older facilities, "Plant Code" is synonymous with "ORISPL" and "Facility" codes. If the facility generates electricity but no Plant Code has been assigned, or if there is uncertainty regarding what the Plant Code is, contact EIA at (202) 586-4325 or (202) 586-2402.

STEP 2 In column "a," identify each unit at the facility by providing the appropriate unit identification number, consistent with the identifiers used in the Certificate of Representation and with submissions made to DOE and/or EIA. Do not list duct burners. For new units without identification numbers, owners and operators must assign identifiers consistent with EIA and DOE requirements. Each Acid Rain Program submission that includes the unit identification number(s) (e.g., Acid Rain permit applications, monitoring plans, quarterly reports, etc.) should reference those unit identification numbers in exactly the same way that they are referenced on the Certificate of Representation.

Submission Deadlines

For new units, an initial Acid Rain permit application must be submitted to the title V permitting authority 24 months before the date the unit commences operation. Acid Rain permit renewal applications must be submitted at least 6 months in advance of the expiration of the acid rain portion of a title V permit, or such longer time as provided for under the title V permitting authority's operating permits regulation.

Submission Instructions

Submit this form to the appropriate title V permitting authority. If you have questions regarding this form, contact your local, State, or EPA Regional Acid Rain contact, or call EPA's Acid Rain Hotline at (202) 343-9620.

Paperwork Burden Estimate

The public reporting and record keeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 8 hours per response. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. **Do not send the completed form to this address.**