Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

OPERATING PERMIT

Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo

First Issued: October 1, 1997
Renewed: May 1, 2009
Last Revised: June 8, 2012

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION
COLORADO OPERATING PERMIT

FACILITY NAME:	Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo	OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER
FACILITY ID:	1010006	**95OPPB068**
RENEWED:	May 1, 2009	
EXPIRATION DATE:	May 1, 2014	
MODIFICATIONS:	See Appendix F of Permit	

Issued in accordance with the provisions of Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 25-7-101 et seq. and applicable rules and regulations.

ISSUED TO:	PLANT SITE LOCATION:
Colorado Department of Human Services Southern District, Facilities Management 1600 West 24th Street Pueblo, CO 81003	1600 West 24th Street Pueblo, CO 81003 Pueblo County

INFORMATION RELIED UPON

Operating Permit Renewal Application Received:	July 11, 2006
And Additional Information Received:	October 16, November 14, 19 and November 26, 2008 and January 21, 2009

Nature of Business:	Psychiatric Hospital
Primary SIC:	8063

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL		FACILITY CONTACT PERSON	
Name:	Brian Caruso	Name:	Greg Trujillo
Title:	Southern District Facility Manager	Title:	Maintenance and Operations Manager
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SUBMITTAL DEADLINES

First Semi-Annual Monitoring Period:	May 1 – September 30
Subsequent Semi-Annual Monitoring Periods:	October 1 – March 31, April 1 – September 30
Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports:	Due November 1, 2009 and May 1, 2010 & subsequent years
First Annual Compliance Period:	May 1 – September 30
Subsequent Annual Compliance Periods:	October 1 – September 30
Annual Compliance Certifications:	Due November 1, 2009 & subsequent years

Note that the Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports and Annual Compliance Certifications must be received at the Division office by 5:00 p.m. on the due date. Postmarked dates will not be accepted for the purposes of determining the timely receipt of those reports/certifications.

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SECTION I - General Activities and Summary

1. Permitted Activities

1.1 The Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo is a psychiatric hospital. The regulated units subject to specific applicable requirements at this facility consist of two coal-fired boilers and two natural gas-fired boilers. In addition, a 4,000 gallon gasoline storage tank and the Building 140 emergency generator are also included in Section II of this permit.

The facility is located at 1600 West 24th Street in Pueblo. The area in which the plant operates is designated as attainment for all criteria pollutants.

There are no affected states within 50 miles of the plant. The Great Sand Dunes National Park, a Federal Class I designated area, is within 100 km of this facility.

1.2 Until such time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is allowed to discharge air pollutants from this facility in accordance with the requirements, limitations, and conditions of this permit.

1.3 This Operating Permit incorporates the applicable requirements contained in the underlying construction permits, and does not affect those applicable requirements, except as modified during review of the application or as modified subsequent to permit issuance using the modification procedures found in Regulation No. 3, Part C. These Part C procedures meet all applicable substantive New Source Review Requirements of Part B. Any revision made using the provisions of Regulation No. 3, Part C shall become new applicable requirements for purposes of this operating permit and shall survive reissuance. This Operating Permit incorporates the applicable requirements (except as noted in Section II) from Colorado Construction Permits 06PB0406 and 86PB240-1.

1.4 All conditions in this permit are enforceable by US Environmental Protection Agency, Colorado Air Pollution Control Division (hereinafter Division) and its agents, and citizens unless otherwise specified. **State-only enforceable conditions are:** Permit Condition Number(s): Section II, Conditions 1.7 (opacity), 2.7.3 (opacity) and 2.8 (NSPS General Provisions) and Section IV - Conditions 3.g (last paragraph), 14 and 18 (as noted).

1.5 All information gathered pursuant to the requirements of the permit is subject to the Recordkeeping and Reporting requirements listed under Condition 22 of the General Conditions in Section IV of this permit, unless otherwise specified.

2. Alternative Operating Scenarios

2.1 The permittee shall be allowed to make the following changes to its method of operation without applying for a revision of this permit.

2.1.1 No alternative operating scenarios were identified.

3. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

3.1 This source is located in an area designated attainment for all pollutants. Based on the information provided by the applicant, this source is not categorized as a major stationary source as of the issue date of this permit. Any future modification at this facility which is major by itself (i.e. Potential to Emit of $\geq$ 250 tons/year) for any pollutant listed in Regulation No. 3, Part D, Section II.A.42 may result in the application of the PSD review requirements.

In addition, future modifications at this facility may result in the facility being classified as a major stationary source. Once that threshold is exceeded, future modifications at this facility resulting in a significant net emissions increase (see Regulation No. 3, Part D, Section II.A.26 and 42) for any pollutant as listed in Regulation No. 3, Part D, Section II.A.42 may result in the application of the PSD review requirements.

3.2 There are no other Operating Permits associated with this facility for purposes of determining applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations.

4. Accidental Release Prevention Program (112(r))

4.1 Based on the information provided by the applicant, this facility is not subject to the provisions of the Accidental Release Prevention Program (Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act).

5. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

5.1 The following emission points at this facility use a control device to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard to which they are subject and have pre-control emissions that exceed or are equivalent to the major source threshold. They are therefore subject to the provisions of the CAM program as set forth in 40 CFR Part 64, as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV:

Unit S007 – Boilers 1 and 2

See Section II, Condition 2.4 for compliance assurance monitoring requirements.

6. Summary of Emission Units

6.1 The emissions units regulated by this permit are the following:

Emission Unit Number	AIRS Point Number	Facility Identifier	Description	Startup Date	Pollution Control Device
S004	014	# 4	Cleaver Brooks Boiler, Model No. CB-DL-60-300, Serial No. D-4989, Rated at 60 MMBtu/hr. Natural Gas Fired.	February 2008	Uncontrolled
S006	014	# 3	Cleaver Brooks Boiler, Model No. CB-DL-60-300, Serial No. D-4988, Rated at 60 MMBtu/hr. Natural Gas Fired.	October 2007	Uncontrolled
S007	007	# 1 & # 2	Babcock and Wilcox Tower Pak Coal Fired Boilers with Common Stack, Serial Nos. 757901 and 757902, Each Rated at 50 MMBtu/hr.	Boilers and Previous Baghouse - 1989 Current Baghouse - May 2008	Aeropulse Baghouse Model No. 4-PR-209-(6)-FS-WP, Serial No. 2151
	N/A		Gasoline Storage Tank, 4,000 gallons underground		Uncontrolled
	015		Building 140 Emergency Generator. Cummins Model No. QST30-G5 NR2, Engine No. 37231664, Diesel-Fired Internal Combustion Engine Powering an Electric Generator. Rated at 1102 hp and 52.7 gallons per hour. The generator is a Cummins Model No. 750DQFAA-7024, Serial No. J070120129, rated at 750 kw.	January 2009	Uncontrolled

SECTION II - Specific Permit Terms

1. S004 & S006 - Boilers # 4 and #3, Each Rated at 60 mmBtu/hr - Natural Gas Fired

Unless otherwise specified the requirements apply to each boiler

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
PM	1.1	N/A	4.0 tons/yr	7.6 lbs/MMscf	Recordkeeping and Calculation	Monthly
PM_{10}			4.0 tons/yr	7.6 lbs/MMscf		
NO_X			51.5 tons/yr	100 lbs/MMscf		
CO			43.3 tons/yr	84 lbs/MMscf		
VOC			2.8 tons/yr	5.5 lbs/MMscf		
Natural Gas Consumption	1.2	N/A	1,030.6 MMscf/yr	N/A	Recordkeeping	Monthly
Particulate Matter	1.3	0.172 lbs/MMBtu		N/A	Fuel Restriction	Only Natural Gas is Used as Fuel
NSPS General Provisions	1.4.	NA	N/A	N/A	As Required by NSPS General Provisions	Subject to NSPS General Provisions
Opacity	1.5.	Not to Exceed 20% Except as Provided for in Condition 1.6 Below		N/A	Fuel Restriction	Only Natural Gas is Used as Fuel
Opacity	1.6.	For Certain Operational Activities - Not to Exceed 30%, for a Period or Periods Aggregating More than Six (6) Minutes in any 60 Consecutive Minutes		N/A		
Opacity **State-Only**	1.7.	Not to Exceed 20%		N/A		

1.1 Emissions of PM, PM_{10}, NO_X, CO and VOC **from both boilers together** shall not exceed the above limitations (Colorado Construction Permit 06PB0406, initial approval, modification No. 1, issued November 21, 2008). Monthly emissions from the boilers shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the above emission factors (from "EPA's Compilation of Emission Factors (AP-42)", Section 1.4, dated 3/98) and the monthly natural gas usage, as required by Condition 1.2, in the following equation.

$$\text{tons/month} = \frac{(\text{EF in lb/MMscf}) \times (\text{Monthly Natural Gas Usage in MMscf})}{2000 \text{ lbs/ton}}$$

Monthly emissions from the boilers shall be used in a twelve month rolling total to monitor compliance with the annual limitations. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data.

1.2 Natural gas usage **from both boilers together** shall not exceed the above limitation (Colorado Construction Permit 06PB0406, initial approval, modification No. 1, issued November 21, 2008). Natural gas consumed in the boilers shall be recorded monthly, as required by 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc § 60.49(g)(2), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A. Monthly quantities of natural gas consumption shall be used in a twelve month rolling total to monitor compliance with the annual limitations. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data.

1.3 Particulate Matter (PM) emissions **from each boiler** shall not exceed the limitation stated above (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section III.A.1.b). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the particulate matter limitation shall be presumed since only natural gas is permitted to be used as fuel in the boilers.

Note that the numeric PM standards were determined using the design heat input for the boilers (60 MMBtu/hr for each) in the following equation:

$PE = 0.5 \times (FI)^{-0.26,}$ where: PE = particulate standard in lbs/MMBtu
FI = fuel input in MMBtu/hr

1.4 Regulation No. 6, Part A, Subpart A, General Provisions applies as follows:

1.4.1 No article, machine, equipment or process shall be used to conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gasses discharged to the atmosphere. (40 CFR 60 Subpart A § 60.12, as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A).

1.4.2 At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Division which may include, but is not limited to monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source (40 CFR Subpart A § 60.11(d), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A).

1.4.3 Records shall be maintained of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the source; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or

monitoring device is inoperative (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A § 60.7(b), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A).

1.5 Except as provided for in Condition 1.6, below, no owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.1). This opacity standard applies to **each boiler**. In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the 20% opacity standard is presumed since only natural gas is permitted to be used as fuel in the boilers.

1.6 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from the building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, start-up, process modifications or adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment which is in excess of 30% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.3). This opacity standard applies to **each boiler**. In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the 30% opacity requirement is presumed since only natural gas is permitted to be used as fuel in the boilers.

1.7 **State-Only Requirement:** No owner or operator may discharge, or cause the discharge into the atmosphere of any particulate matter which is greater than 20% opacity (Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section II.C.3). This opacity standard applies to **each boiler**. In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the 20% opacity requirement is presumed since only natural gas is permitted to be used as fuel for the boilers.

Note that this opacity standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A § 60.11(c), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section I.A).

Note that this opacity requirement is more stringent than the opacity requirement in Condition 1.6 during periods of building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, process modifications and adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment.

2. S007 - Boilers #1 and #2, Each Rated at 50 mmBtu/hr - Coal Fired

Unless Otherwise Specified Limits are for Both Boilers

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations Short Term	Limitations Long Term	Compliance Emission Factor[1]	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Interval
PM_{10}	2.1	N/A	2.64 tons/yr	13.2 lbs/ton	Recordkeeping and Calculation	Monthly
NO_X			88 tons/yr	8.8 lbs/ton		
VOC			0.5 tons/yr	0.05 lbs/ton		
CO			50 tons/yr	5 lbs/ton		
Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions	2.2.	N/A	13.2 tons/yr	66 lbs/ton	Recordkeeping and Calculation	Monthly
		For each boiler: 0.181 lbs/MMBtu **For both boilers together:** 0.181 lbs/MMBtu			Control Device Maintenance	See Condition 2.2.
Coal Usage	2.3.	N/A	20,000 tons/yr	N/A	Recordkeeping	Monthly
Compliance Assurance Monitoring	2.4.	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Condition 2.4.	
coal Sampling	2.5.	N/A	N/A	N/A	ASTM Methods	Monthly
SO_2	2.6.	N/A	175 tons/yr	35S lbs/ton	Recordkeeping and Calculation	Monthly
		For each boiler: 1.2 lbs/MMBtu				
Opacity	2.7.	Not to Exceed 20% Except as Provided for Below		N/A	EPA Reference Methods 9 and 22	See Condition 2.7.
Opacity		For Certain Operational Activities - Not to Exceed 30%, for a Period or Periods Aggregating More than Six (6) Minutes in any 60 Consecutive Minutes		N/A		
State-Only - Opacity		Not to Exceed 20%		N/A		
NSPS General Provisions– **State Only**	2.8.	N/A	N/A	N/A	As Required by NSPS General Provisions	Subject to NSPS General Provisions

[1]S = weight percent sulfur in the fuel

2.1 Particulate Matter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions **from the two boilers combined** shall not exceed the limitation stated in the above table (Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-

1, final approval, modification No. 2, issued November 21, 2008. Monthly emissions shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the emission factors listed in the above table (EPA's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), dated September 1998, Section 1.1) and the monthly coal usage, as required by Condition 2.3, in the following equation:

$$\text{Tons/month} = \frac{[\text{EF (lbs/ton)} \times \text{Coal Usage (tons/month)}]}{2000 \text{ lbs/ton}}$$

Note that an efficiency of 98% may be applied to the PM_{10} emission calculation provided the baghouse is operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements in Condition 2.2.1.

Monthly emissions shall be used in a twelve month rolling total to monitor compliance with the annual limitations. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data.

2.2 Particulate Matter (PM) emissions from the two boilers shall not exceed the limitations identified in the above table (Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-1, final approval, modification No. 2, issued November 21, 2008). Compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations shall be monitored as follows:

2.2.1 Particulate Matter emissions are dependent on the operation of the baghouse. Effective operation of the baghouse shall be ensured by performing routine checks and preventative maintenance as required by manufacturer's recommendations and good engineering practices. Any maintenance work performed, as well as the reason for performing the work, shall be documented and maintained to be available to the Division upon request. In addition baghouse inspection procedures, preventative maintenance schedules and any checklists must also be made available to the Division upon request.

2.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM) emissions **from the two boilers combined** shall not exceed the limitation stated in the above table (Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-1, final approval, modification No. 2, issued November 21, 2008). Monthly emissions shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the emission factor listed in the above table (EPA's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), dated September 1998, Section 1.1) and the monthly coal usage, as required by Condition 2.3, in the following equation:

$$\text{Tons/month} = \frac{[\text{EF (lbs/ton)} \times \text{Coal Usage (tons/month)}]}{2000 \text{ lbs/ton}}$$

Note that an efficiency of 98% may be applied to the emission calculation provided the baghouse is operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements in Condition 2.2.1.

Monthly emissions shall be used in a twelve month rolling total to monitor compliance with the annual limitations. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data.

2.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM) emissions **from each individual boiler and the two boilers combined** shall not exceed the limitations stated in the above table (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section III.A.1.b). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the particulate matter emission limit is presumed provided the baghouse is operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements in Condition 2.2.1.

Note that the numeric PM standard for **the individual boiler** was determined using the design heat input for the boiler (50 MMBtu/hr) in the following equation:

$PE = 0.5 \times (FI)^{-0.26,}$ where: PE = particulate standard in lbs/MMBtu
FI = fuel input in MMBtu/hr

Note that the numeric PM standard **for both boilers operating together** was determined using the design heat input for the turbines (50 MMBtu/hr) in the following equation:

$$PE\ (\text{both boilers}) = \frac{PE_{B1} \times FI_{B1} + PE_{B2} \times FI_{B2}}{FI_{B1} + FI_{B2}}$$

2.3 **Total** coal consumption for **the two boilers combined** shall not exceed the limitations listed in the above table (Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-1, final approval, modification No. 2, issued November 21, 2008). On the first working day of each month, coal use shall be recorded using the truck scales and other pertinent records. Monthly coal use shall be used in a twelve month rolling total to monitor compliance with annual limitations. Each month a new twelve month rolling total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data.

2.4 The Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements in 40 CFR Part 64, as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV, apply to the boilers with respect to the PM limitations identified in Conditions 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 and the PM_{10} limitations in Condition 2.1 as follows:

2.4.1 The permittee shall follow the CAM Plan provided in Appendix G of this permit. Excursions, for purposes of reporting are as follows:

2.4.1.1 Any visible emission observation indicating emissions from the boiler stack are 10% opacity or greater,

2.4.1.2 Failure to conduct a visible emission observation in any two week period,

2.4.1.3 Any instance when the baghouse pressure alarm is triggered (pressure differential either exceeds 6.25 inches of water or falls below 0.2 inches of water),

2.4.1.4 Any daily temperature reading of the baghouse inlet gas that is either above 400 ° F or below 200 ° F, and

2.4.1.5 Failure to record the baghouse inlet gas temperature on any day the boilers are operating.

Excursions shall be reported as required by Section IV, Conditions 21 and 22.d of this permit.

2.4.2 Operation of Approved Monitoring

2.4.2.1 At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.7(b), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.2.2 Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of these CAM requirements, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.7(c), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.2.3 Response to excursions or exceedances

a. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a

computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.7(d)(1), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

b. Determination of whether the owner of operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.7(d)(2), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.2.4 After approval of the monitoring required under the CAM requirements, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the Division and, if necessary submit a proposed modification for this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.7(e), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.3 Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements

2.4.3.1 Based on the results of a determination made under the provisions of Condition 2.4.2.3.b, the Division may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(a), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.3.2 The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(b)(1), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.3.3 The QIP initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

a. Improved preventative maintenance practices (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(b)(2)(i), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

b. Process operation changes (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(b)(2)(ii), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

c. Appropriate improvements to control methods (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(b)(2)(iii), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

d. Other steps appropriate to correct control performance (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(b)(2)(iv), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

e. More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under Conditions 2.4.3.3.a through d above) (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(b)(2)(v), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.3.4 If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the Division if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(c), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.3.5 Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to Condition 2.4.2.3.b, the Division or the U.S. EPA may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

a. Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(d)(1), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV); or

b. Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(d)(2), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.3.6 Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the federal clean air act (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.8(e), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.4 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

2.4.4.1 In addition to the reporting requirements in Section IV, Condition 22.a through c, the following apply:

a. The owner or operator shall submit, if necessary, a description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Condition 2.4.3 of this permit. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.9(a)(2)(iii), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

b. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any written QIP required pursuant to Condition 2.4.3 and any activities undertaken to implement a QIP, and any supporting information required to be maintained under these CAM requirements (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions) (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.9(b)(1), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

c. Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.9(b)(2), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.5 Savings Provisions

2.4.5.1 Nothing in these CAM requirements shall excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the federal clean air act. These CAM requirements shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purposes of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the federal clean air act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the federal clean air act. The purpose of the CAM requirements is to require, as part of the issuance of this Title V operating permit, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units

where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of CAM (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.10(a)(1), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.5.2 Nothing in these CAM requirements shall restrict or abrogate the authority of the U.S. EPA or the Division to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the federal clean air act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.10(a)(2), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.4.5.3 Nothing in these CAM requirements shall restrict or abrogate the authority of the U.S. EPA or the Division to take any enforcement action under the federal clean air act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the federal clean air act (40 CFR Part 64 § 64.10(a)(2), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV).

2.5 Coal shall be sampled and analyzed monthly to determine the heat content and weight percent sulfur, using the appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent, if approved in advance by the Division. In lieu of sampling and analysis, vendor data may be used to determine the heat content and weight percent sulfur provided sampling and analysis was performed using the appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent, if approved by the Division in advance. Calculation of emissions outlined under Condition 2.6 shall be based on the most recent heat and sulfur content analysis. If vendor data is used, calculations shall be performed using the monthly average of all coal shipments.

2.6 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions shall not exceed the limitations identified in the above table (Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-1, final approval, modification No. 2, issued November 21, 2008).

2.6.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions **from the two boilers combined** shall not exceed the limitation stated in the above table (Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-1, final approval, modification No. 2, issued November 21, 2008). Monthly emissions shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the emission factor listed in the above table (EPA's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), dated September 1998, Section 1.1) and the monthly coal usage, as required by Condition 2.3, in the following equation:

$$\text{Tons/month} = \frac{\text{35 lbs/ton x weight \% sulfur in coal x coal usage (tons/month)}}{\text{2000 lbs/ton}}$$

The sulfur content used in the above equation shall be based on the most recent analysis required by Condition 2.5 or the monthly average if vendor data is used. Monthly emissions shall be used in a twelve month rolling total to monitor

compliance with the annual limitation. Each month a new twelve month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months data.

2.6.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions **from each boiler** shall not exceed the limitation stated in the above table (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section VI.B.4.a.(ii)). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with this standard shall be presumed if the heat content of the coal exceeds 10,000 Btu/lb and the weight percent sulfur is less than 0.68 %, based on the monthly analysis or the monthly average if vendor data is used. In the event that either of these conditions for a given month are not met then compliance with this standard shall be monitored using heat and sulfur content of the coal in the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/mmBtu} = \frac{[35 \text{ lbs/ton x weight \% sulfur in coal}]}{[\text{heat content of fuel (MMBtu/ton)}]}$$

2.7 Each boiler is subject to the following opacity requirements:

2.7.1 Except as provided for in Condition 2.7.2, below, no owner or operators of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.1). This opacity standard applies to **each boiler.**

2.7.2 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from the building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, start-up, process modifications or adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment which is in excess of 30% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.4). This opacity standard applies to **each boiler.**

2.7.3 **State-Only Requirement:** No owner or operator may discharge, or cause the discharge into the atmosphere of any particulate matter which is greater than 20% opacity (Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section II.C.3). This opacity standard applies to **each boiler.**

This opacity standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A § 60.11(c), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section I.A).

Note that this opacity requirement is more stringent than the opacity requirement in Condition 2.7.2 during periods of building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, process modifications and adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment.

Compliance with the opacity standards shall be monitored by conducting a visible emission observation every two weeks. Observations shall be conducted in accordance with the

provisions in EPA Method 22, for a duration of 6 minutes. If visible emissions are observed, then an observation shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions in EPA Method 9. In lieu of conducting a Method 22 observation (followed by a Method 9, if necessary), the permittee may conduct a Method 9 observation.

Subject to the provisions of C.R.S. 25-7-123.1 and in the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, exceedance of these opacity limitations shall be considered to exist from the time a Method 9 reading is taken that shows an exceedance of the opacity limit until a Method 9 reading is taken that shows the opacity is less than the opacity limit.

All Method 9 opacity observations shall be performed by an observer with current and valid Method 9 certification. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

2.8 **State-Only Requirement:** Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section I.A, General Provisions apply as follows:

2.8.1 No article, machine, equipment or process shall be used to conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gasses discharged to the atmosphere. (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A § 60.12, as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section I.A)

2.8.2 At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Division which may include, but is not limited to monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source (40 CFR Subpart A § 60.11(d), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section I.A).

2.8.3 Records shall be maintained of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of the source; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative (40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A § 60.7(b), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section I.A).

3. Gasoline Storage Tank, 4,000 gallons underground

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
Gasoline Throughput	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Recordkeeping	Monthly
40 CFR Pat 63 Subpart CCCCCC Requirements	3.2.	Work Practice Standards		N/A	See Condition 3.2	

These requirements included in this Section II.3 are only federally enforceable. As of the date of revised permit issuance [June 8, 2012], the requirements in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC have not been adopted into Colorado Regulation No. 8, Part E by the Division and are therefore not state-enforceable. In the event that the Division adopts these requirements this tank will be subject to the APEN reporting and minor source permitting requirements and these requirements will be state-enforceable.

3.1 The quantity of gasoline processed through this tank shall be monitored and recorded monthly. Monthly records of gasoline processed shall be retained as required by Conditions 3.2.1 and 3.2.4.

3.2 This tank is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities", as follows:

3.2.1 An affected source shall, upon request by the Division, demonstrate that their average monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon or the 100,000-gallon threshold level, as applicable (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC § 63.11111(e)).

3.2.2 If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the standard in this subpart no later than January 10, 2011 (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC § 63.11113(b)).

3.2.3 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 (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC § 63.11116(a)):

3.2.3.1 Minimize gasoline spills;

3.2.3.2 Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

3.2.3.3 Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;

3.2.3.4 Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators;

3.2.4 You are not required to submit notifications or reports, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Division to document your gasoline throughput (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC § 63.11116(b)). Records shall be kept as required by General Conditions 22.b and c.

3.2.5 You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by January 10, 2011 (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC § 63.11116(c)).

4. Building 140 Diesel Fuel Fired Internal Combustion Engine Powering an Electric Generator

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
NSPS Requirements	4.1.	NO_X + NMHC – 4.77 g/hp-hr CO – 2.61 g/hp-hr PM – 0.15 g/hp-hr Fuel Requirements (Conditions 4.1.3 & 4.1.4)		N/A	See Condition 4.1.	
Annual Emissions	4.2.	N/A	N/A	PM/PM_{10} 0.15 g/hp-hr SO_2 7.05×10^{-3} lb/gal NO_X 4.77 g/hp-hr VOC 0.22 g/hp-hr CO 2.61 g/hp-hr	Recordkeeping and Calculation	Annually, if Hours of Operation Exceed 100
Hours of Operation	4.3.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Recordkeeping	Annually
SO_2	4.4.	0.8 lbs/mmBtu		N/A	Fuel Restriction	Only Diesel Fuel Meeting NSPS Fuel Requirements is Used as Fuel
Opacity	4.5	Not to Exceed 20% Except as Provided for Below For Startup – Not to Exceed 30%, for a Period or Periods Aggregating More than Six (6) Minutes in any 60 Consecutive Minutes		N/A	EPA Method 9	See Condition 4.5
NSPS General Provisions	4.6.	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Condition 4.6	

4.1 This engine is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines", as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A, including but not limited to the following requirements:

What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4205)

4.1.1 Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, 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))

Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section. (§ 60.4202(a))

For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007. (§ 60.4202(a)(2))

The specific emission limitations in 40 CFR 89.112 that apply to this unit are as follows:

Tier II requirements for Model Engines Greater than 560 kW					
Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)			Emission Standards (g/hp-hr)		
NMHC + NOX	CO	PM	NMHC + NOX	CO	PM
6.4	3.5	0.2	4.77	2.61	0.15

How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4206)

4.1.2 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine

What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart? (§ 60.4207)

4.1.3 Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a). (§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(a) are: sulfur content of 500 parts per million (ppm), maximum and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

4.1.4 Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. ((§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(b) are: sulfur content of 15 ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel and 500 ppm maximum for LM diesel fuel and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

Compliance with the fuel limitations shall be monitored using vendor data to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content, provided that the sampling and analysis was performed using the appropriate ASTM methods. In lieu of vendor data, compliance with the fuel limitations shall be monitored by sampling and analyzing the fuel, as discussed below.

The diesel fuel in the engine's day tank shall be sampled and analyzed within 60 days of permit issuance to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content using appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent if approved in advance by the Division. If the tank is empty prior to permit issuance, sampling of the day tank is not required, compliance shall be monitored by sampling each shipment of diesel fuel as specified below.

Thereafter compliance with the fuel limitations shall be monitored by sampling and analyzing each shipment of diesel fuel to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content using appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent if approved in advance by the Division.

What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4209)

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

4.1.5 If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. (§ 60.4209(a))

4.1.6 If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. (§ 60.4209(b))

What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4211)

4.1.7 If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written

instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you. (§ 60.4211(a))

4.1.8 If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. (§ 60.4211(c))

4.1.9 Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. Anyone may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited. (§ 60.4211(e))

What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4214)

4.1.10 If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. (§ 60.4214(b))

4.1.11 If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the

backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. (§ 60.4214(c))

What parts of the general provisions apply to me? (§ 60.4218)

4.1.12 Table 8 of this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. (§ 60.4218)

Note that the relevant general provisions are included in Condition 5.6.

4.2 The emission factors listed above have been approved by the Division and shall be used to calculate emissions from the emergency generator (PM, PM_{10}, NO_X and CO: NSPS emission limitations, VOC: from manufacturer's emission data (at ¼ standby) and SO_2: based on NSPS fuel limit of 500 ppm sulfur, assuming diesel density of 7.05 lb/gal). If hours of operation for this engine exceed 100 hours in any calendar year, annual emissions for purposes of APEN reporting and payment of annual fees shall be determined using the above emission factors, the maximum horsepower (1,102 hp) or fuel consumption (52.7 gal/hr) and the hours of operation (as required by Condition 4.3) the following equations:

PM, PM_{10}, NO_X, VOC & CO: $$\text{Tons/yr} = \frac{[\text{EF (g/hp-hr) x hours of operation (hrs/yr) x maximum hp}]}{[(453.6\ \text{g/lb}) \times (2000\ \text{lbs/ton})]}$$

SO_2: $$\text{Tons/yr} = \frac{[\text{EF (lb/gal) x hours of operation (hrs/yr) x maximum fuel (gal/hr)}]}{2000\ \text{lbs/ton}}$$

4.3 Hours of operation shall be monitored annually and recorded in a log to be made available to the Division upon request. Recorded data shall be used to calculate emissions as required by Condition 4.1.

Note that if annual hours of operation exceed 250 hours in any year, the permittee shall submit an application to revise this permit within 30 days in order to include annual fuel consumption and emission limitations in this permit.

4.4 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions shall not exceed 0.8 lbs/mmBtu (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section VI.B.4.b.(i)). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the SO_2 emission limitation shall be presumed since only diesel fuel meeting the requirements in Conditions 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 are permitted to be used as fuel in this engine.

4.5 Opacity of emissions from the engine shall not exceed the following:

4.5.1 Except as provided for in Condition 4.5.2 below, no owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.1).

4.5.2 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from startup which is in excess of 30% opacity

for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.4).

Compliance with these limitations shall be monitored by conducting opacity observations in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9 as follows:

4.5.3 An engine startup period of less than 60 minutes shall not require a startup opacity observation. If the engine startup period is greater than 60 minutes, one opacity observation shall be made for each consecutive 4 hour period of startup during daylight hours. In addition, a record shall be kept of the date and time the engine started and when it was shutdown.

4.5.4 Continued operation of the engine after the completion of the startup period shall require monthly opacity observations. If the startup and operation of the engine lasts less than a total of 4 hours from engine start to engine stop, in any one day no opacity observations are required for that day.

4.5.5 If no opacity observations are made pursuant to Conditions 4.5.3 and 4.5.4 above, then an opacity observation shall be conducted annually.

4.5.6 All opacity observations shall be performed by an observer with current and valid Method 9 certification. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certificate shall be kept on site and made available to the Division upon request.

4.6 This engine is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A, "General Provisions", as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A, including but not limited to the following requirements:

4.6.1 No article, machine, equipment or process shall be used to conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gasses discharged to the atmosphere (§ 60.12).

SECTION III - Permit Shield

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ I.A.4, V.D., & XIII.B and § 25-7-114.4(3)(a), C.R.S.

1. Specific Non-Applicable Requirements

Based upon the information available to the Division and supplied by the applicant, the following parameters and requirements have been specifically identified as non-applicable to the facility to which this permit has been issued. This shield does not protect the source from any violations that occurred prior to or at the time of permit issuance. In addition, this shield does not protect the source from any violations that occur as a result of any modification or reconstruction on which construction commenced prior to permit issuance.

Emission Unit Description & Number	Applicable Requirement	Justification
Facility	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db (as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation 6)	These requirements are not applicable as each individual boiler has a maximum heat input capacity less than 100 mmBtu/hr.
S007 - Coal-Fired Boilers	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc (as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation 6)	These requirements are not applicable since the boilers commenced construction prior to June 9, 1989.

2. General Conditions

Compliance with this Operating Permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements specifically identified in the permit and other requirements specifically identified in the permit as not applicable to the source. This permit shield shall not alter or affect the following:

2.1 The provisions of §§ 25-7-112 and 25-7-113, C.R.S., or § 303 of the federal act, concerning enforcement in cases of emergency;

2.2 The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

2.3 The applicable requirements of the federal Acid Rain Program, consistent with § 408(a) of the federal act;

2.4 The ability of the Air Pollution Control Division to obtain information from a source pursuant to § 25-7-111(2)(I), C.R.S., or the ability of the Administrator to obtain information pursuant to § 114 of the federal act;

2.5 The ability of the Air Pollution Control Division to reopen the Operating Permit for cause pursuant to Regulation No. 3, Part C, § XIII.

2.6 Sources are not shielded from terms and conditions that become applicable to the source subsequent to permit issuance.

3. Streamlined Conditions

The following applicable requirements have been subsumed within this operating permit using the pertinent streamlining procedures approved by the U.S. EPA. For purposes of the permit shield, compliance with the listed permit conditions will also serve as a compliance demonstration for purposes of the associated subsumed requirements.

Permit Condition	Streamlined (Subsumed) Requirements
Section I, Condition 2.6.	Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section II.D.3.b [SO_2 emissions not to exceed 0.35 lbs/mmBtu] **- State-only Requirement**
Section I, Conditions 1.4 and 2.2.3	Regulation No. 6, Part B, Section II.C.1 [PM emissions not to exceed PE = 0.5 x $(FI)^{-0.26}$ lbs/mmBtu] **– State-Only Requirement**
Section IV, Conditions 22.b & c	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc § 60.48c(i), as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation 6, Part A [retain records for two (2) years]

SECTION IV - General Permit Conditions

5/22/12 version

1. Administrative Changes

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part A, § III.

The permittee shall submit an application for an administrative permit amendment to the Division for those permit changes that are described in Regulation No. 3, Part A, § I.B.1. The permittee may immediately make the change upon submission of the application to the Division.

2. Certification Requirements

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ III.B.9., V.C.16.a.& e. and V.C.17.

a. Any application, report, document and compliance certification submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division pursuant to Regulation No. 3 or the Operating Permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official of the truth, accuracy and completeness of such form, report or certification stating that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate and complete.

b. All compliance certifications for terms and conditions in the Operating Permit shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division at least annually unless a more frequent period is specified in the applicable requirement or by the Division in the Operating Permit.

c. Compliance certifications shall contain:

(i) the identification of each permit term and condition that is the basis of the certification;

(ii) the compliance status of the source;

(iii) whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(iv) method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period; and

(v) such other facts as the Air Pollution Control Division may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

d. All compliance certifications shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit.

e. If the permittee is required to develop and register a risk management plan pursuant to § 112(r) of the federal act, the permittee shall certify its compliance with that requirement; the Operating Permit shall not incorporate the contents of the risk management plan as a permit term or condition.

3. Common Provisions

Common Provisions Regulation, 5 CCR 1001-2 §§ II.A., II.B., II.C., II,.E., II.F., II.I, and II.J

a. To Control Emissions Leaving Colorado

When emissions generated from sources in Colorado cross the State boundary line, such emissions shall not cause the air quality standards of the receiving State to be exceeded, provided reciprocal action is taken by the receiving State.

b. Emission Monitoring Requirements

The Division may require owners or operators of stationary air pollution sources to install, maintain, and use instrumentation to monitor and record emission data as a basis for periodic reports to the Division.

c. Performance Testing

The owner or operator of any air pollution source shall, upon request of the Division, conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Division a written report of the results of such test(s) in order to determine compliance with applicable emission control regulations.

Performance test(s) shall be conducted and the data reduced in accordance with the applicable reference test methods unless the Division:

(i) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a test method with minor changes in methodology;

(ii) approves the use of an equivalent method;

(iii) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which the Division has determined to be adequate for indicating where a specific source is in compliance; or

(iv) waives the requirement for performance test(s) because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Division's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Commission's or Division's authority to require testing under the Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 25, Article 7, and pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Commission.

Compliance test(s) shall be conducted under such conditions as the Division shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Division such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test(s). Operations during period of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions of performance test(s) unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Division thirty days prior notice of the performance test to afford the Division the opportunity to have an observer present. The Division may waive the thirty day notice requirement provided that arrangements satisfactory to the Division are made for earlier testing.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(i) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility;

(ii) Safe sampling platform(s);

(iii) Safe access to sampling platform(s); and

(iv) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

Each performance test shall consist of at least three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic mean of results of at least three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Division's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

Nothing in this section shall abrogate the Division's authority to conduct its own performance test(s) if so warranted.

d. Affirmative Defense Provision for Excess Emissions during Malfunctions

An affirmative defense to a claim of violation under these regulations is provided to owners and operators for civil penalty actions for excess emissions during periods of malfunction. To establish the affirmative defense and to be relieved of a civil penalty in any action to enforce an applicable requirement, the owner or operator of the facility must meet the notification requirements below in a timely manner and prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(i) The excess emissions were caused by a sudden, unavoidable breakdown of equipment, or a sudden, unavoidable failure of a process to operate in the normal or usual manner, beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator;

(ii) The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have reasonably been foreseen and avoided, or planned for, and could not have been avoided by better operation and maintenance practices;

(iii) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded;

(iv) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

(v) All reasonably possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

(vi) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation (if at all possible);

(vii) The owner or operator’s actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence;

(viii) The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

(ix) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions. This section is intended solely to be a factor in determining whether an affirmative defense is available to an owner or operator, and shall not constitute an additional applicable requirement; and

(x) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in the Commissions’ Regulations that could be attributed to the emitting source.

The owner or operator of the facility experiencing excess emissions during a malfunction shall notify the division verbally as soon as possible, but no later than noon of the Division’s next working day, and shall submit written notification following the initial occurrence of the excess emissions by the end of the source’s next reporting period. The notification shall address the criteria set forth above.

The Affirmative Defense Provision contained in this section shall not be available to claims for injunctive relief.

The Affirmative Defense Provision does not apply to failures to meet federally promulgated performance standards or emission limits, including, but not limited to, new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. The affirmative defense provision does not apply to state implementation plan (sip) limits or permit limits that have been set taking into account potential emissions during malfunctions, including, but not necessarily limited to, certain limits with 30-day or longer averaging times, limits that indicate they apply during malfunctions, and limits that indicate they apply at all times or without exception.

e. Circumvention Clause

A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, condition, or any contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air pollutants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of this regulation. No person shall circumvent this regulation by using more openings than is considered normal practice by the industry or activity in question.

f. Compliance Certifications

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in the Colorado State Implementation Plan, nothing in the Colorado State Implementation Plan shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed. Evidence that has the effect of making any relevant standard or permit term more stringent shall not be credible for proving a violation of the standard or permit term.

When compliance or non-compliance is demonstrated by a test or procedure provided by permit or other applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall be presumed to be in compliance or non-compliance unless other relevant credible evidence overcomes that presumption.

g. Affirmative Defense Provision for Excess Emissions During Startup and Shutdown

An affirmative defense is provided to owners and operators for civil penalty actions for excess emissions during periods of startup and shutdown. To establish the affirmative defense and to be relieved of a civil penalty in any action to enforce an applicable requirement, the owner or operator of the facility must meet the notification requirements below in a timely manner and prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(i) The periods of excess emissions that occurred during startup and shutdown were short and infrequent and could not have been prevented through careful planning and design;

(ii) The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation or maintenance;

(iii) If the excess emissions were caused by a bypass (an intentional diversion of control equipment), then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(iv) The frequency and duration of operation in startup and shutdown periods were minimized to the maximum extent practicable;

(v) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of excess emissions on ambient air quality;

(vi) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation (if at all possible);

(vii) The owner or operator's actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence; and,

(viii) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions. This subparagraph is intended solely to be a factor in determining whether an affirmative defense is available to an owner or operator, and shall not constitute an additional applicable requirement.

The owner or operator of the facility experiencing excess emissions during startup and shutdown shall notify the Division verbally as soon as possible, but no later than two (2) hours after the start of the next working day, and shall submit written quarterly notification following the initial occurrence of the excess emissions. The notification shall address the criteria set forth above.

The Affirmative Defense Provision contained in this section shall not be available to claims for injunctive relief.

The Affirmative Defense Provision does not apply to State Implementation Plan provisions or other requirements that derive from new source performance standards or national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants, or any other federally enforceable performance standard or emission limit with an averaging time greater than twenty-four hours. In addition, an affirmative defense cannot be used by a single source or small group of sources where the excess emissions have the potential to cause an exceedance of the ambient air quality standards or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increments.

In making any determination whether a source established an affirmative defense, the Division shall consider the information within the notification required above and any other information the Division deems necessary, which may include, but is not limited to, physical inspection of the facility and review of documentation pertaining to the maintenance and operation of process and air pollution control equipment.

4. Compliance Requirements

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ III.C.9., V.C.11. & 16.d. and § 25-7-122.1(2), C.R.S.

a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Operating Permit. Any permit noncompliance relating to federally-enforceable terms or conditions constitutes a violation of the federal act, as well as the state act and Regulation No. 3. Any permit noncompliance relating to state-only terms or conditions constitutes a violation of the state act and Regulation No. 3, shall be enforceable pursuant to state law, and shall not be enforceable by citizens under § 304 of the federal act. Any such violation of the federal act, the state act or regulations implementing either statute is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification or for denial of a permit renewal application.

b. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action or a consideration in favor of a permittee in a permit termination, revocation or modification action or action denying a permit renewal application that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

c. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of any request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or any notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition, except as provided in §§ X. and XI. of Regulation No. 3, Part C.

d. The permittee shall furnish to the Air Pollution Control Division, within a reasonable time as specified by the Division, any information that the Division may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Division copies of records required to be kept by the permittee, including information claimed to be confidential. Any information subject to a claim of confidentiality shall be specifically identified and submitted separately from information not subject to the claim.

e. Any schedule for compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance shall be supplemental, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.

f. For any compliance schedule for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, the permittee shall submit, at least every 6 months unless a more frequent period is specified in the applicable requirement or by the Air Pollution Control Division, progress reports which contain the following:

(i) dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule for compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were achieved; and

(ii) an explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.

g. The permittee shall not knowingly falsify, tamper with, or render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed under the terms and conditions of the Operating Permit.

5. Emergency Provisions

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § VII.

An emergency means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed the technology-based emission limitation under the permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. "Emergency" does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the permittee demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. an emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

b. the permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

c. during the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and

d. the permittee submitted oral notice of the emergency to the Air Pollution Control Division no later than noon of the next working day following the emergency, and followed by written notice within one month of the time when emissions limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

This emergency provision is in addition to any emergency or malfunction provision contained in any applicable requirement.

6. Emission Controls for Asbestos

Regulation No. 8, 5 CCR 1001-10, Part B

The permittee shall not conduct any asbestos abatement activities except in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 8, Part B, “asbestos control.”

7. Emissions Trading, Marketable Permits, Economic Incentives

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.13.

No permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are specifically provided for in the permit.

8. Fee Payment

C.R.S. §§ 25-7-114.1(6) and 25-7-114.7

a. The permittee shall pay an annual emissions fee in accordance with the provisions of C.R.S. § 25-7-114.7. A 1% per month late payment fee shall be assessed against any invoice amounts not paid in full on the 91st day after the date of invoice, unless a permittee has filed a timely protest to the invoice amount.

b. The permittee shall pay a permit processing fee in accordance with the provisions of C.R.S. § 25-7-114.7. If the Division estimates that processing of the permit will take more than 30 hours, it will notify the permittee of its estimate of what the actual charges may be prior to commencing any work exceeding the 30 hour limit.

c. The permittee shall pay an APEN fee in accordance with the provisions of C.R.S. § 25-7-114.1(6) for each APEN or revised APEN filed.

9. Fugitive Particulate Emissions

Regulation No. 1, 5 CCR 1001-3, § III.D.1.

The permittee shall employ such control measures and operating procedures as are necessary to minimize fugitive particulate emissions into the atmosphere, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 1, § III.D.1.

10. Inspection and Entry

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.16.b.

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Air Pollution Control Division, or any authorized representative, to perform the following:

a. enter upon the permittee's premises where an Operating Permit source is located, or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the terms of the permit;

b. have access to, and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

c. inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the Operating Permit;

d. sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with the Operating Permit or applicable requirements, any substances or parameters.

11. Minor Permit Modifications

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ X. & XI.

The permittee shall submit an application for a minor permit modification before making the change requested in the application. The permit shield shall not extend to minor permit modifications.

12. New Source Review

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part B

The permittee shall not commence construction or modification of a source required to be reviewed under the New Source Review provisions of Regulation No. 3, Part B, without first receiving a construction permit.

13. No Property Rights Conveyed

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.11.d.

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

14. Odor

Regulation No. 2, 5 CCR 1001-4, Part A

As a matter of state law only, the permittee shall comply with the provisions of Regulation No. 2 concerning odorous emissions.

15. Off-Permit Changes to the Source

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § XII.B.

The permittee shall record any off-permit change to the source that causes the emissions of a regulated pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from the change, including any other data necessary to show compliance with applicable ambient air quality standards. The permittee shall provide contemporaneous notification to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit . The permit shield shall not apply to any off-permit change.

16. Opacity

Regulation No. 1, 5 CCR 1001-3, §§ I., II.

The permittee shall comply with the opacity emissions limitation set forth in Regulation No. 1, §§ I.-II.

17. Open Burning

Regulation No. 9, 5 CCR 1001-11

The permittee shall obtain a permit from the Division for any regulated open burning activities in accordance with provisions of Regulation No. 9.

18. Ozone Depleting Compounds

Regulation No. 15, 5 CCR 1001-17

The permittee shall comply with the provisions of Regulation No. 15 concerning emissions of ozone depleting compounds. Sections I., II.C., II.D., III.VI. and V. of Regulation No. 15 shall be enforced as a matter of state law only.

19. Permit Expiration and Renewal

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ III.B.6., IV.C., V.C.2.

a. The permit term shall be five (5) years. The permit shall expire at the end of its term. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted.

b. Applications for renewal shall be submitted at least twelve months, but not more than 18 months, prior to the expiration of the Operating Permit. An application for permit renewal may address only those portions of the permit that require revision, supplementing, or deletion, incorporating the remaining permit terms by reference from the previous permit. A copy of any materials incorporated by reference must be included with the application.

20. Portable Sources

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § II.D.

Portable Source permittees shall notify the Air Pollution Control Division at least 10 days in advance of each change in location.

21. Prompt Deviation Reporting

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.7.b.

The permittee shall promptly report any deviation from permit requirements, including those attributable to malfunction conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

"Prompt" is defined as follows:

a. Any definition of "prompt" or a specific timeframe for reporting deviations provided in an underlying applicable requirement as identified in this permit; or

b. Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to address the time frame for reporting deviations, reports of deviations will be submitted based on the following schedule:

(i) For emissions of a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant (as identified in the applicable regulation) that continue for more than an hour in excess of permit requirements, the report shall be made within 24 hours of the occurrence;

(ii) For emissions of any regulated air pollutant, excluding a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant that continue for more than two hours in excess of permit requirements, the report shall be made within 48 hours; and

(iii) For all other deviations from permit requirements, the report shall be submitted every six (6) months, except as otherwise specified by the Division in the permit in accordance with paragraph 22.d. below.

c. If any of the conditions in paragraphs b.i or b.ii above are met, the source shall notify the Division by telephone (303-692-3155) or facsimile (303-782-0278) based on the timetables listed above. *[Explanatory note: Notification by telephone or facsimile must specify that this notification is a deviation report for an Operating Permit.]* A written notice, certified consistent with General Condition 2.a. above (Certification Requirements), shall be submitted within 10 working days of the occurrence. All deviations reported under this section shall also be identified in the 6-month report required above.

"Prompt reporting" does not constitute an exception to the requirements of "Emergency Provisions" for the purpose of avoiding enforcement actions.

22. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part A, § II.; Part C, §§ V.C.6., V.C.7.

a. Unless otherwise provided in the source specific conditions of this Operating Permit, the permittee shall maintain compliance monitoring records that include the following information:

(i) date, place as defined in the Operating Permit, and time of sampling or measurements;

(ii) date(s) on which analyses were performed;

(iii) the company or entity that performed the analysis;

(iv) the analytical techniques or methods used;

(v) the results of such analysis; and

(vi) the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement.

b. The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report or application. Support information, for this purpose, includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Operating Permit. With prior approval of the Air Pollution Control Division, the permittee may maintain any of the above records in a computerized form.

c. Permittees must retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for the most recent twelve (12) month period, as well as compliance certifications for the past five (5) years on-site at all times. A permittee

shall make available for the Air Pollution Control Division's review all other records of required monitoring data and support information required to be retained by the permittee upon 48 hours advance notice by the Division.

d. The permittee shall submit to the Air Pollution Control Division all reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months, unless an applicable requirement, the compliance assurance monitoring rule, or the Division requires submission on a more frequent basis. All instances of deviations from any permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.

e. The permittee shall file an Air Pollutant Emissions Notice ("APEN") prior to constructing, modifying, or altering any facility, process, activity which constitutes a stationary source from which air pollutants are or are to be emitted, unless such source is exempt from the APEN filing requirements of Regulation No. 3, Part A, § II.D. A revised APEN shall be filed annually whenever a significant change in emissions, as defined in Regulation No. 3, Part A, § II.C.2., occurs; whenever there is a change in owner or operator of any facility, process, or activity; whenever new control equipment is installed; whenever a different type of control equipment replaces an existing type of control equipment; whenever a permit limitation must be modified; or before the APEN expires. An APEN is valid for a period of five years. The five-year period recommences when a revised APEN is received by the Air Pollution Control Division. Revised APENs shall be submitted no later than 30 days before the five-year term expires. Permittees submitting revised APENs to inform the Division of a change in actual emission rates must do so by April 30 of the following year. Where a permit revision is required, the revised APEN must be filed along with a request for permit revision. APENs for changes in control equipment must be submitted before the change occurs. Annual fees are based on the most recent APEN on file with the Division.

23. Reopenings for Cause

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § XIII.

a. The Air Pollution Control Division shall reopen, revise, and reissue Operating Permits; permit reopenings and reissuance shall be processed using the procedures set forth in Regulation No. 3, Part C, § III., except that proceedings to reopen and reissue permits affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

b. The Division shall reopen a permit whenever additional applicable requirements become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three or more years, unless the effective date of the requirements is later than the date on which the permit expires, or unless a general permit is obtained to address the new requirements; whenever additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program; whenever the Division determines the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or whenever the Division determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement.

c. The Division shall provide 30 days' advance notice to the permittee of its intent to reopen the permit, except that a shorter notice may be provided in the case of an emergency.

d. The permit shield shall extend to those parts of the permit that have been changed pursuant to the reopening and reissuance procedure.

24. Section 502(b)(10) Changes

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § XII.A.

The permittee shall provide a minimum 7-day advance notification to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit. The permittee shall attach a copy of each such notice given to its Operating Permit.

25. Severability Clause

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.10.

In the event of a challenge to any portion of the permit, all emissions limits, specific and general conditions, monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements of the permit, except those being challenged, remain valid and enforceable.

26. Significant Permit Modifications

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §III.B.2.

The permittee shall not make a significant modification required to be reviewed under Regulation No. 3, Part B ("Construction Permit" requirements) without first receiving a construction permit. The permittee shall submit a complete Operating Permit application or application for an Operating Permit revision for any new or modified source within twelve months of commencing operation, to the address listed in Item 1 in Appendix D of this permit. If the permittee chooses to use the "Combined Construction/Operating Permit" application procedures of Regulation No. 3, Part C, then the Operating Permit must be received prior to commencing construction of the new or modified source.

27. Special Provisions Concerning the Acid Rain Program

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ V.C.1.b. & 8

a. Where an applicable requirement of the federal act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the federal act, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 72, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be federally enforceable.

b. Emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the federal act or the regulations promulgated thereunder, 40 CFR Part 72, are expressly prohibited.

28. Transfer or Assignment of Ownership

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § II.C.

No transfer or assignment of ownership of the Operating Permit source will be effective unless the prospective owner or operator applies to the Air Pollution Control Division on Division-supplied Administrative Permit Amendment forms, for reissuance of the existing Operating Permit. No administrative permit shall be complete until a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit, responsibility, coverage, and liability between the permittee and the prospective owner or operator has been submitted to the Division.

29. Volatile Organic Compounds

Regulation No. 7, 5 CCR 1001-9, §§ III & V.

The requirements in paragraphs a, b and e apply to sources located in an ozone non-attainment area or the Denver 1-hour ozone attainment/maintenance area. The requirements in paragraphs c and d apply statewide.

a. All storage tank gauging devices, anti-rotation devices, accesses, seals, hatches, roof drainage systems, support structures, and pressure relief valves shall be maintained and operated to prevent detectable vapor loss except when opened, actuated, or used for necessary and proper activities (e.g. maintenance). Such opening, actuation, or use shall be limited so as to minimize vapor loss.

   Detectable vapor loss shall be determined visually, by touch, by presence of odor, or using a portable hydrocarbon analyzer. When an analyzer is used, detectable vapor loss means a VOC concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm. Testing shall be conducted as in Regulation No. 7, Section VIII.C.3.

b. Except when otherwise provided by Regulation No. 7, all volatile organic compounds, excluding petroleum liquids, transferred to any tank, container, or vehicle compartment with a capacity exceeding 212 liters (56 gallons), shall be transferred using submerged or bottom filling equipment. For top loading, the fill tube shall reach within six inches of the bottom of the tank compartment. For bottom-fill operations, the inlet shall be flush with the tank bottom.

c. The permittee shall not dispose of volatile organic compounds by evaporation or spillage unless Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) is utilized.

d. No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal, bulk gasoline plant, or gasoline dispensing facility as defined in Colorado Regulation No. 7, Section VI, shall permit gasoline to be intentionally spilled, discarded in sewers, stored in open containers, or disposed of in any other manner that would result in evaporation.

e. Beer production and associated beer container storage and transfer operations involving volatile organic compounds with a true vapor pressure of less than 1.5 PSIA actual conditions are exempt from the provisions of paragraph b, above.

30. Wood Stoves and Wood burning Appliances

Regulation No. 4, 5 CCR 1001-6

The permittee shall comply with the provisions of Regulation No. 4 concerning the advertisement, sale, installation, and use of wood stoves and wood burning appliances.

End of Permit Requirements

OPERATING PERMIT APPENDICES

A - INSPECTION INFORMATION
B - MONITORING AND PERMIT DEVIATION REPORT
C - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION REPORT
D - NOTIFICATION ADDRESSES
E - PERMIT ACRONYMS
F - PERMIT MODIFICATIONS
G – COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING PLAN

*DISCLAIMER:

None of the information found in these Appendices shall be considered to be State or Federally enforceable, except as otherwise provided in the permit and is presented to assist the source, permitting authority, inspectors, and citizens.

APPENDIX A - Inspection Information

Directions to Plant:

This facility is located at 1600 West 24th Street in Pueblo.

Safety Equipment Required:

Hard Hat

Facility Plot Plan:

Figure 1 (following page) shows the plot plan as submitted on December 28, 1995 with additional information submitted to supplement the source's Title V Operating Permit Application.

List of Insignificant Activities:

The following list of insignificant activities was provided by the source to assist in the understanding of the facility layout. Since there is no requirement to update such a list, activities may have changed since the last filing.

<u>Sources with emissions les than APEN de minimis (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.a)</u>

Coal handling (formerly permit 86PB240-2)
Ash handling (formerly permit 86PB240-3)

<u>Chemical Storage Tanks/Containers (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.n)</u>

Three (3) 400 gal Tanks for water treatment chemicals in Building 35
One (1) 105 gal tank and One (1) 75 gal tank for water treatment chemicals in Buildings 020, 118, 121, 56 and 111

<u>Landscaping and Housekeeping Devices (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.bb)</u>

Five (5) Gasoline powered lawn mowers
Four (4) Gasoline powered trimmers
Two (2) Gasoline powered snow blowers

<u>Storage of butane, propane or LPG in tanks less than 60,000 gal (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.zz)</u>

Propane storage tank at Building 117 (500 gal)

<u>Fuel storage and dispensing equipment less than 400 gal/day cap. (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.ccc)</u>

Diesel fuel storage tank (1,000 gal)

Storage tanks with annual throughput less than 400,000 gal and restricted contents (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.fff)

Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 035 (600 gal, underground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 008 (250 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 126 (250 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 118 (550 gal, underground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 106 (250 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 020 (1,000 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 125 (2,000 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 120 (1,000 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 053 (500 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 056 (2,000 gal, aboveground)
Diesel fuel storage tank at Bldg 130 (55 gal, aboveground)

Note other generators have integral tanks

Stationary Internal Combustion Engines - limited size or hours of operation (Reg 3 Part C.II.E.3.nnn)

Stationary diesel engines for emergency generators, as follows:

Building 008 (75 hp)
Building 020 (227 hp)
Building 35 (750 hp)
Building 53 (166 hp)
Building 56 (890 hp)
Building 100 (102 hp)
Building 103 (465 hp)
Building 105 (166 hp)
Building 106 (166 hp)
Building 111 (102 hp)
Building 118 (207 hp)
Building 120 (166 hp)
Building 125 (764 hp)
Building 126 (30 hp)
Building 129 (207 hp)
Building 130 (30 hp)

APPENDIX B

Reporting Requirements and Definitions

with codes ver 2/20/07

Please note that, pursuant to 113(c)(2) of the federal Clean Air Act, any person who knowingly:

(A) makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in, or omits material information from, or knowingly alters, conceals, or fails to file or maintain any notice, application, record, report, plan, or other document required pursuant to the Act to be either filed or maintained (whether with respect to the requirements imposed by the Administrator or by a State);

(B) fails to notify or report as required under the Act; or

(C) falsifies, tampers with, renders inaccurate, or fails to install any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed under the Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine pursuant to title 18 of the United States Code, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of any person under this paragraph is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both the fine and imprisonment.

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this operating permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

The Part 70 Operating Permit program requires three types of reports to be filed for all permits.
All required reports must be certified by a responsible official.

Report #1: Monitoring Deviation Report (due at least every six months)

For purposes of this operating permit, the Division is requiring that the monitoring reports are due every six months unless otherwise noted in the permit. All instances of deviations from permit monitoring requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.

For purposes of this operating permit, monitoring means any condition determined by observation, by data from any monitoring protocol, or by any other monitoring which is required by the permit as well as the recordkeeping associated with that monitoring. This would include, for example, fuel use or process rate monitoring, fuel analyses, and operational or control device parameter monitoring.

Report #2: Permit Deviation Report (must be reported "promptly")

In addition to the monitoring requirements set forth in the permits as discussed above, each and every requirement of the permit is subject to deviation reporting. The reports must address deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to malfunctions as defined in this Appendix, the probable cause of

such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. All deviations from any term or condition of the permit are required to be summarized or referenced in the annual compliance certification.

For purposes of this operating permit, "malfunction" shall refer to both emergency conditions and malfunctions. Additional discussion on these conditions is provided later in this Appendix.

For purposes of this operating permit, the Division is requiring that the permit deviation reports are due as set forth in General Condition 21. Where the underlying applicable requirement contains a definition of prompt or otherwise specifies a time frame for reporting deviations, that definition or time frame shall govern. For example, quarterly Excess Emission Reports required by an NSPS or Regulation No. 1, Section IV.

In addition to the monitoring deviations discussed above, included in the meaning of deviation for the purposes of this operating permit are any of the following:

(1) A situation where emissions exceed an emission limitation or standard contained in the permit;

(2) A situation where process or control device parameter values demonstrate that an emission limitation or standard contained in the permit has not been met;

(3) A situation in which observations or data collected demonstrates noncompliance with an emission limitation or standard or any work practice or operating condition required by the permit; or,

(4) A situation in which an excursion or exceedance as defined in 40CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred. (only if the emission point is subject to CAM)

For reporting purposes, the Division has combined the Monitoring Deviation Report with the Permit Deviation Report. All deviations shall be reported using the following codes:

1 = Standard:	When the requirement is an emission limit or standard
2 = Process:	When the requirement is a production/process limit
3 = Monitor:	When the requirement is monitoring
4 = Test:	When the requirement is testing
5 = Maintenance:	When required maintenance is not performed
6 = Record:	When the requirement is recordkeeping
7 = Report:	When the requirement is reporting
8 = CAM:	A situation in which an excursion or exceedance as defined in 40CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred.
9 = Other:	When the deviation is not covered by any of the above categories

Report #3: Compliance Certification (annually, as defined in the permit)

Submission of compliance certifications with terms and conditions in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices, is required not less than annually.

Compliance Certifications are intended to state the compliance status of each requirement of the permit over the certification period. They must be based, at a minimum, on the testing and monitoring methods specified in the

permit that were conducted during the relevant time period. In addition, if the owner or operator knows of other material information (i.e. information beyond required monitoring that has been specifically assessed in relation to how the information potentially affects compliance status), that information must be identified and addressed in the compliance certification. The compliance certification must include the following:

- The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- Whether or not the method(s) used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each permit term and condition during the certification period was the method(s) specified in the permit. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required in the permit. If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Federal Clean Air Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
- The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, and whether compliance was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. Note that not all deviations are considered violations.[1]
- Such other facts as the Division may require, consistent with the applicable requirements to which the source is subject, to determine the compliance status of the source.

The Certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred. (only for emission points subject to CAM)

Note the requirement that the certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. Previously submitted deviation reports, including the deviation report submitted at the time of the annual certification, may be referenced in the compliance certification.

Startup, Shutdown, Malfunctions and Emergencies

Understanding the application of Startup, Shutdown, Malfunctions and Emergency Provisions, is very important in both the deviation reports and the annual compliance certifications.

Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunctions

Please note that exceedances of some New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards that occur during Startup, Shutdown or Malfunctions may not be considered to be non-compliance since emission limits or standards often do not apply unless specifically stated in the NSPS. Such exceedances must, however, be reported as excess emissions per the NSPS/MACT rules and would still be noted in the deviation report. In regard to compliance certifications, the permittee should be

[1] For example, given the various emissions limitations and monitoring requirements to which a source may be subject, a deviation from one requirement may not be a deviation under another requirement which recognizes an exception and/or special circumstances relating to that same event.

confident of the information related to those deviations when making compliance determinations since they are subject to Division review. The concepts of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunctions also exist for Best Available Control Technology (BACT) sources, but are not applied in the same fashion as for NSPS and MACT sources.

Emergency Provisions

Under the Emergency provisions of Part 70 certain operational conditions may act as an affirmative defense against enforcement action if they are properly reported.

DEFINITIONS

Malfunction (NSPS) means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Malfunction (SIP) means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or unintended failure of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are primarily caused by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

Emergency means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

Monitoring and Permit Deviation Report - Part I

1. Following is the **required** format for the Monitoring and Permit Deviation report to be submitted to the Division as set forth in General Condition 21. The Table below must be completed for all equipment or processes for which specific Operating Permit terms exist.

2. Part II of this Appendix B shows the format and information the Division will require for describing periods of monitoring and permit deviations, or malfunction or emergency conditions as indicated in the Table below. One Part II Form must be completed for each Deviation. Previously submitted reports (e.g. EER's or malfunctions) may be referenced and the form need not be filled out in its entirety.

FACILITY NAME: Colorado Department of Human Services – Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo
OPERATING PERMIT NO: 95OPPB068
REPORTING PERIOD:_____ (see first page of the permit for specific reporting period and dates)

Operating Permit Unit ID	Unit Description	Deviations noted During Period?[1]		Deviation Code[2]	Malfunction/Emergency Condition Reported During Period?	
		YES	NO		YES	NO
S004	Cleaver Brooks Boiler (#4), Model No. CB-DL-60-300, Serial No. D-4989, Rated at 60 MMBtu/hr. Natural Gas Fired.					
S006	Cleaver Brooks Boiler (#3), Model No. CB-DL-60-300, Serial No. D-4988, Rated at 60 MMBtu/hr. Natural Gas Fired.					
S007	Babcock and Wilcox Tower Pak Boilers with Common Stack, Serial Nos. 757901 and 757902, Each Rated at 50 MMBtu/hr. Coal Fired.					
	Gasoline Storage Tank, 4,000 Gallons Underground					
	Building 140 Emergency Generator					
	General Conditions					
	Insignificant Activities					

[1] See previous discussion regarding what is considered to be a deviation. Determination of whether or not a deviation has occurred shall be based on a reasonable inquiry using readily available information.

[2]Use the following entries as appropriate:

1 = Standard: When the requirement is an emission limit or standard
2 = Process: When the requirement is a production/process limit
3 = Monitor: When the requirement is monitoring
4 = Test: When the requirement is testing
5 = Maintenance: When required maintenance is not performed
6 = Record: When the requirement is recordkeeping
7 = Report: When the requirement is reporting

8 = CAM:	A situation in which an excursion or exceedance as defined in 40 CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred.
9 = Other:	When the deviation is not covered by any of the above categories

Monitoring and Permit Deviation Report - Part II

FACILITY NAME: Colorado Department of Human Services – Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo
OPERATING PERMIT NO: 95OPPB068
REPORTING PERIOD:

Is the deviation being claimed as an: Emergency _____ Malfunction_____ N/A

(For NSPS/MACT) Did the deviation occur during: Startup _____ Shutdown _____ Malfunction _____
Normal Operation _____

OPERATING PERMIT UNIT IDENTIFICATION:

Operating Permit Condition Number Citation

Explanation of Period of Deviation

Duration (start/stop date & time)

Action Taken to Correct the Problem

Measures Taken to Prevent a Reoccurrence of the Problem

Dates of Malfunctions/Emergencies Reported (if applicable)

Deviation Code _____ Division Code QA: _____

SEE EXAMPLE ON THE NEXT PAGE

EXAMPLE

FACILITY NAME: Acme Corp.
OPERATING PERMIT NO: 96OPZZXXX
REPORTING PERIOD: 1/1/04 - 6/30/06

Is the deviation being claimed as an: Emergency _____ Malfunction __XX____ N/A

(For NSPS/MACT) Did the deviation occur during: Startup _____ Shutdown _____ Malfunction
Normal Operation _____

OPERATING PERMIT UNIT IDENTIFICATION:

Asphalt Plant with a Scrubber for Particulate Control - Unit XXX

Operating Permit Condition Number Citation

Section II, Condition 3.1 - Opacity Limitation

Explanation of Period of Deviation

Slurry Line Feed Plugged

Duration

START- 1730 4/10/06
END- 1800 4/10/06

Action Taken to Correct the Problem

Line Blown Out

Measures Taken to Prevent Reoccurrence of the Problem

Replaced Line Filter

Dates of Malfunction/Emergencies Reported (if applicable)

5/30/06 to A. Einstein, APCD

Deviation Code _____ Division Code QA: _____

Monitoring and Permit Deviation Report - Part III

REPORT CERTIFICATION

SOURCE NAME: Colorado Department of Human Services – Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 1010006

PERMIT NUMBER: 95OPPB068

REPORTING PERIOD:_____ (see first page of the permit for specific reporting period and dates)

All information for the Title V Semi-Annual Deviation Reports must be certified by a responsible official as defined in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.38. This signed certification document must be packaged with the documents being submitted.

STATEMENT OF COMPLETENESS

I have reviewed the information being submitted in its entirety and, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, I certify that the statements and information contained in this submittal are true, accurate and complete.

Please note that the Colorado Statutes state that any person who knowingly, as defined in Sub-Section 18-1-501(6), C.R.S., makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in this document is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section 25-7 122.1, C.R.S.

_____

Printed or Typed Name | Title

_____

Signature of Responsible Official | Date Signed

Note: Deviation reports shall be submitted to the Division at the address given in Appendix D of this permit. No copies need be sent to the U.S. EPA.

APPENDIX C

Required Format for Annual Compliance Certification Reports

ver 2/20/07

Following is the format for the Compliance Certification report to be submitted to the Division and the U.S. EPA annually based on the effective date of the permit. The Table below must be completed for all equipment or processes for which specific Operating Permit terms exist.

FACILITY NAME: Colorado Department of Human Services – Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo

OPERATING PERMIT NO: 95OPPB068
REPORTING PERIOD:

I. Facility Status

___ During the entire reporting period, this source was in compliance with **ALL** terms and conditions contained in the Permit, each term and condition of which is identified and included by this reference. The method(s) used to determine compliance is/are the method(s) specified in the Permit.

___ With the possible exception of the deviations identified in the table below, this source was in compliance with all terms and conditions contained in the Permit, each term and condition of which is identified and included by this reference, during the entire reporting period. The method used to determine compliance for each term and condition is the method specified in the Permit, unless otherwise indicated and described in the deviation report(s). Note that not all deviations are considered violations.

Operating Permit Unit ID	Unit Description	Deviations Reported [1]		Monitoring Method per Permit?[2]		Was Compliance Continuous or Intermittent?[3]	
		Previous	Current	YES	NO	Continuous	Intermittent
S004	Cleaver Brooks Boiler (#4), Model No. CB-DL-60-300, Serial No. D-4989, Rated at 60 MMBtu/hr. Natural Gas Fired.						
S006	Cleaver Brooks Boiler (#3), Model No. CB-DL-60-300, Serial No. D-4988, Rated at 60 MMBtu/hr. Natural Gas Fired.						
S007	Babcock and Wilcox Tower Pak Boilers with Common Stack, Serial Nos. 757901 and 757902, Each Rated at 50 MMBtu/hr. Coal Fired.						

Operating Permit Unit ID	Unit Description	Deviations Reported [1]		Monitoring Method per Permit?[2]		Was Compliance Continuous or Intermittent?[3]	
		Previous	Current	YES	NO	Continuous	Intermittent
	Gasoline Storage Tank, 4,000 Gallons Underground						
	Building 140 Emergency Generator						
	General Conditions						
	Insignificant Activities [4]						

[1] If deviations were noted in a previous deviation report , put an "X" under "previous". If deviations were noted in the current deviation report (i.e. for the last six months of the annual reporting period), put an "X" under "current". Mark both columns if both apply.

[2] Note whether the method(s) used to determine the compliance status with each term and condition was the method(s) specified in the permit. If it was not, mark "no" and attach additional information/explanation.

[3] Note whether the compliance status with of each term and condition provided was continuous or intermittent. "Intermittent Compliance" can mean either that noncompliance has occurred or that the owner or operator has data sufficient to certify compliance only on an intermittent basis. Certification of intermittent compliance therefore does not necessarily mean that any noncompliance has occurred.

NOTE:

The Periodic Monitoring requirements of the Operating Permit program rule are intended to provide assurance that even in the absence of a continuous system of monitoring the Title V source can demonstrate whether it has operated in continuous compliance for the duration of the reporting period. Therefore, if a source 1) conducts all of the monitoring and recordkeeping required in its permit, even if such activities are done periodically and not continuously, and if 2) such monitoring and recordkeeping does not indicate non-compliance, and if 3) the Responsible Official is not aware of any credible evidence that indicates non-compliance, then the Responsible Official can certify that the emission point(s) in question were in continuous compliance during the applicable time period.

[4] Compliance status for these sources shall be based on a reasonable inquiry using readily available information.

II. Status for Accidental Release Prevention Program:

A. This facility _____ is subject _____ is not subject to the provisions of the Accidental Release Prevention Program (Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act)

B. If subject: The facility _____ is _____ is not in compliance with all the requirements of section 112(r).

1. A Risk Management Plan _____ will be _____ has been submitted to the appropriate authority and/or the designated central location by the required date.

III. Certification

All information for the Annual Compliance Certification must be certified by a responsible official as defined in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.38. This signed certification document must be packaged with the documents being submitted.

I have reviewed this certification in its entirety and, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, I certify that the statements and information contained in this certification are true, accurate and complete.

Please note that the Colorado Statutes state that any person who knowingly, as defined in § 18-1-501(6), C.R.S., makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in this document is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished in accordance with the provisions of § 25-7 122.1, C.R.S.

_____

Printed or Typed Name Title

_____

Signature Date Signed

NOTE: All compliance certifications shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit.

APPENDIX D

Notification Addresses

1. **Air Pollution Control Division**

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Air Pollution Control Division
Operating Permits Unit
APCD-SS-B1
4300 Cherry Creek Drive S.
Denver, CO 80246-1530

ATTN: Matt Burgett

2. **United States Environmental Protection Agency**

Compliance Notifications:

Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice
Mail Code 8ENF-T
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129

Permit Modifications, Off Permit Changes:

Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance
Air and Radiation Programs, 8P-AR
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129

APPENDIX E

Permit Acronyms

Listed Alphabetically:

AIRS -	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AP-42 -	EPA Document Compiling Air Pollutant Emission Factors
APEN -	Air Pollution Emission Notice (State of Colorado)
APCD -	Air Pollution Control Division (State of Colorado)
ASTM -	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT -	Best Available Control Technology
BTU -	British Thermal Unit
CAA -	Clean Air Act (CAAA = Clean Air Act Amendments)
CCR -	Colorado Code of Regulations
CEM -	Continuous Emissions Monitor
CF -	Cubic Feet (SCF = Standard Cubic Feet)
CFR -	Code of Federal Regulations
CO -	Carbon Monoxide
COM -	Continuous Opacity Monitor
CRS -	Colorado Revised Statute
Dscf -	Dry Standard Cubic Foot
EPA -	Environmental Protection Agency
FR -	Federal Register
G -	Grams
Gal -	Gallon
Gr -	Grains
HAPs -	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HP -	Horsepower
HP-HR -	Horsepower Hour (G/HP-HR = Grams per Horsepower Hour)
LAER -	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LBS -	Pounds
M -	Thousand
MM -	Million
MMscf -	Million Standard Cubic Feet
MMscfd -	Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day
N/A or NA -	Not Applicable
NOx -	Nitrogen Oxides
NESHAP -	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS -	New Source Performance Standards
PM -	Particulate Matter
PM_{10} -	Particulate Matter Under 10 Microns
PSD -	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE -	Potential To Emit
RACT -	Reasonably Available Control Technology

SCC -	Source Classification Code
SCF -	Standard Cubic Feet
SIC -	Standard Industrial Classification
SO_2 -	Sulfur Dioxide
TPY -	Tons Per Year
TSP -	Total Suspended Particulate
VOC -	Volatile Organic Compounds

APPENDIX F

Permit Modifications

DATE OF REVISION	TYPE OF REVISION	SECTION NUMBER, CONDITION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
June 8, 2012	Minor Modification	Page Following Cover Page	Revised the permit contact.
		Section I	Section IV, Condition 3.d was removed as a "state-only" condition in Con 1.4. The following changes were made the table in Condition 6.1: the column labeled "AIRS Stack Number" was changed to "AIRS point number and the description of the emergency generator was revised to correctly identify the engine and generator.
		Section II.2	Condition 2.3 was revised to indicate that truck scales are used to determine coal use. Condition 2.4.1.3 was revised to indicate pressure measurements are in inches of water (rather than mercury) and to change the low end of the pressure indicator.
		Section II.3	Changed the permit issuance date in the paragraph directly under the summary table.
		Section IV	Added a version date. Removed the paragraph in 3.d indicating the requirement is "state[only" enforceable was removed, since EPA approved these provisions into Colorado's SIP. The title for Condition 6 was changed from "Emission Standards for Asbestos" to "Emission Controls for Asbestos" and in the text the phrase "emission standards for asbestos" was changed to "asbestos control". Condition 29 was revised by reformatting and adding the provisions in Reg 7, Section III.C as paragraph e.
		Appendix A	Added a diesel fuel tank for Bldg 56 and revised the Bldg 35 diesel fuel tank description. Removed the Bldg 57 diesel fuel tank (tank and location were mis-identified) and corrected the reference to the 890 hp emergency generator to indicate it is in Bldg 56, not Bldg 57 (location was mid-identified).
		Appendix D	Changed the Division contact for reports.
		Appendix G	The pressure indicator was revised to indicate the readings are in inches of water and change the lower level to 0.2 (rather than 1.5). Also the references to pitot tubes were revised to reflect the appropriate monitoring. For the temperature indicator, the references to "thermocouple" were changed to "resistive temperature device" to reflect the current monitoring.

APPENDIX G

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

I. Background

a. Emission Units Description:

Two (2) Babcock and Wilcox Tower Pak Coal-Fired Boilers, with Common Stack. Serial Numbers 757901 and 757902, Each Rated at 50 mmBtu/hr.

b. Applicable Regulation, Emission Limit, Monitoring Requirements:

Regulations: Regulation No. 1, Section III.A.1.b and Colorado Construction Permit 86PB240-1

Emission Limitations: PM: 0.181 lbs/mmBtu from each individual boiler
PM: 0.181 lbs/mmBtu from stack, when both boilers operating together
PM: 13.2 tons/yr, from both boilers combined
PM_{10}: 2.64 tons/yr, from both boilers combined

Monitoring Requirements: Visible Emissions, Pressure Differential and Inlet Gas Temperature

c. Control Technology:

Baghouse, Aeropulse Model No. 4-PR-209-(6)-12-FS-WP-Y, Serial No. 2151

II. Monitoring Approach

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Visible Emissions	Pressure Differential	Baghouse Inlet Gas Temperature
	Visible emissions from the baghouse will be monitored every two weeks by conducting a visible emission observation for 6 minutes in accordance with Method 22. If visible emissions are present, a Method 9 reading shall be conducted to determine the level of visible emissions present. In lieu of conducting a Method 22 observation (followed by a Method 9, if necessary), the permittee may conduct a Method 9 observation.	The pressure differential is continuously monitored.	The inlet gas temperature is continuously monitored and the permittee shall record the inlet gas temperature daily.

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is identified as visible emissions at or above 10% opacity. Excursions trigger the source to investigate the baghouse performance and make any repairs or adjustments necessary. Repairs shall be documented in the operating log. The operating log shall be made available to the Division upon request.	An excursion is identified as any time during which the pressure differential alarm sounds. The pressure differential alarm sounds when the pressure differential exceeds 6.25" of H_2O or is below 0.2" of H_2O. Excursions trigger the source to investigate the baghouse performance and make any repairs or adjustments necessary. Repairs shall be documented in the operating log. The operating log shall be made available to the Division upon request.	An excursion is defined as any daily temperature reading above 400 °F or below 200 °F. Excursions trigger the source to investigate the baghouse performance and make any repairs or adjustments necessary Repairs shall be documented in the operating log. The operating log shall be made available to the Division upon request.
III. Performance Criteria			
a. Data Representativeness	Measurements are being made at the emissions point (baghouse)	The pressure differential is continuously monitored using sensing lines on the inlet and outlet sides of the baghouse that are coupled to a differential pressure transmitter, which translates to a precise static pressure differential.	The temperature of the inlet gas stream to the baghouse is monitored using a resistive temperature device (RTD)..
b. QA/QC Practices and Criteria	Staff members are trained and certified to perform visible emission observations in accordance with EPA Methods 9 and 22.	Differntial pressure transmitter is verified monthly. The baghouse control module is checked and maintained on a continuous basis.	The RTD is replaced when it fails. An alarm sounds at the low temperature point, much below the 200 °F used as the low point of the indicator range.
c. Monitoring Frequency	Six (6) minute visible emission observations using Method 22 are conducted every two weeks. Failure to conduct a visible emission observation during any two week period shall be reported as an excursion.	The pressure differential is continuously monitored and alarms sound when the pressure differential exceeds 6.25 "H_2O or goes below 0.2 "H_2O.	The baghouse inlet gas temperature is continuously monitored and a representative inlet gas temperature is recorded daily. Failure to record a baghouse inlet gas temperature on any day the boilers are operating shall be reported as an excursion.

III. Justification

a. <u>Background:</u>

The pollutant specific emission units are two coal-fired boilers that generate steam for 62 buildings. The boilers share a stack and a baghouse. The Aero Pulse baghouse consists of four chambers of 209 bags each.

b. Rational for Selection of Performance Indicators:

Visible emissions was selected as an indicator because the presence of visible emissions is indicative of baghouse performance. If the baghouse is performing properly, then there should not be significant visible emissions. An increase in visible emissions indicates reduced performance of a particulate control device, therefore, the presence of visible emissions is used as an indicator.

The pressure differential was selected as an indicator because the pressure differential across a baghouse can be indicative of problems with the baghouse operation, such as broken bags, bad seals at the tube sheet, plugged ash hopper or plugged ash line. A high pressure differential can be an indication of plugged bags and a low pressure differential can be an indication of broken bags, both of which would affect the performance of the baghouse.

Inlet gas temperatures was selected as an indicator because the inlet gas temperature can affect the operation of the baghouse. If the temperature is too low, condensation can occur and the bags can become caked with fly ash and if the temperature is too high, bags can be burned, both of which can affect baghouse performance.

c. Rational for Selection of Indicator Ranges:

For visible emissions an indicator range of 10% opacity or above was selected. This level was selected as an increase in visible emissions indicates an increase in particulate matter emissions. If visible emissions are present, the source shall conduct a Method 9 visible emission observation to quantify the level of opacity emissions. If the opacity is 10% or greater, but less than 20%, the source shall investigate the baghouse performance and make any repairs or adjustments necessary. A log of any repairs shall be maintained and made available upon request. If the opacity is 20% or above, a gas-fired boiler will be brought on line and the coal fired boiler will be removed from service until repairs are made. If visible emissions persist for one hour following any maintenance activity, another Method 9 reading will be taken and if the reading indicates visible emissions above 10%, a gas-fired boiler will be brought on line and the coal-fired boiler will be removed from service until repairs are made.

For pressure differential, a indicator range of less than 0.2 and more than 6.25” of H_2O was selected. This range was selected because a high or low pressure differential can be indicative of problems with the baghouse such as broken or plugged bags. The manufacturer, recommends a 5 to 6” of H_2O static pressure differential for optimum efficiency range, although the permittee is unable to move enough air through the baghouse to reach these levels. However, operating experience has indicated that between 0.2 and 6.25” of H_2O the baghouse operates efficiently. Alarms sound when the pressure differential exceeds 6.25” H_2O or goes below 0.2” H_2O. If the alarm sounds the source shall investigate the baghouse performance and make any repairs or adjustments necessary. Repairs shall be documented in the operating log. The operating log shall be made available to the Division upon request. If the alarm cannot be cleared, a gas-fired boiler will be brought on line and the coal-fired boiler will be removed from service until repairs are made.

For inlet gas temperature a range of 200 to 400 °F has been set as the indicator range. This range was selected because a low temperature could result in condensation and coating of the bags with fly ash and a high temperature could result in burned bags. If the daily inlet gas temperature recorded is outside of the indicator range, the source shall investigate the baghouse performance and make any repairs or adjustments necessary. A log of any repairs shall be maintained and made available upon request. If following any maintenance action, the inlet gas temperature is still outside the indicator range, a gas-fired boiler will be brought on line and the coal-fired boiler will be removed from service until repairs are made.