



# INTERMEDIATE STATE PERMIT TO OPERATE

Under the authority of RSMo 643 and the Federal Clean Air Act the applicant is authorized to operate the air contaminant source(s) described below, in accordance with the laws, rules, and conditions set forth herein.

**Intermediate Operating Permit Number:** OP2016-022  
**Expiration Date:** JUN 27 2021  
**Installation ID:** 101-0002  
**Project Number:** 2009-11-012

**Installation Name and Address**

University of Central Missouri  
306 Broad Street  
Warrensburg, MO 64093  
Johnson County

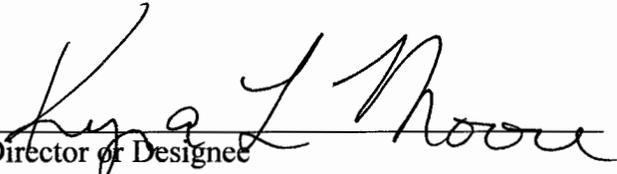
**Parent Company's Name and Address**

N/A

**Installation Description:**

The University of Central Missouri (UCM) is an educational institution located in Warrensburg, MO. Emissions from this facility consist primarily of combustion emissions from the numerous natural gas-fired boilers located on the campus. UCM also periodically operates two paint spray booths and a printing press. There are ten emergency generators and two gasoline storage tanks. The installation has accepted a voluntary limitation on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emissions to qualify for this Intermediate Operating Permit.

  
Prepared by:  
Bern Johnson  
Operating Permit Unit

  
Director of Designee  
Department of Natural Resources

**JUN 27 2016**

Effective Date

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# I. Installation Description and Equipment Listing

## INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

The University of Central Missouri (UCM) is an educational institution located in Warrensburg, MO. Emissions from this installation consist of combustion emissions from the numerous natural gas-fired boilers located on the campus, two spray paint booths, one printing press, emergency generators and Skyhaven Airport. The installation has potential emissions less than the major source threshold for all pollutants, but requested a facility-wide emission limit on VOCs to match their previous Intermediate Operating Permit..

The boilers are used for indirect steam heating exclusively and are capable of burning only natural gas. Each building has between one and three small boilers. All but two are less than 10 million British Thermal Units (mmBTU) capacity.

UCM operates two paint spray booths. Each booth has one spray gun. The booths and associated cleaning activities are the largest source of VOC and HAP (xylene) emissions. The Physical Plant booth was moved to a new building early in 2014. It is housed in a permanent total enclosure. The equipment and method of operation are the same. It is used to spray paint office furniture as needed. The Agricultural Mech booth was closed in 2010 and may be removed altogether in the future. It was used to paint tractors and other agricultural equipment as part of routine maintenance.

The printing press operates part-time and produces small products such as brochures and graduation announcements. Small amount of solvent are used for cleaning at the printing press and nearby Skyhaven Airport. The solvent used contains no HAPs. There are ten emergency generators and two gasoline storage tanks.

<b>Reported Air Pollutant Emissions, tons per year</b>					
<b>Pollutants</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Particulate Matter ≤ Ten Microns (PM <sub>10</sub> )	0.39	0.30	0.40	0.33	0.44
Particulate Matter ≤ 2.5 Microns (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	0.39	0.30	-	-	-
Sulfur Oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> )	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	5.12	3.99	5.22	4.31	5.96
Volatile Organic Compounds(VOC)	1.04	1.28	0.99	1.08	1.83
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	4.30	3.35	4.39	3.62	5.01
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	_1	_1	_1	_1	_1

- not reported
- <sup>1</sup> HAPs are reported with VOCs or PM in accordance with provisions of 10 CSR 10-6.110

**EMISSION UNITS WITH LIMITATIONS**

The following list provides a description of the equipment at this installation which emits air pollutants and identified as having unit-specific emission limitations. The Emission Point label from MOEIS refers to a building. Many buildings have more than one boiler. The individual boiler labels are identified in the description.

2013 EIQ Emission Point #	Description (Boiler #)
<b>Boilers</b>	
EP-3	Technology Art Complex Boiler: #21 – 1.7 mmBTU, #22 – 1.7 mmBTU
EP-6	Conference Center Boilers: #6 – 2.34 mmBTU, #7 – 2.34 mmBTU, #8 – 2.34 mmBTU
EP-7	Hudson Hall Boilers: #3 – 3.85 mmBTU, #4 – 3.85 mmBTU
EP-9	Diemer Hall Boiler: #16 – 2.4 mmBTU
EP-11	Foster-Knox Boilers: #8 – 2.34 mmBTU, #9 – 2.34 mmBTU, #10 – 2.34 mmBTU
EP-12	Panhellenic Boilers: #23 – 1.98 mmBTU, #24 – 3.95 mmBTU
EP-13	Fitzgerald Hall Boilers: #27 – 2.68 mmBTU, #28 – 2.68 mmBTU, #29 – 2.68 mmBTU
EP-14	Fraternity Complex Boilers: #25 – 3.95 mmBTU, #26 – 1.98 mmBTU
EP-15	South Yeater Hall Boilers: #30 – 4.18 mmBTU, #31 – 4.18 mmBTU, #32 – 4.18 mmBTU
EP-16	Yeater/Todd Hall Boilers: #33 – 2.04 mmBTU, #34 – 2.68 mmBTU
EP-17	Nickerson Hall Boilers: #39 – 2.68 mmBTU, #40 – 2.68 mmBTU
EP-18	Nattinger/Bradshaw Hall Boilers: #36 – 2.68 mmBTU, #37 – 2.68 mmBTU, #38 – 2.68 mmBTU
EP-19	Multi-Purpose Bldg. Boilers: #41 – 6.7 mmBTU, #42 – 6.7 mmBTU
EP-22	Houts/Hosey Hall Boilers: #46 – 2.4 mmBTU, #48 – 2.4 mmBTU, #49 – 1.1 mmBTU
EP-23	Health Center Boiler: #50 – 1.5 mmBTU
EP-30	New Ellis Boiler: #73 – 12.6 mmBTU
EP-40	New Ellis Boiler: #74 – 12.6 mmBTU
EP-91	Diemer Hall Boiler: #17 – 0.4 mmBTU

EP-163	Art Annex Boiler: #51 – 0.2 mmBTU
EP-165	National Guard Hanger Boiler: #53 – 1.5 mmBTU
EP-166	Art Center Boiler: #54 – 3.35 mmBTU
EP-167	Art Center Boiler: #55 – 3.35 mmBTU
EP-168	Martin Building Boilers: #57 – 3.5 mmBTU, #58 – 3.5 mmBTU, #59 – 0.73 mmBTU
EP-170	Art Center Boiler: #56 – 1.14 mmBTU
EP-174	WCM Science Bldg. Boilers: #62 – 6.62 mmBTU, #63 – 6.62 mmBTU, #66 – 1.26 mmBTU
EP-175	Union DHW Boiler: #64 – 0.365 mmBTU
EP-176	Union Food Service Boiler: #65 – 0.42 mmBTU
EP-187	Lovinger Education Bldg. Boiler: #69 – 1.2 mmBTU
EP-188	National Police Institute Boiler: #67 – 1.5 mmBTU
EP-189	JCK Library Boilers: #70 – 2.09 mmBTU, #71 – 7.0 mmBTU, #72 – 7.0 mmBTU
<b>Spray Booths</b>	
EP-50	Agriculture Mech. Spray Booth
EP-60	Physical Plant Spray Finishing Booth
EP-185	Physical Plant Spray Booth Solvent Clean Up
<b>Emergency Generators</b>	
EP-201	Admin
EP-202	Foster/Knox
EP-203	JCKL
EP-204	KMOS
EP-205	Multi
EP-206	Nickerson
EP-207	Todd
EP-208	Union
EP-209	W.C. Morris
EP-210	Ward Edwards

EP-211	Public Safety
EP-212	Nat Brad

**EMISSION UNITS WITHOUT LIMITATIONS**

The following list provides a description of the equipment, which does not have unit specific limitations at the time of permit issuance. Emissions from these three sources are limited by the plantwide condition PW1 and count toward the installation’s total PTE, but have no unit specific permit conditions or limitations. See Statement of Basis for more information.

2013 EIQ Emission Point #	Description
EP-146	Physical Plant Printing Services/Solvent Usage
EP-149	Skyhaven Airport Solvent Usage
EP-191	Skyhaven Airport Above Ground Storage Tank – 100LL aviation fuel
EP-192	Skyhaven Airport Above Ground Storage Tank – Jet A aviation fuel
EP-290	General Services AST – gasoline
EP-291	General Services AST – diesel

## II. Plant Wide Emission Limitations

The installation shall comply with each of the following emission limitations. Consult the appropriate sections in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Code of State Regulations (CSR) for the full text of the applicable requirements. All citations, unless otherwise noted, are to the regulations in effect on the date of permit issuance.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PERMIT CONDITION PW 1</b> <b>10 CSR 10-6.065(5)(C)2. Voluntary Limitation;</b></p>
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**Emissions Limitations:**

1. The permittee shall emit less than 100 tons of VOCs in any consecutive 12 month period.

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. The permittee shall calculate and record emissions of VOCs using Attachment E, or an equivalent, to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation.
2. The permittee shall maintain all records required by this permit for a minimum of five years and shall make them available to any Department of Natural Resources' personnel upon request. These records shall include Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials used.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program's Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded the emission limitation listed above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

### III. Emission Unit Specific Emission Limitations

The installation shall comply with each of the following emission limitations. Consult the appropriate sections in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Code of State Regulations (CSR) for the full text of the applicable requirements. All citations, unless otherwise noted, are to the regulations in effect on the date of permit issuance.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 1</b> <b>10 CSR 10-6.060 Construction Permits Required</b> <b>Construction Permit # 1095-035, Issued October 11, 1995</b>		
<b>Paint Spray Booth</b>		
Emission Unit	Description	Manufacturer/Model #
EP-60	Physical Plant Spray Finishing Booth MHDR 2.0 gal/hr	DeVilbiss model 450 HVLP compressor-aided spray gun
EP-185	Physical Plant Spray Booth Clean Up Solvent Usage	N/A

**Emissions Limitations:**

1. The permittee shall not emit more than 40 tons of VOCs in any consecutive 12 month period from EP-60 and -185 [Special Condition 1].

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. The permittee shall calculate and record emissions of VOCs from these emission units on a rolling twelve-month basis. The records shall contain both the monthly and twelve-month rolling totals (see Attachment E).
2. The permittee shall maintain all records, including Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), onsite for a minimum of five years and shall make them available to Department of Natural Resources' personnel upon request.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program's Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded the emission limitation listed above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 2</b>	
<b>10 CSR 10-6.070 New Source Performance Regulations</b>	
<b>40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc – Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units</b>	
<b>Natural Gas Fired Boilers Installed After June 9, 1989</b>	
<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>
EP-30	New Ellis Boiler installed 2003 #73 – 12.6 mmBTU
EP-40	New Ellis Boiler installed 2003 #74 – 12.6 mmBTU

**Operational Limitation:**

1. The permittee shall burn pipeline grade natural gas only in EP-30 and -40 [§60.42c(d)].

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. Except as provided under §60.48c(g)(2) and (3), the permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day [§60.48c(g)(1)].
2. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §60.48c(g)(1), the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month. [§60.48c(g)(2)].
3. As an alternative to meeting the requirements of §60.48c(g)(1), the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month. [§60.48c(g)(3)].
4. The permittee shall maintain all records onsite for a minimum of five years and make them available to Department of Natural Resources personnel upon request.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program’s Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded the operational limitation listed above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report and compliance certification required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 3</b> <b>10 CSR 10-6.070 New Source Performance Regulations</b> <b>40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary</b> <b>Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines</b> <b>Emergency Generators</b>						
Emission Unit	Description	Fuel	Model & Manufacture Date	Displacement (L/cylinder)	Rating (kW)	Rating (hp)
EP-201	Admin	Diesel	Kohler 150REOZJD – 2010	1.13	155	251
EP-204	KMOS	Diesel	Kohler 5DRE02JB – 2009	1.37	55	110
EP-209	W.C. Morris	Diesel	Caterpillar C15 – 2010	2.53	500	762

**Emission Standards:**

1. The permittee shall comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in Attachment F, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [§60.4205(b)]

**Operational Standards:**

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain these units so that they achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. [§60.4206]
2. The permittee shall use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of §80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel [§60.4207(b)]
3. Each unit must have a functional non-resettable hour meter. [§60.4209(b)]
4. The permittee shall operate and maintain these units according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer, and meet the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 89. [§60.4211(a)]

**Compliance Requirements:**

1. The permittee shall operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in §60.4211(f)(1) through (3). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under NSPS IIII, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in §60.4211(f)(1) through (3), is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in §60.4211(f)(1) through (3), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under NSPS IIII and shall meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [§60.4211(f)]
  - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [§60.4211(f)(1)]
  - b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(i) through (iii) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any

operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by §60.4211(f)(3) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph. [§60.4211(f)(2)]

- i. Emergency stationary ICE 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 permittee may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [§60.4211(f)(2)(i)]
  - ii. Emergency stationary ICE 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 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [§60.4211(f)(2)(ii)]
  - iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of five percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [§60.4211(f)(2)(iii)]
- c. Emergency stationary ICE 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 §60.4211(f)(2). Except as provided in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), the 50 hours per calendar 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. [§60.4211(f)(3)]
- i. 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: [§60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
    - A. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator; [§60.4211(f)(3)(i)(A)]
    - B. 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. [§60.4211(f)(3)(i)(B)]
    - C. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines. [§60.4211(f)(3)(i)(C)]
    - D. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system. [§60.4211(f)(3)(i)(D)]
    - E. The permittee 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 permittee. [§60.4211(f)(3)(i)(E)]
2. If the permittee does not operate and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes emission-related

settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance as follows: [§60.4211(g)]

- a. For a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee shall keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee shall conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within one year of startup, or within one year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within one year after the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.  
[§60.4211(g)(2)]

**Recordkeeping Requirements:**

1. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on these units in order to demonstrate that they were operated and maintained according to the permittee's own maintenance plan. Attachment D or its equivalent may be used for this record.
2. The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.
3. The permittee shall maintain all records onsite for a minimum of five years and make them available to Department of Natural Resources personnel upon request.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program's Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded an emission, operational, or compliance requirement above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the operational limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 4</b> <b>10 CSR 10-6.070 New Source Performance Regulations</b> <b>40 CFR Part 60 Subpart JJJJ - Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition</b> <b>Internal Combustion Engines</b> <b>Emergency Generators</b>					
Emission Unit	Description	Fuel	Model & Manufacture Date	Rating (kW)	Rating (hp)
EP-205	Multi	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 25REZ 2013G	25	44

**Emission Standards:**

1. The permittee shall comply with the following emission standards for stationary emergency spark-ignition engines in Table 1 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ [§60.4233(d)]:
  - a. NO<sub>x</sub> + HC – 10 g/HP-hr
  - b. CO – 387 g/HP-hr

**Operational Standards:**

1. The permittee shall operate and maintain these units so that they achieve the emission standards as required in this permit condition over the entire life of the engine. [§60.4234]
2. The permittee shall operate and maintain these units according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer, and meet the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 89. [§60.4211(a)]

**Compliance Requirements:**

1. The permittee shall operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in §60.4243(d)(1) through (3). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under NSPS JJJJ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in §60.4243(d)(1) through (3), is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in §60.4243(d)(1) through (3), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under NSPS JJJJ and shall meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [§60.4243(d)]
  - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [§60.4243(d)(1)]
  - b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(i) through (iii) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by §60.4243(d)(3) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph. [§60.4243(d)(2)]
    - i. Emergency stationary ICE 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 permittee may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee

- maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [§60.4243(d)(2)(i)]
- ii. Emergency stationary ICE 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 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [§60.4243(d)(2)(ii)]
  - iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of five percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [§60.4243(d)(2)(iii)]
- c. Emergency stationary ICE 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 §60.4243(d)(2). Except as provided in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), the 50 hours per calendar 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. [§60.4243(d)(3)]
- i. 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: [§60.4243(d)(3)(i)]
    - A. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator; [§60.4243(d)(3)(i)(A)]
    - B. 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. [§60.4243(d)(3)(i)(B)]
    - C. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines. [§60.4243(d)(3)(i)(C)]
    - D. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system. [§60.4243(d)(3)(i)(D)]
    - E. The permittee 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 permittee. [§60.4243(d)(3)(i)(E)]

**Recordkeeping Requirements:**

1. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on these units in order to demonstrate that they were operated and maintained according to the permittee's own maintenance plan. Attachment D or its equivalent may be used for this record.
2. The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation.

3. The permittee shall maintain all records onsite for a minimum of five years and make them available to Department of Natural Resources personnel upon request.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program's Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded an emission, operational, or compliance requirement above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the operational limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 5</b>					
<b>10 CSR 10-6.075 Maximum Achievable Control Technology Regulations</b>					
<b>40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines</b>					
<b>Emergency Generators</b>					
Emission Unit	Description	Fuel	Model & Manufacture Date	Rating (kW)	Rating (hp)
EP-203	JCKL	Diesel	Onan 200DGFC – 2000	200	317
EP-207	Todd	Diesel	Kohler 180R0ZJ81 – 1990	180	300
EP-210	Ward Edwards	Diesel	Caterpillar 3456 – 1992	500	764
EP-202	Foster/Knox	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 35RZ82 – 1995	35	82
EP-206	Nickerson	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Onan 15.OJC-18R/16581AB – 1987	15	42.5
EP-208	Union	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 45RZ272 – 1990	39	82
EP-211	Public Safety	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Onan 2DESL10421B – 1988	18.5	60
EP-212	Nat Brad	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 33RZ282 - 1988	3	82

**Operational Limitations:**

1. The permittee shall operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs §63.6640(f)(1) through (4). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs §63.6640(f)(1) through (4), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs §63.6640(f)(1) through (4), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [§63.6640(f)]
  - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [§63.6640(f)(1)]
  - b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs §63.6640(f)(2)(i) through (iii) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs §63.6640(f)(3) and (4) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph §63.6640(f)(2). [§63.6640(f)(2)]

- i. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [§63.6640(f)(2)(i)]
  - ii. Emergency stationary RICE 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 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3. [§63.6640(f)(2)(ii)]
  - iii. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [§63.6640(f)(2)(iii)]
- c. Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP 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 paragraph §63.6640(f)(2). Except as provided in paragraphs §63.6640(f)(4)(i) and (ii), 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. [§63.6640(f)(4)]
- i. Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system. [§63.6640(f)(4)(i)]
  - ii. 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: [§63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A) through (E)]
    - A. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
    - B. 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.
    - C. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
    - D. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
    - E. 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 permittee.

**Recordkeeping Requirements:**

1. The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.
2. These records shall be kept on site for not less than five years and made available to Department of Natural Resources' personnel upon request.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII, 11201 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded an operational limitation listed above. The permittee shall send a copy of all such reports to the Air Pollution Control Program's Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report and compliance certification required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 6</b>		
<b>10 CSR 10-6.075 Maximum Achievable Control Technology Regulations</b>		
<b>40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCC Gasoline Dispensing Facilities</b>		
<b>Gasoline Storage Tank</b>		
<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
EP-290	General Services AST – gasoline	1,500 gallons
EP-291	General Services AST – diesel	1,500 gallons

**Operational Limitation:**

1. The permittee shall adhere to the following requirements from 40 CFR 63.11116:
  - (a) You must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - (1) Minimize gasoline spills [§63.11116(a)(1)];
    - (2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable [§63.11116(a)(2)];
    - (3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use [§63.11116(a)(3)];
    - (4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators [§63.11116(a)(4)].
  - (b) You are not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in §63.11125, §63.11126, or subpart A of this part, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput [§63.11116(b)].
  - (c) Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance with operational limit 1.(a)(3) [§63.11116(d)].

**Monitoring:**

1. None-See Statement of Basis – Applicable Requirements Not in Application or Previous Permit.

**Recordkeeping:**

1. The permittee shall maintain records to document monthly throughput. Records of fuel purchases will satisfy this requirement [§63.11111(e)].

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program’s Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded the emission limitation listed above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the operational limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 7</b>	
<b>10 CSR 10-6.220 Restriction of Emissions of Visible Air Contaminants</b>	
<b>Natural Gas Boilers Installed Before February 24, 1971</b>	
Emission Unit	Description
EP-6	Conference Center Boilers #6 – 2.34 mmBTU – installed 1966 #7 – 2.34 mmBTU – installed 1967 #8 – 2.34 mmBTU – installed 1967
EP-7	Hudson Hall Boilers #3 – 3.85 mmBTU – installed 1960 #4 – 3.85 mmBTU – installed 1960
EP-11	Foster-Knox Boilers #8 – 2.34 mmBTU – installed 1961 #9 – 2.34 mmBTU – installed 1961 #10 – 2.34 mmBTU – installed 1962
EP-12	Panhellenic Boilers #23 – 1.98 mmBTU – installed 1964 #24 – 3.95 mmBTU – installed 1964
EP-13	Fitzgerald Hall Boilers #27 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1967 #28 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1967 #29 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1967
EP-14	Fraternity Complex Boilers #25 – 3.95 mmBTU – installed 1964 #26 – 1.98 mmBTU – installed 1964
EP-15	South Yeater Hall Boilers #30 – 4.18 mmBTU – installed 1965 #31 – 4.18 mmBTU – installed 1965 #32 – 4.18 mmBTU – installed 1965
EP-16(partial)	Yeater/Todd Hall Boilers #34 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1941
EP-17	Nickerson Hall Boilers #39 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1962 #40 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1962.
EP-18	Nattinger/Bradshaw Hall Boilers #36 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1964 #37 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1962 #38 – 2.68 mmBTU – installed 1962
EP-23	Health Center Boiler #50 – 1.5 mmBTU – installed 1966
EP-91	Diemer Hall Boiler #17 – 0.4 mmBTU – installed 1953
EP-188	National Police Institute Boiler #67 – 1.5 mmBTU – installed 1958

**Emission Limitation:**

1. The permittee shall not cause or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere from these emission units any visible emissions with an opacity greater than 40%.
2. Exception: The permittee may discharge into the atmosphere from any source of emissions for a period(s) aggregating not more than six (6) minutes in any 60 minutes air contaminants with an opacity up to 60%.

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. None-See Statement of Basis-Other Regulatory Determinations.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 8</b>	
<b>10 CSR 10-6.220 Restriction of Emissions of Visible Air Contaminants</b>	
<b>Natural Gas Boilers Installed After February 24, 1971</b>	
Emission Unit	Description
EP-3	Technology Art Complex Boiler #21 – 1.7 mmBTU – installed 1980 #22 – 1.7 mmBTU – installed 1980
EP-9	Diemer Hall Boiler #16 – 2.4 mmBTU – installed 1988
EP-16(partial)	Yeater/Todd Hall Boilers #33 – 2.04 mmBTU – installed 1975
EP-19	Multi-Purpose Bldg. Boilers #41 – 6.7 mmBTU – installed 1976 #42 – 6.7 mmBTU – installed 1976
EP-22	Houts/Hosey Hall Boilers #46 – 2.4 mmBTU – installed 1984 #48 – 2.4 mmBTU – installed 1984 #49 – 1.1 mmBTU – installed 1984
EP-30	New Ellis Boiler #73 – 12.6 mmBTU – installed 2003
EP-40	New Ellis Boiler #74 – 12.6 mmBTU – installed 2003
EP-163	Art Annex Boiler #51 – 0.2 mmBTU – installed 1993
EP-165	National Guard Hanger Boiler #53 – 1.5 mmBTU – installed 1972
EP-166	Art Center Boiler #54 – 3.35 mmBTU – installed 1990
EP-167	Art Center Boiler #55 – 3.35 mmBTU – installed 1990
EP-168	Martin Building Boilers #57 – 3.5 mmBTU – installed 1990 #58 – 3.5 mmBTU – installed 1990 #59 – 0.73 mmBTU – installed 1990
EP-170	Art Center Boiler #56 – 1.14 mmBTU – installed 1990
EP-174	WCM Science Bldg. Boilers #62 – 6.62 mmBTU – installed 1991 #63 – 6.62 mmBTU – installed 1991 #66 – 1.26 mmBTU – installed 1991
EP-175	Union DHW Boiler #64 – 0.365 mmBTU – installed 1992
EP-176	Union Food Service Boiler #65 – 0.42 mmBTU – installed 1992

EP-187	Lovinger Education Bldg. Boiler #69 – 1.2 mmBTU – installed 1990			
EP-189	JCK Library Boilers #70 – 2.09 mmBTU – installed 1999 #71 – 7.0 mmBTU – installed 1999 #72 – 7.0 mmBTU – installed 1999			
<b>Emergency Generators</b>				
<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Rating (hp)</b>
EP-202	Foster/Knox	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 35RZ82 – 1995	82
EP-205	Multi	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 25REZG – 2013	44
EP-206	Nickerson	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Onan 15.OJC-18R/16581AB – 1987	42.5
EP-208	Union	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 45RZ272 – 1990	82
EP-211	Public Safety	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Onan 2DESL10421B – 1988	60
EP-212	Nat Brad	4-stroke rich burn Natural Gas	Kohler 33RZ282 - 1988	82

**Emission Limitation:**

1. The permittee shall not cause or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere from these emission units any visible emissions with an opacity greater than 20%.
2. Exception: The permittee may discharge into the atmosphere from any source of emissions for a period(s) aggregating not more than six (6) minutes in any 60 minutes air contaminants with an opacity up to 60%.

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. None-See Statement of Basis-Other Regulatory Determinations.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 9</b>				
<b>10 CSR 10-6.220 Restriction of Emissions of Visible Air Contaminants</b>				
<b>Paint Spray Booths</b>				
Emission Unit	Description		Manufacturer/Model #	
EP-50	Agriculture Mech. Spray Booth installed 1987 MHDR 1.42 gal/hr		Ingersoll-Rand HVLP 270G 203L spray gun	
EP-60	Physical Plant Spray Finishing Booth installed 1995 MHDR 2.0 gal/hr		DeVilbiss model 450 HVLP compressor-aided spray gun	
<b>Emergency Generators</b>				
Emission Unit	Description	Fuel	Model & Manufacture Date	Rating (hp)
EP-201	Admin	Diesel	Kohler 150REOZJD – 2010	251
EP-203	JCKL	Diesel	Onan 200DGFC – 2000	317
EP-204	KMOS	Diesel	Kohler 5DRE02JB – 2009	110
EP-207	Todd	Diesel	Kohler 180R0ZJ81 – 1990	300
EP-209	W.C. Morris	Diesel	Caterpillar C15 – 2010	762
EP-210	Ward Edwards	Diesel	Caterpillar 3456 – 1992	764

**Emission Limitation:**

1. The permittee shall not cause or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere from these emission units any visible emissions with an opacity greater than 20%.
2. Exception: The permittee may discharge into the atmosphere from any source of emissions for a period(s) aggregating not more than six (6) minutes in any 60 minutes air contaminants with an opacity up to 60%.

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. As required in Section IV. Core Permit Requirements under 10 CSR 10-6.220.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program’s Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded the emission limitation listed above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

<b>PERMIT CONDITION 10</b>				
<b>10 CSR 10-6.260 Restriction of Emission of Sulfur Compounds</b>				
<b>Emergency Generators</b>				
Emission Unit	Description	Fuel	Model & Manufacture Date	Rating (hp)
EP-201	Admin	Diesel	Kohler 150REOZJD – 2010	251
EP-203	JCKL	Diesel	Onan 200DGFC – 2000	317
EP-204	KMOS	Diesel	Kohler 5DRE02JB – 2009	110
EP-207	Todd	Diesel	Kohler 180R0ZJ81 – 1990	300
EP-209	W.C. Morris	Diesel	Caterpillar C15 – 2010	762
EP-210	Ward Edwards	Diesel	Caterpillar 3456 – 1992	764

**Emission Limitation:**

1. The permittee shall not permit emissions greater than 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) of sulfur dioxide.
2. The permittee shall not permit emissions greater than 35 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of sulfuric acid or sulfur trioxide or any combination of those gases averaged on any consecutive three hour time period.
3. The permittee shall not cause or permit the emission of sulfur compounds from any source which causes or contributes to concentrations exceeding those specified in 10 CSR 10-6.010 Ambient Air Quality Standards.

**Monitoring/Recordkeeping:**

1. The permittee shall maintain an accurate record of the sulfur content of fuel used. Fuel purchase receipts, analyzed samples or certifications that verify the fuel type and sulfur content will be acceptable.
2. The permittee shall maintain all records onsite for a minimum of five years and shall be made available to Department of Natural Resources’ personnel upon request.

**Reporting:**

1. The permittee shall report to the Air Pollution Control Program’s Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, no later than ten days after the permittee determines that the emission unit(s) exceeded the emission limitation listed above.
2. The permittee shall report any deviations from the emission limitation, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit condition in the annual monitoring report required by Section V of this permit.

## IV. Core Permit Requirements

The installation shall comply with each of the following requirements. Consult the appropriate sections in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Code of State Regulations (CSR), and local ordinances for the full text of the applicable requirements. All citations, unless otherwise noted, are to the regulations in effect on the date of permit issuance. The following is only an excerpt from the regulation or code, and is provided for summary purposes only

### **10 CSR 10-6.045 Open Burning Requirements**

- 1) General Provisions. The open burning of tires, petroleum-based products, asbestos containing materials, and trade waste is prohibited, except as allowed below. Nothing in this rule may be construed as to allow open burning which causes or constitutes a public health hazard, nuisance, a hazard to vehicular or air traffic, nor which violates any other rule or statute.
- 2) Certain types of materials may be open burned provided an open burning permit is obtained from the director. The permit will specify the conditions and provisions of all open burning. The permit may be revoked if the owner or operator fails to comply with the conditions or any provisions of the permit.
- 3) Reporting and Recordkeeping. New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart CCCC establishes certain requirements for incinerators that burn wood trade waste. These requirements are established in 40 CFR 60.2245-60.2260. The provisions of 40 CFR part 60 Subpart CCCC promulgated as of September 22, 2005 shall apply and are hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 N Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401. To comply with NSPS 40 CFR 60.2245-60.2260, sources must conduct an annual Method 9 test. A copy of the annual Method 9 test results shall be submitted to the director.
- 4) Test Methods. The visible emissions from air pollution sources shall be evaluated as specified by 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–Test Methods, Method 9–Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources. The provisions of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 promulgated as of December 23, 1971 is incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 N Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401.

### **10 CSR 10-6.050 Start-up, Shutdown and Malfunction Conditions**

- 1) In the event of a malfunction, which results in excess emissions that exceed one hour, the permittee shall submit to the director within two business days, in writing, the following information:
  - a) Name and location of installation;
  - b) Name and telephone number of person responsible for the installation;
  - c) Name of the person who first discovered the malfunction and precise time and date that the malfunction was discovered.
  - d) Identity of the equipment causing the excess emissions;
  - e) Time and duration of the period of excess emissions;
  - f) Cause of the excess emissions;
  - g) Air pollutants involved;
  - h) Best estimate of the magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable requirement and the operating data and calculations used in estimating the magnitude;
  - i) Measures taken to mitigate the extent and duration of the excess emissions; and
  - j) Measures taken to remedy the situation that caused the excess emissions and the measures taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of these situations.

- 2) The permittee shall submit the paragraph 1 information list to the director in writing at least ten days prior to any maintenance, start-up or shutdown, which is expected to cause an excessive release of emissions that exceed one hour. If notice of the event cannot be given ten days prior to the planned occurrence, it shall be given as soon as practicable prior to the release. If an unplanned excess release of emissions exceeding one hour occurs during maintenance, start-up or shutdown, the director shall be notified verbally as soon as practical during normal working hours and no later than the close of business of the following working day. A written notice shall follow within ten working days.
- 3) Upon receipt of a notice of excess emissions issued by an agency holding a certificate of authority under section 643.140, RSMo, the permittee may provide information showing that the excess emissions were the consequence of a malfunction, start-up or shutdown. The information, at a minimum, should be the paragraph 1 list and shall be submitted not later than 15 days after receipt of the notice of excess emissions. Based upon information submitted by the permittee or any other pertinent information available, the director or the commission shall make a determination whether the excess emissions constitute a malfunction, start-up or shutdown and whether the nature, extent and duration of the excess emissions warrant enforcement action under section 643.080 or 643.151, RSMo.
- 4) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the director or commission to take appropriate action, under sections 643.080, 643.090 and 643.151, RSMo to enforce the provisions of the Air Conservation Law and the corresponding rule.
- 5) Compliance with this rule does not automatically absolve the permittee of liability for the excess emissions reported.

#### **10 CSR 10-6.060 Construction Permits Required**

The permittee shall not commence construction, modification, or major modification of any installation subject to this rule, begin operation after that construction, modification, or major modification, or begin operation of any installation which has been shut down longer than five years without first obtaining a permit from the permitting authority.

#### **10 CSR 10-6.065 Operating Permits**

The permittee shall file a complete application for renewal of this operating permit at least six months before the date of permit expiration. In no event shall this time be greater than eighteen months. [10 CSR 10-6.065(5)(B)1.A(III)] The permittee shall retain the most current operating permit issued to this installation on-site. [10 CSR 10-6.065, §(5)(C)(1) and §(6)(C)1.C(II)] The permittee shall immediately make such permit available to any Missouri Department of Natural Resources personnel upon request. [10 CSR 10-6.065, §(5)(C)(1) and §(6)(C)3.B]

#### **10 CSR 10-6.080 Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M National Emission Standard for Asbestos**

- 1) The permittee shall follow the procedures and requirements of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M for any activities occurring at this installation which would be subject to provisions for 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos.
- 2) The permittee shall conduct monitoring to demonstrate compliance with registration, certification, notification, and Abatement Procedures and Practices standards as specified in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.

### **10 CSR 10-6.100 Alternate Emission Limits**

Proposals for alternate emission limitations shall be submitted on Alternate Emission Limits Permit forms provided by the department. An installation owner or operator must obtain an Alternate Emission Limits Permit in accordance with 10 CSR 10-6.100 before alternate emission limits may become effective.

### **10 CSR 10-6.110 Submission of Emission Data, Emission Fees and Process Information**

- 1) The permittee shall submit full emissions report either electronically via MoEIS, which requires Form 1.0 signed by an authorized company representative, or on Emission Inventory Questionnaire (EIQ) paper forms on the frequency specified in this rule and in accordance with the requirements outlined in this rule. Alternate methods of reporting the emissions, such as spreadsheet file, can be submitted for approval by the director.
- 2) The permittee may be required by the director to file additional reports.
- 3) Public Availability of Emission Data and Process Information. Any information obtained pursuant to the rule(s) of the Missouri Air Conservation Commission that would not be entitled to confidential treatment under 10 CSR 10-6.210 shall be made available to any member of the public upon request.
- 4) The permittee shall submit a full EIQ for the 2011, 2014, 2017, and 2020 reporting years. In the interim years the installation may submit a Reduced Reporting Form; however, if the installation's emissions increase or decrease by more than five tons when compared to their last submitted full EIQ, the installation shall submit a full EIQ rather than a Reduced Reporting Form.
- 5) In addition to the EIQ submittal schedule outlined above, any permit issued under 10 CSR 10-6.060 section (5) or (6) triggers a requirement that a full EIQ be submitted in the first full calendar year after the permitted equipment initially operates.
- 6) The fees shall be payable to the Department of Natural Resources and shall be accompanied by the emissions report.
- 7) The permittee shall complete required reports on state supplied EIQ forms or electronically via MoEIS. Alternate methods of reporting the emissions can be submitted for approval by the director. The reports shall be submitted to the director by April 1 after the end of each reporting year. If the full emissions report is filed electronically via MoEIS, this due date is extended to May 1.
- 8) The reporting period shall end on December 31 of each calendar year. Each report shall contain the required information for each emission unit for the twelve (12)-month period immediately preceding the end of the reporting period.
- 9) The permittee shall collect, record and maintain the information necessary to complete the required forms during each year of operation of the installation.

### **10 CSR 10-6.130 Controlling Emissions During Episodes of High Air Pollution Potential**

This rule specifies the conditions that establish an air pollution alert (yellow/orange/red/purple), or emergency (maroon) and the associated procedures and emission reduction objectives for dealing with each. The permittee shall submit an appropriate emergency plan if required by the Director.

### **10 CSR 10-6.150 Circumvention**

The permittee shall not cause or permit the installation or use of any device or any other means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission or air contaminant which violates a rule of the Missouri Air Conservation Commission.

**10 CSR 10-6.170 Restriction of Particulate Matter to the Ambient Air Beyond the Premises of Origin**

**Emission Limitation:**

- 1) The permittee shall not cause or allow to occur any handling, transporting or storing of any material; construction, repair, cleaning or demolition of a building or its appurtenances; construction or use of a road, driveway or open area; or operation of a commercial or industrial installation without applying reasonable measures as may be required to prevent, or in a manner which allows or may allow, fugitive particulate matter emissions to go beyond the premises of origin in quantities that the particulate matter may be found on surfaces beyond the property line of origin. The nature or origin of the particulate matter shall be determined to a reasonable degree of certainty by a technique proven to be accurate and approved by the director.
- 2) The permittee shall not cause nor allow to occur any fugitive particulate matter emissions to remain visible in the ambient air beyond the property line of origin.
- 3) Should it be determined that noncompliance has occurred, the director may require reasonable control measures as may be necessary. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - a) Revision of procedures involving construction, repair, cleaning and demolition of buildings and their appurtenances that produce particulate matter emissions;
  - b) Paving or frequent cleaning of roads, driveways and parking lots;
  - c) Application of dust-free surfaces;
  - d) Application of water; and
  - e) Planting and maintenance of vegetative ground cover.

**Monitoring:**

The permittee shall conduct inspections of its facilities sufficient to determine compliance with this regulation. If the permittee discovers a violation, the permittee shall undertake corrective action to eliminate the violation.

The permittee shall maintain the following monitoring schedule:

- 1) The permittee shall conduct weekly observations for a minimum of eight (8) consecutive weeks after permit issuance.
- 2) Should no violation of this regulation be observed during this period then-
  - a) The permittee may observe once every two (2) weeks for a period of eight (8) weeks.
  - b) If a violation is noted, monitoring reverts to weekly.
  - c) Should no violation of this regulation be observed during this period then-
    - i) The permittee may observe once per month.
    - ii) If a violation is noted, monitoring reverts to weekly.
- 3) If the permittee reverts to weekly monitoring at any time, monitoring frequency will progress in an identical manner to the initial monitoring frequency.

**Recordkeeping:**

The permittee shall document all readings on Attachment A, or its equivalent, noting the following:

- 1) Whether air emissions (except water vapor) remain visible in the ambient air beyond the property line of origin.
- 2) Whether the visible emissions were normal for the installation.
- 3) Whether equipment malfunctions contributed to an exceedance.
- 4) Any violations and any corrective actions undertaken to correct the violation.

### **10 CSR 10-6.180 Measurement of Emissions of Air Contaminants**

- 1) The director may require any person responsible for the source of emission of air contaminants to make or have made tests to determine the quantity or nature, or both, of emission of air contaminants from the source. The director may specify testing methods to be used in accordance with good professional practice. The director may observe the testing. All tests shall be performed by qualified personnel.
- 2) The director may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the director, the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary ports in stacks or ducts and other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.
- 3) The director shall be given a copy of the test results in writing and signed by the person responsible for the tests.

### **10 CSR 10-6.165 Restriction of Emission of Odors**

#### **This requirement is not federally enforceable.**

No person may cause, permit or allow the emission of odorous matter in concentrations and frequencies or for durations that odor can be perceived when one volume of odorous air is diluted with seven volumes of odor-free air for two separate trials not less than 15 minutes apart within the period of one hour.

### **10 CSR 10-6.220 Restriction of Emission of Visible Air Contaminants**

#### **Emission Limitation:**

No owner or other person shall cause or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere from any source any visible emissions in excess of the limits specified by this rule. This permit will contain the opacity limits identified (10, 20 or 40 percent) for the specific emission units.

#### **Monitoring:**

- 1) The permittee shall conduct opacity readings on each emission unit using the procedures contained in USEPA Test Method 22. The permittee is only required to take readings when the emission unit is operating and when the weather conditions allow. If the permittee observes no visible or other significant emissions using these procedures, then no further observations are required. For emission units with visible emissions perceived or believed to exceed the applicable opacity standard, the source representative would then conduct a Method 9 observation.
- 2) The permittee must maintain the following monitoring schedule:
  - a) The permittee shall conduct weekly observations for a minimum of eight (8) consecutive weeks after permit issuance.
  - b) Should the permittee observe no violations of this regulation during this period then-
    - i) The permittee may observe once every two (2) weeks for a period of eight (8) weeks.
    - ii) If a violation is noted, monitoring reverts to weekly.
    - iii) Should no violation of this regulation be observed during this period then-
      - (1) The permittee may observe once per month.
      - (2) If a violation is noted, monitoring reverts to weekly.
- 3) If the source reverts to weekly monitoring at any time, monitoring frequency will progress in an identical manner from the initial monitoring frequency.

**Recordkeeping:**

The permittee shall maintain records of all observation results using Attachments A, B, and C (or their equivalents) as appropriate, noting:

- 1) Whether any air emissions (except for water vapor) were visible from the emission units;
- 2) All emission units from which visible emissions occurred;
- 3) Whether the visible emissions were normal for the process;
- 4) The permittee shall maintain records of any equipment malfunctions, which may contribute to visible emissions; and,
- 5) The permittee shall maintain records of all USEPA Method 9 opacity tests performed.

**10 CSR 10-6.250 Asbestos Abatement Projects – Certification, Accreditation, and Business Exemption Requirements**

The permittee shall conduct all asbestos abatement projects within the procedures established for certification and accreditation by 10 CSR 10-6.250. This rule requires individuals who work in asbestos abatement projects to be certified by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Air Pollution Control Program. This rule requires training providers who offer training for asbestos abatement occupations to be accredited by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Air Pollution Control Program. This rule requires persons who hold exemption status from certain requirements of this rule to allow the department to monitor training provided to employees. Each individual who works in asbestos abatement projects must first obtain certification for the appropriate occupation from the department. Each person who offers training for asbestos abatement occupations must first obtain accreditation from the department. Certain business entities that meet the requirements for state-approved exemption status must allow the department to monitor training classes provided to employees who perform asbestos abatement.

**Title VI – 40 CFR Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone**

- 1) The permittee shall comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E:
  - a) All containers in which a class I or class II substance is stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced into interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106.
  - b) The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.
  - c) The form of the label bearing the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.
  - d) No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.
- 2) The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
  - a) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to §82.156.
  - b) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to §82.158.
  - c) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to §82.161.

- d) Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to §82.166. ("MVAC-like" appliance as defined at §82.152).
- e) Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to §82.156.
- f) Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to §82.166.
- 3) If the permittee manufactures, transforms, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
- 4) If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air conditioners. The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.
- 5) The permittee shall be allowed to switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative that is listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR part 82, Subpart G, Significant New Alternatives Policy Program. *Federal Only - 40 CFR part 82*

#### **10 CSR 10-6.280 Compliance Monitoring Usage**

- 1) The permittee is not prohibited from using the following in addition to any specified compliance methods for the purpose of submission of compliance certificates:
  - a) Monitoring methods outlined in 40 CFR Part 64;
  - b) Monitoring method(s) approved for the permittee pursuant to 10 CSR 10-6.065, "Operating Permits", and incorporated into an operating permit; and
  - c) Any other monitoring methods approved by the director.
- 2) Any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a permittee has violated or is in violation of any such plan or other applicable requirement. Information from the use of the following methods is presumptively credible evidence of whether a violation has occurred by a permittee:
  - a) Monitoring methods outlined in 40 CFR Part 64;
  - b) A monitoring method approved for the permittee pursuant to 10 CSR 10-6.065, "Operating Permits", and incorporated into an operating permit; and
  - c) Compliance test methods specified in the rule cited as the authority for the emission limitations.
- 3) The following testing, monitoring or information gathering methods are presumptively credible testing, monitoring, or information gathering methods:
  - a) Applicable monitoring or testing methods, cited in:
    - i) 10 CSR 10-6.030, "Sampling Methods for Air Pollution Sources";
    - ii) 10 CSR 10-6.040, "Reference Methods";
    - iii) 10 CSR 10-6.070, "New Source Performance Standards";
    - iv) 10 CSR 10-6.080, "Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants"; or
  - b) Other testing, monitoring, or information gathering methods, if approved by the director, that produce information comparable to that produced by any method listed above.

## V. General Permit Requirements

The installation shall comply with each of the following requirements. Consult the appropriate sections in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Code of State Regulations (CSR) for the full text of the applicable requirements. All citations, unless otherwise noted, are to the regulations in effect as of the date that this permit is issued.

### **10 CSR 10-6.065, §(5)(E)2 and §(6)(C)1.B Permit Duration**

This permit is issued for a term of five years, commencing on the date of issuance. This permit will expire at the end of this period unless renewed.

### **10 CSR 10-6.065, §(5)(C)1 and §(6)(C)1.C General Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements**

- 1) Record Keeping
  - a) All required monitoring data and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report or application.
  - b) Copies of all current operating and construction permits issued to this installation shall be kept on-site for as long as the permits are in effect. Copies of these permits shall be made immediately available to any Missouri Department of Natural Resources' personnel upon request.
- 2) Reporting
  - a) All reports shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Program, Enforcement Section, P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.
  - b) The permittee shall submit a report of all required monitoring by:
    - i) April 1st for monitoring which covers the January through December time period.
    - ii) Exception. Monitoring requirements which require reporting more frequently than annually shall report no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the measurements were taken.
  - c) Each report shall identify any deviations from emission limitations, monitoring, record keeping, reporting, or any other requirements of the permit.
  - d) Submit supplemental reports as required or as needed. Supplemental reports are required no later than ten days after any exceedance of any applicable rule, regulation or other restriction. All reports of deviations shall identify the cause or probable cause of the deviations and any corrective actions or preventative measures taken.
    - i) Notice of any deviation resulting from an emergency (or upset) condition as defined in paragraph (6)(C)7 of 10 CSR 10-6.065 (Emergency Provisions) shall be submitted to the permitting authority either verbally or in writing within two working days after the date on which the emission limitation is exceeded due to the emergency, if the permittee wishes to assert an affirmative defense. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that indicate an emergency occurred and the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency. The permitted installation must show that it was operated properly at the time and that during the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or requirements in the permit. The notice must contain a description of the emergency, the steps taken to mitigate emissions, and the corrective actions taken.
    - ii) Any deviation that poses an imminent and substantial danger to public health, safety or the environment shall be reported as soon as practicable.

- iii) Any other deviations identified in the permit as requiring more frequent reporting than the permittee's annual report shall be reported on the schedule specified in this permit, and no later than ten days after any exceedance of any applicable rule, regulation, or other restriction.
- e) Every report submitted shall be certified by the responsible official, except that, if a report of a deviation must be submitted within ten days after the deviation, the report may be submitted without a certification if the report is resubmitted with an appropriate certification within ten days after that, together with any corrected or supplemental information required concerning the deviation.
- f) The permittee may request confidential treatment of information submitted in any report of deviation.

**10 CSR 10-6.065 §(5)(C)1 and §(6)(C)1.D Risk Management Plan Under Section 112(r)**

The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68, Accidental Release Prevention Requirements. If the permittee has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in process, as determined by 40 CFR Section 68.115, the permittee shall submit a Risk Management Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 68 no later than the latest of the following dates:

- 1) June 21, 1999;
- 2) Three years after the date on which a regulated substance is first listed under 40 CFR Section 68.130; or
- 3) The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.

**10 CSR 10-6.065(5)(C)1.A General Requirements**

- 1) The permittee must comply with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with a permit condition constitutes a violation and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, permit revocation and re-issuance, permit modification or denial of a permit renewal application.
- 2) The permittee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary for the permittee to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit
- 3) The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, reissued or terminated for cause. Except as provided for minor permit modifications, the filing of an application or request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or the filing of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- 4) This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor grant any exclusive privilege.
- 5) The permittee shall furnish to the Air Pollution Control Program, upon receipt of a written request and within a reasonable time, any information that the Air Pollution Control Program reasonably may require to determine whether cause exists for modifying, reopening, reissuing or revoking the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee also shall furnish to the Air Pollution Control Program copies of records required to be kept by the permittee. The permittee may make a claim of confidentiality for any information or records submitted under this rule.
- 6) Failure to comply with the limitations and conditions that qualify the installation for an Intermediate permit make the installation subject to the provisions of 10 CSR 10-6.065(6) and enforcement action for operating without a valid part 70 operating permit.

**10 CSR 10-6.065(5)(C)1.C Reasonably Anticipated Operating Scenarios**

None

**10 CSR 10-6.065, §(5)(B)4; §(5)(C)1, §(6)(C)3.B; and §(6)(C)3.D; and §(5)(C)3 and §(6)(C)3.E.(I) – (III) and (V) – (VI) Compliance Requirements**

- 1) Any document (including reports) required to be submitted under this permit shall contain a certification signed by the responsible official.
- 2) Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow authorized officials of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, or their authorized agents, to perform the following (subject to the installation's right to seek confidential treatment of information submitted to, or obtained by, the Air Pollution Control Program):
  - a) Enter upon the premises where a permitted installation is located or an emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - c) Inspect, at reasonable times and using reasonable safety practices, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
  - d) As authorized by the Missouri Air Conservation Law, Chapter 643, RSMo or the Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the terms of this permit, and all applicable requirements as outlined in this permit.
- 3) All progress reports required under an applicable schedule of compliance shall be submitted semiannually (or more frequently if specified in the applicable requirement). These progress reports shall contain the following:
  - a) Dates for achieving the activities, milestones or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when these activities, milestones or compliance were achieved, and
  - b) An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventative or corrective measures adopted.
- 4) The permittee shall submit an annual certification that it is in compliance with all of the federally enforceable terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emissions limitations, standards, or work practices. These certifications shall be submitted annually by April 1st, unless the applicable requirement specifies more frequent submission. These certifications shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Program, Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. All deviations and exceedances must be included in the compliance certifications. The compliance certification shall include the following:
  - a) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
  - b) The current compliance status, as shown by monitoring data and other information reasonably available to the installation;
  - c) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
  - d) The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the installation, both currently and over the reporting period; and
  - e) Such other facts as the Air Pollution Control Program will require in order to determine the compliance status of this installation.

**10 CSR 10-6.065, §(5)(C)1 and §(6)(C)7 Emergency Provisions**

- 1) An emergency or upset as defined in 10 CSR 10-6.065(6)(C)7.A shall constitute an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emissions

limitations. To establish an emergency- or upset-based defense, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, the following:

- a) That an emergency or upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the source of the emergency or upset,
  - b) That the installation was being operated properly,
  - c) That the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize emissions that exceeded technology-based emissions limitations or requirements in this permit, and
  - d) That the permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Air Pollution Control Program within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and any corrective actions taken.
- 2) Be aware that an emergency or upset shall not include noncompliance caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

#### **10 CSR 10-6.065(5)(C)5 Off-Permit Changes**

- 1) Except as noted below, the permittee may make any change in its permitted installation's operations, activities or emissions that is not addressed in, constrained by or prohibited by this permit without obtaining a permit revision. Off-permit changes shall be subject to the following requirements and restrictions:
  - a) The change must meet all applicable requirements of the Act and may not violate any existing permit term or condition; the permittee may not change a permitted installation without a permit revision if this change is a Title I modification; Please Note: Changes at the installation which affect the emission limitation(s) classifying the installation as an intermediate source (add additional equipment to the record keeping requirements, increase the emissions above major source level) do not qualify for off-permit changes.
  - b) The permittee must provide written notice of the change to the Air Pollution Control Program, Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, as well as EPA Region VII, 11201 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219, no later than the next annual emissions report. This written notice shall describe each change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change; and
  - c) The permittee shall keep a record describing all changes made at the installation that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement and the emissions resulting from these changes.

#### **10 CSR 10-6.020(2)(R)12 Responsible Official**

The application utilized in the preparation of this permit was signed by Dr. Deborah Curtis, Provost and Chief Learning Officer. If this person terminates employment, or is reassigned different duties such that a different person becomes the responsible person to represent and bind the installation in environmental permitting affairs, the owner or operator of this air contaminant source shall notify the Director of the Air Pollution Control Program of the change. Said notification shall be in writing and shall be submitted within 30 days of the change. The notification shall include the name and title of the new person assigned by the source owner or operator to represent and bind the installation in environmental permitting affairs. All representations, agreement to terms and conditions and covenants made by the former responsible person that were used in the establishment of limiting permit conditions on this permit will continue to be binding on the installation until such time that a revision to this permit is obtained that would change said representations, agreements and covenants.

**10 CSR 10-6.065 §(5)(E)4 and §(6)(E)6.A(III)(a)-(c) Reopening-Permit for Cause**

This permit may be reopened for cause if:

- 1) The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made which resulted in establishing the emissions limitation standards or other terms of the permit,
- 2) Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to the installation; however, reopening on this ground is not required if—:
  - a) The permit has a remaining term of less than three years;
  - b) The effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire;  
or
  - c) The additional applicable requirements are implemented in a general permit that is applicable to the installation and the installation receives authorization for coverage under that general permit,
- 3) MDNR or EPA determines that the permit must be reopened and revised to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

**10 CSR 10-6.065 §(5)(E)1.A and §(6)(E)1.C Statement of Basis**

This permit is accompanied by a statement setting forth the legal and factual basis for the permit conditions (including references to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions). This Statement of Basis, while referenced by the permit, is not an actual part of the permit.

## **VI. Attachments**

Attachments follow.





**Attachment C**

Method 9 Opacity Emissions Observations								
Company				Observer				
Location				Observer Certification Date				
Date				Emission Unit				
Time				Control Device				
Hour	Minute	Seconds				Steam Plume (check if applicable)		Comments
		0	15	30	45	Attached	Detached	
	0							
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	8							
	9							
	10							
	11							
	12							
	13							
	14							
	15							
	16							
	17							
	18							
SUMMARY OF AVERAGE OPACITY								
Set Number	Time				Opacity			
	Start	End		Sum	Average			

Readings ranged from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ % opacity.

Was the emission unit in compliance at the time of evaluation? \_\_\_\_\_  
 YES NO Signature of Observer



**ATTACHMENT E**

VOC Emissions – Plantwide Condition 1

This sheet may be used to demonstrate compliance with Plantwide Condition 1. Use this sheet to calculate monthly VOC emissions from Paint Spray booths, EP-50 and -60, and the Printing Press solvent usage, EP-146.

Material Used	Usage (hr)	MHDR (gal/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/gal)	VOC Emissions (lbs)
Total VOC Emissions (tons) for Month of:				
Sum of Previous 11 Months of VOC Emissions (tons):				
PTE of all other VOC sources combined (tons):				
12-Month Total of VOC Emissions (tons):				

- A. Record the name of each surface coating, solvent, or ink containing VOC used this month.
- B. Record the usage, MHDR, and VOC emission factor (coating density \* weight percentage).
- C.  $VOC\ emission = Usage * MHDR * VOC\ Emission\ Factor$ .
- D. Divide sum of VOC Emissions by 2000 to obtain tons/month.
- E. Record sum of previous 11 months of emissions.
- F. Add 13.49 tons to account for all other VOC sources: natural gas-fired boilers, emergency generators, solvent cleaning, and fuel storage tanks.
- G. Add D and E to obtain rolling 12-month total.

VOC Emissions – Permit Condition 1

This sheet may be used to demonstrate compliance with Permit Condition 1. Use this sheet to calculate monthly VOC emissions from Paint Spray booth EP-60 and solvent cleaning EP-185.

Material Used	Usage (hr)	MHDR (gal/hr)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/gal)	VOC Emissions (lbs)
Total VOC Emissions (tons) for Month of:				
Sum of Previous 11 Months of VOC Emissions (tons):				
PTE of EP-185 (tons):				
12-Month Total of VOC Emissions (tons):				

- A. Record the name of each surface coating, solvent, or ink containing VOC used this month.
- B. Record the usage, MHDR, and VOC emission factor (coating density \* weight percentage).
- C.  $VOC\ emission = Usage * MHDR * VOC\ Emission\ Factor$ .
- D. Divide sum of VOC Emissions by 2000 to obtain tons/month.
- E. Record sum of previous 11 months of emissions.
- F. Add 13.49 tons to account for all other VOC sources: natural gas-fired boilers, emergency generators, solvent cleaning, and fuel storage tanks.
- G. Add D and E to obtain rolling 12-month total.

**ATTACHMENT F**  
 Emission Standards for CI ICE [40 CFR Part 89]  
 Table 1.—Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)

Rated Power (kW)	Tier	Model Year <sup>1</sup>	NOx	HC	NMHC + NOx	CO	PM
kW<8	Tier 1	2000	—	—	10.5	8.0	1.0
	Tier 2	2005	—	—	7.5	8.0	0.80
8≤kW<19	Tier 1	2000	—	—	9.5	6.6	0.80
	Tier 2	2005	—	—	7.5	6.6	0.80
19≤kW<37	Tier 1	1999	—	—	9.5	5.5	0.80
	Tier 2	2004	—	—	7.5	5.5	0.60
37≤kW<75	Tier 1	1998	9.2	—	—	—	—
	Tier 2	2004	—	—	7.5	5.0	0.40
	Tier 3	2008	—	—	4.7	5.0	
75≤kW<130	Tier 1	1997	9.2	—	—	—	—
	Tier 2	2003	—	—	6.6	5.0	0.30
	Tier 3	2007	—	—	4.0	5.0	
130≤kW<225	Tier 1	1996	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2003	—	—	6.6	3.5	0.20
	Tier 3	2006	—	—	4.0	3.5	
225≤kW<450	Tier 1	1996	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2001	—	—	6.4	3.5	0.20
	Tier 3	2006	—	—	4.0	3.5	
450≤kW≤560	Tier 1	1996	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2002	—	—	6.4	3.5	0.20
	Tier 3	2006	—	—	4.0	3.5	
kW>560	Tier 1	2000	9.2	1.3	—	11.4	0.54
	Tier 2	2006	—	—	6.4	3.5	0.20

<sup>1</sup> The model years listed indicate the model years for which the specified tier of standards take effect.

# STATEMENT OF BASIS

## **Voluntary Limitations**

In order to qualify for this Intermediate State Operating Permit, the permittee has accepted voluntary, federally enforceable emission limitations. Per 10 CSR 10-6.065(5)(C)1.A.(VI), if these limitations are exceeded, the installation immediately becomes subject to 10 CSR 10-6.065(6) and enforcement action for operating without a valid Part 70 Operating Permit. It is the permittee's responsibility to monitor emission levels and apply for a Part 70 Operating Permit far enough in advance to avoid this situation. This may mean applying more than eighteen months in advance of the exceedance, since it can take that long or longer to obtain a Part 70 Operating Permit.

The University of Central Missouri has accepted a voluntary limit of 100 tons per year on VOC emissions from all sources (Permit Condition PW1). This limit includes existing sources identified in Section I, any future changes to these sources, and the addition of new sources.

## **Permit Reference Documents**

These documents were relied upon in the preparation of the operating permit. Because they are not incorporated by reference, they are not an official part of the operating permit.

- 1) Intermediate Operating Permit Application, received October 29 2009;
- 2) Part 70 Operating Permit OP2007-046, issued September 20, 2007;
- 3) Part 70 Operating Permit OP2000-109, issued November 3, 2005;
- 4) Construction Permit #1095-035, issued October 11, 1995;
- 5) Construction Permit #052003-012, issued April 29, 2003;
- 6) 2013 Emissions Inventory from MOEIS,
- 7) WebFIRE, and
- 8) U.S. EPA document AP-42, *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors*; Volume I, Stationary Point and Area Sources, Fifth Edition.

## **Applicable Requirements Included in the Operating Permit but Not in the Application or Previous Operating Permits**

In the operating permit application, the installation indicated they were not subject to the following regulation(s). However, in the review of the application, the agency has determined that the installation is subject to the following regulation(s) for the reasons stated.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines – this rule applies to engines modified or constructed after July 11, 2006. UCM has three diesel-powered generators subject to this rule. All are emergency generators. The engines are model year 2009-10 and are subject to the Tier 3 limits for their respective sizes.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines – this rule applies to engines modified or constructed on or after July 1, 2007. UCM has one natural gas-fired generator subject to this rule. It is an emergency generator.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The rule applies to sources of HAPs from RICE

at major and area sources. UCM is an area source for HAPs with twelve RICE engines. However, four are subject to 40 CFR 60 Subparts IIII or JJJJ and compliance is achieved through those subparts (see above). The remaining eight engines are subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ and listed in Permit Condition 5.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities – this rule applies to gasoline dispensing facilities. Section §63.11111(g) of the rule states that the loading and transfer of aviation gasoline are not subject to this rule. EP-191 and -192 at Skyhaven Airport handle only aviation gasoline and are therefore not subject to this rule. EP-290, and -291 are new tanks (March 2014) and have a small throughput, < 3,000 gal/month each. Because the monthly throughput is less than 10,000 gallons, the only requirements are those listed in Permit Condition 6.

#### **Other Air Regulations Determined Not to Apply to the Operating Permit**

The Air Pollution Control Program (APCP) has determined that the following requirements are not applicable to this installation at this time for the reasons stated.

10 CSR 10-3.060 Maximum Allowable Emissions of Particulate Matter From Fuel Burning Equipment Used for Indirect Heating – this rule was applied in CP #052003-012, but the rule was rescinded on October 30, 2011 and replaced by 10 CSR 10-6.405 Restriction of Emissions of Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment Used for Indirect Heating.

10 CSR 10-3.080 Restriction of Emission of Visible Air Contaminants – this rule was applied in CP #1095-035, but the rule was rescinded on May 30, 2000 and replaced by 10 CSR 10-6.220 Restriction of Emissions of Visible Air Contaminants.

10 CSR 10-3.090 Restriction of Emission of Odors – this rule was applied in CP #1095-035, but the rule was rescinded on November 30, 2000 and replaced by 10 CSR 10-6.165 Restriction of Emissions of Odors. State regulation 6.165 is listed in Section IV Core Permit Requirements.

10 CSR 10-6.360 Control of NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions from EGUs and Non-EGUs – this rule applies to electrical generating units and non-electrical generating boilers over 250 mmBTU/hr in certain specified eastern counties. This rule does not apply because the installation has no boilers over 250 mmBTU/hr and is not in a listed county.

10 CSR 10-6.400 - Restriction of Emission of Particulate Matter from Industrial Processes – this regulation applies to emission units that emit particulate matter, such as spray paint booths. Both EP-50 and -60 have permanent total enclosure booths with a control device that controls greater than 95% of overspray. Therefore, this rule does not apply to the spray booths under (1)(B)14.

10 CSR 10-6.405 Restriction of Emissions of Particulate Matter Emissions From Fuel Burning Equipment Used for Indirect Heating –this rule applies to installations that burn fuel for the purpose of producing steam. At UCM, all boilers combust only natural gas and are therefore exempt under (1)(E).

#### **Construction Permit History**

The following construction permits were issued to this installation under 10 CSR 10-6.060:

1. Construction Permit #1095-035 – this permit was issued in 1995 to approve the construction of a new spray paint finishing room. This booth is now labelled EP-60 Physical Plant spray booth. It is used to paint wood furniture. The permit contains special conditions for a VOC limit, recordkeeping, and reporting. The emission limit, 40.0 tpy VOC, applies only to the Physical Plant spray paint booth, EP-60. Though not specified in the permit, this limit includes use of solvents in cleaning the spray gun and other activities directly tied to use of the spray booth EP-185. The permit states that 10 CSR 10-3.080 and 3.090 apply, but these regulations have since been rescinded. These regulations were replaced by 10 CSR 10-6.220 and 6.165 respectively.
2. Construction Permit #052003-012 – this permit was issued in 2003 to approve the construction of two new natural gas-fired boilers. The only condition was to discontinue use of five existing boilers prior to the start of operation of the new boilers. These two new boilers, now known as EP-30 and -40, are each greater than 10 mmBTU/hr and subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc. No performance testing is required. The permit states that 10 CSR 10-3.060 applies, but has since been rescinded. This regulation was replaced by 10 CSR 10-6.405, which does not apply. 10 CSR 10-6.220 also applies (see Other Regulatory Determinations)

#### **New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Applicability**

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart D – Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators – This rule applies to fossil-fuel-fired steam generating units with capacity greater than 250 mmBTU/hr. UCM has no unit greater than 250 mmBTU/hr. Therefore, this rule does not apply to any steam generators at UCM.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Da – Standards of Performance for Electricity Utility Steam Generating Units – This rule applies to steam generating units at electric utilities. UCM is not an electric utility. Therefore, this rule does not apply to UCM.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db – Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units – This rule applies to steam generating units at industrial/commercial/institutional installations with capacity of greater than 100 mmBTU/hr. UCM has no units greater than 100 mmBTU/hr. Therefore, this rule does not apply to any steam generators at UCM.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units – This rule applies to small steam generating units at industrial/commercial/institutional installations. The rule applies only to steam generating units with capacity between 10 and 100 mmBTU/hr and which commenced construction after June 9, 1989. UCM has only two boilers greater than 10 mmBTU/hr – EP-30 and -40, both of which commenced construction after June 9, 1989. The only requirement for applicable units that combust only natural gas is to keep record of the fuel used. No performance testing is required because they combust only natural gas. All boilers at UCM, including EP-30 and -40, are capable of combusting only natural gas.

Emission point numbers are assigned by building; some buildings have more than one unit. Applicability to this rule is determined unit by unit, not by emission point. The sum of mmBTU/hr for all units at an emission point may be greater than 10, but the rule applies only to individual units.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart K – Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978. This rule applies to petroleum storage tanks built or modified between the dates

indicated and that have a minimum capacity of 40,000 gallons. The largest tank at UCM, EP-191, has a capacity of 12,000 gallons. Therefore, this rule does not apply.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ka – Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984. This rule applies to petroleum storage tanks built or modified between the dates indicated and that have a minimum capacity of 40,000 gallons. The largest tank at UCM, EP-191, has a capacity of 12,000 gallons. Therefore, this rule does not apply.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb – Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. This rule applies to storage vessels for various types of organic liquids that were constructed after July 23, 1984 and has a minimum capacity of 75 cubic meters. The largest tank at UCM, EP-191, has a capacity of 12,000 gallons or roughly 45 cubic meters. Therefore, this rule does not apply.

40 CFR Part 60 Subpart QQ – Standards of Performance for the Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing – This rule applies to publication rotogravure printing presses. UCM's printing press is not a rotogravure press. Therefore, this rule does not apply to UCM.

#### **Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Applicability**

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart T – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning –this rule applies to a variety of machines that used specified halogenated cleaning compounds. UCM does not use any of the listed compounds in any of its cleaning activities. Therefore, this rule does not apply. The installation received a notice of violation for not submitting an initial notification for this rule on April 5, 2006. On September 28, 2006, UCM notified the department by letter that it no longer uses methylene chloride.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart KK – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Printing and Publishing Industry –this rule applies to major sources of HAPs at which printing and publishing activities take place. UCM is an area source and not a major source HAPs. If the PTE for HAPs ever increases to a level at which UCM becomes a major source for HAPs, this rule will become applicable.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart MMMM – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products. This rule applies to major sources of HAPs. UCM is not a major source HAPs. If the PTE for HAPs ever increases to a level at which UCM becomes a major source for HAPs, this rule will become applicable.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters – this rule applies to major sources of HAPs. UCM is not a major source HAPs. If the PTE for HAPs ever increases to a level at which UCM becomes a major source for HAPs, this rule will become applicable.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HHHHHH – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources – this rule applies to three types of stripping and/or coating activities. Neither spray booth uses the listed chemical compounds.

The Ag Mech booth is used to paint farm equipment as part of facility maintenance, and is therefore not subject to this rule under §63.11170(2) and §63.11180 (definition of facility maintenance).

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers at Area Sources. None of the boilers are subject to JJJJJ because they are gas-fired (i.e. they combust only natural gas) (§63.11195(e)).

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Applicability**

None

**Other Regulatory Determinations**

1. 10 CSR 10-6.220 Restriction of Emissions of Visible Air Contaminants – this regulation applies to the natural gas-fired boilers, spray paint booths, and emergency generators. Monitoring and recordkeeping are applied only to the spray paint booths and diesel powered emergency generators. They are not applied to the natural gas-fired boilers and natural gas fired emergency generators because visible emissions are not expected when these units are properly maintained and operated.
2. 10 CSR-6.260 Emission of Sulfur Compounds – this rule applies to sources of sulfur emission except certain sources such as those that use only natural gas [6.260(1)(A)2]. For new sources, the rule’s limit is 500 ppm SO<sub>2</sub> or 35 milligrams/cubic meter of sulfuric acid, sulfur trioxide, or combination of the two. At UCM, the rule applies to the six diesel-powered emergency generators. Due to recent federal regulations restricting the sulfur content of nonroad diesel fuel to 15 ppm, potential emissions from diesel fuel are very low. For this reason, UCM is not required to perform the testing in 6.260(5). The recordkeeping requirement in Permit Condition 8 is sufficient to assure the emission limit is not exceeded.
3. Total PTE for Installation

Pollutant	Controlled PTE tons/year
CO	66.07
CO <sub>2e</sub>	91,995.45
HAP	22.75
NO <sub>x</sub>	82.78
PM <sub>10</sub>	8.12
PM <sub>25</sub>	8.12
SO <sub>x</sub>	0.85
VOC	116.96

HAP	Controlled PTE tons/year
Xylene	8.43
Ethyl Benzene	1.91
Cobalt compounds	0.53
Toluene	9.53
diethylene glycol butyl ether	2.10
naphthalene	0.02
Cumene	0.10

These tables represent the sum of PTE from all emission units listed in Section I with the exception of the fuel storage tanks, EP-191, -192, -290, and -291. There was no reliable MHDR for these units.

PTE for the natural gas-fired boilers used emission factors from AP-42 Tables 1.4-1 and -2, assumed year-round use (8760 hours), and no controls. PTE for the natural gas-fired emergency generators used emission factors from AP-42 Table 3.2-3, 500 hours use, and no controls. PTE for the diesel-powered generators used emission factors from AP-42 Table 3.3-1, 500 hours use, and no controls.

PTE for greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) was calculated for boilers and emergency generators using the same procedure described above except that emission factors were from AP-42 Table 1.4-2 (boilers) or Part 98 Table C-1 & -2 (generators), whichever was greater.

PTE for the two spray booths were calculated using MHDR from manufacturer's data for the spray guns; density, solids, VOC, and HAP content data for a composite coating for primers & paints (using the highest value of each from the various paints and primers); 65% transfer efficiency for HVLP spray guns (APTI 482); 95% capture for totally enclosed booths; and 99% control efficiency for the panel filters (manufacturer's specifications); and year-round use.

PTE for the printing press used MHDR calculated from maximum weekly usage, 5.5 lbs/25 hours \*20% safety factor; year-round usage (8760 hours); and density, VOC %, and HAP % from MSDS for inks.

PTE for solvent cleaning used emission factors from AP-42 Table 4.6-2 cold cleaning unit degreasing, year-round usage (8760 hours), and the surface area of 55-gal drum.

**Other Regulations Not Cited in the Operating Permit or the Above Statement of Basis**

Any regulation which is not specifically listed in either the Operating Permit or in the above Statement of Basis does not appear, based on this review, to be an applicable requirement for this installation for one or more of the following reasons.

- 1) The specific pollutant regulated by that rule is not emitted by the installation.
- 2) The installation is not in the source category regulated by that rule.
- 3) The installation is not in the county or specific area that is regulated under the authority of that rule.
- 4) The installation does not contain the type of emission unit which is regulated by that rule.
- 5) The rule is only for administrative purposes.

Should a later determination conclude that the installation is subject to one or more of the regulations cited in this Statement of Basis or other regulations which were not cited, the installation shall determine and demonstrate, to the Air Pollution Control Program's satisfaction, the installation's compliance with that regulation(s). If the installation is not in compliance with a regulation which was not previously cited, the installation shall submit to the APCP a schedule for achieving compliance for that regulation(s).

## MEMORANDUM

DATE:

TO: File

FROM: Michael J. Stansfield, Environmental Engineer

SUBJECT: Response to Public Comments

A draft of the Intermediate Operating Permit for the University of Central Missouri was placed on public notice on November 25, 2014, by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Comments were received from Robert Cheever of Region VII of the Environmental Protection Agency. The four comments are addressed in the order in which they appear within the letter(s).

### **Comment 1:**

The Emission Limitation in Permit Condition PW 1 requires the Permittee to limit their volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to less than 100 tons in any consecutive 12-month period. However, the limitation does not specify what emission units are subject to the limitation. EPA recommends MDNR include a listing of all of the emission units subject to the 100 ton per 12-month period.

### **Response to Comment:**

Permit Condition PW1 is a plantwide emission limitation. The Air Program's intent is to restrict emissions of VOCs to 100 tons per year from all sources at the installation, both current and future. The text in the Statement of Basis was expanded to clarify this point.

### **Comment 2:**

Emission Standards in Permit Condition 3 require the permittee to comply with the emission standards for new non-road engines in Attachment F for their engines with model years 2009 and 2010, as given in the table of emergency generators in Permit Condition 3. However, the emission standards shown on Attachment F are for model years 1996 to 2006. Additionally, Permit Condition 3 indicates that the requirements for the 3 engines with horse powers of 110, 251 and 762, are identical. If that is indeed the case, EPA suggests MDNR provide an

explanation, because in many rules, the requirements for various horse power ranges are different.

**Response to Comment:**

Table 1 in Attachment F shows the engine model year for which the emission standard takes effect. Succeeding model years are subject to the most recent listed model year. Engine model years 2009 and 2010 are subject to the Tier 3 standard for its rated power. The range of horsepower for this rule is 50-3000 hp. The text in the Statement of Basis was expanded to clarify this applicability.

**Comment 3:**

The limitations and requirements in Permit Condition 5 indicates that all eight (8) engines with horse powers ranging from 42.5 to 764, are identical. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ provides potentially different limitations and standards for engines with horse power equal to and less than 500 and greater than 500. If in fact all of these engines are subject to the exact same standards and limitation, EPA suggests MDNR include an explanation. Finally, the reporting requirements in Permit Condition 5 stipulates the permittee is to submit deviation reports of the RICE MACT to MDNR. To date, MDNR has not accepted and taken on the compliance responsibilities of the area source RICE NESHAPs and as such relies on the EPA to monitor and manage area source compliance. EPA would contend that if the EPA is responsible for compliance, then the EPA should be the primary recipient of the deviation reports; with MDNR receiving duplicate copies. Therefore, EPA recommends MDNR modify the permit condition to show EPA as the primary compliance information recipient related to RICE MACT and MDNR as secondary.

**Response to Comment:**

Subpart ZZZZ does differentiate between engines of greater and lesser than 500 brake horsepower. However, that distinction applies to engines at major sources of HAPs. UCM is an area source for HAPs and the limitations are therefore the same for all sizes listed in the condition. The text of the Reporting requirement was modified to add Region VII as the primary recipient of any deviation report.

**Comment 4:**

The Monitoring requirement of Permit Condition 6, Permit Condition 7 and Permit Condition 8 all refer to the Statement of Basis – MACT Applicability for an explanation of the monitoring requirements. First, Permit Condition 6 incorporates the applicable requirements from 40 CFR Part 63, subpart CCCCCC; Maximum Achievable Control Technology Regulations for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities and the Statement of Basis-MACT Applicability does not include any discussion of MACT CCCCCC. Second, the Statement of Basis is not an “official” part of the operating permit and does not and should not include applicable requirements. Therefore, EPA recommends MDNR revise the monitoring requirements in Permit Conditions 6, 7, and 8 with the applicable requirement. Also, EOA recommends MDNR include a discussion on all applicable MACT standards in the Statement of Basis.

**Response to Comment:**

Permit Conditions 6, 7, and 8 do not have any monitoring requirements, for various reasons. These reasons are explained in the Statement of Basis. These comments in the Statement of Basis do not include any requirements, only an explanation of why no monitoring is required. As noted in Comment 4, the reference for Permit Condition 6 was incorrect; it now directs the reader to the Applicable Requirements Not in Application or Previous Permit comments, where Subpart CCCCCC is discussed. Permit Conditions 7 and 8 direct the reader to Other Regulatory Determinations, where 6.220 is discussed.