

Nebraska Department of Environment & Energy

Operating Permits – Program Overview

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Today's Presentation

- Title V & Operating Permit (OP) Foundations
- Potential-to-Emit (PTE) & OP Thresholds
- OP Intention & Scope
- OP Benefits

Today's Presentation

- If you have questions during the presentation, please enter them in the chat box.
- For any questions you have after the presentations is over, please email your detailed question to NDEE.AirQuality@nebraska.gov

Title V Program - Background

- Clean Air Act (1970) and amendments (1977)
 - Identified Criteria Air Pollutants (CAPs)
 - Sulfur dioxide - SO₂
 - Nitrogen dioxide - NO₂
 - Particulate Matter - PM
 - Carbon Monoxide - CO
 - Ozone – O₃
 - Lead - Pb
 - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for CAPs
 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)
 - Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)



Title V Program - Background

- Clean Air Act Amendments (1990) included:
 - Program to phase out production of ozone-destroying chemicals
 - NESHAP program expansion to control toxic air pollutants
 - Programs to control acid rain
 - **Title V operating permit program**



Operating permits – When Needed

- Operating permit applicability is based on source-wide potential to emit (PTE) thresholds (**Title 129 – Chapter 5 → Chapter 6**)
 - *PTE exceeding one-half of any or all Major Source Thresholds will require an operating permit applicability decision*
 - 50 tpy – individual air pollutant (NO₂, SO₂, VOCs, etc)
 - 12.5 tpy – total combined HAPs
 - 5 tpy – individual HAP
 - 2.5 tpy – Lead (Pb)
 - *Major Source Thresholds – Class I*
 - 100 tpy – individual air pollutant (NO₂, SO₂, VOCs, etc)
 - 25 tpy – total combined HAPs
 - 10 tpy – individual HAP
 - 5 tpy – Lead (Pb)

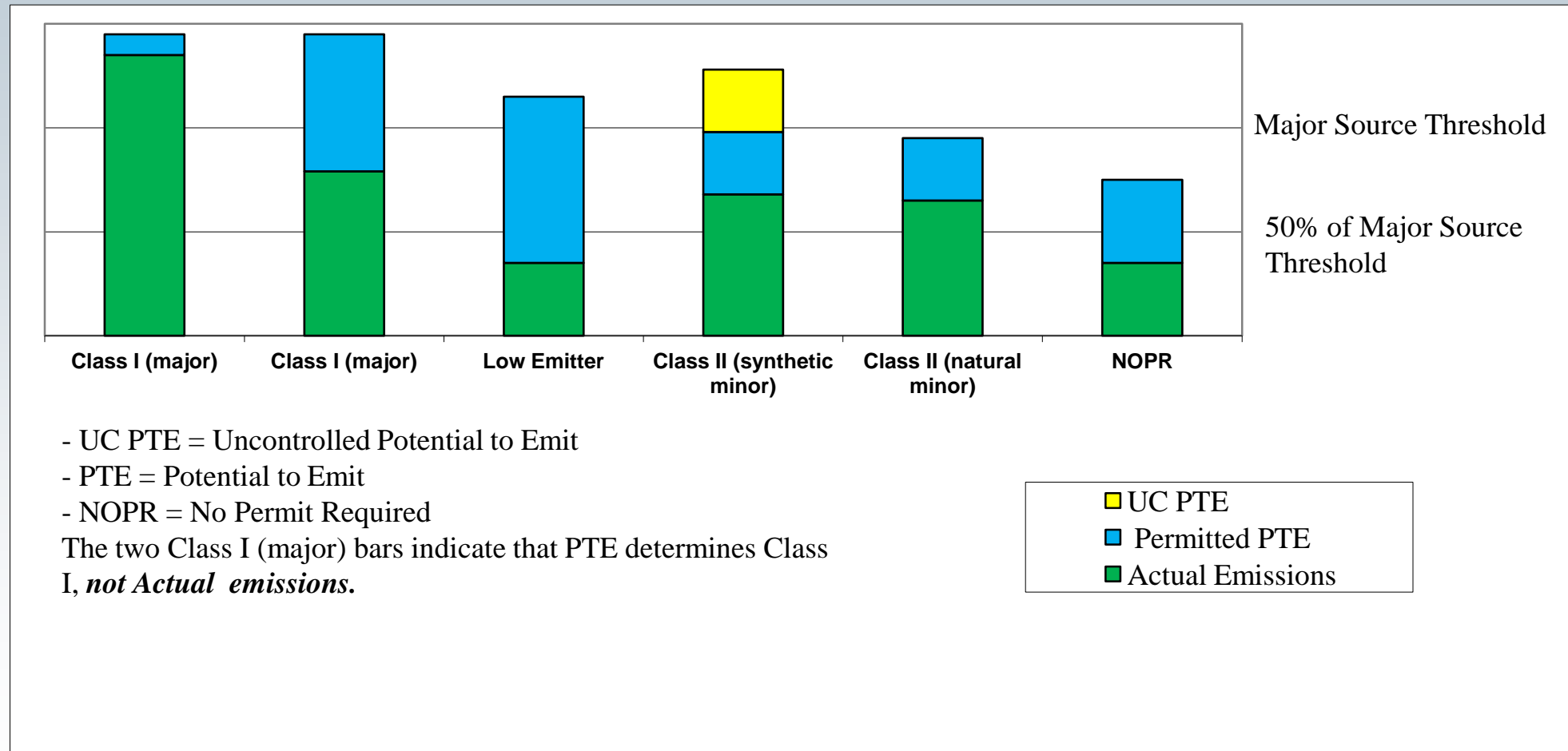
Operating permits – What is PTE?

In the absence of legally and practically enforceable limits, PTE is the most air pollution a stationary source is capable of emitting if:

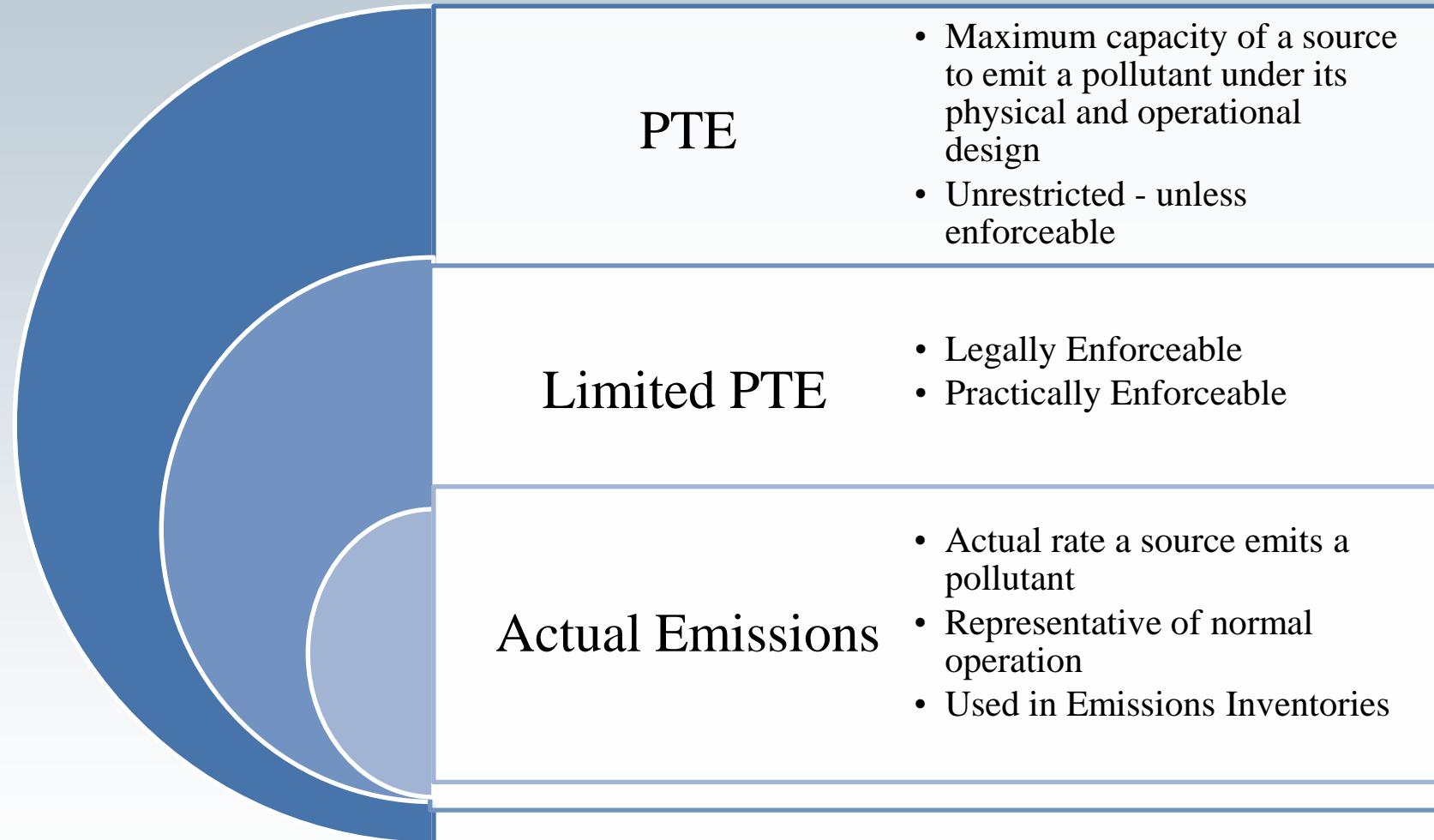
- Source is operated at 100% of design capacity;
 - Materials that emit the most air pollution are processed 100% of the time;
 - Source is operated 24 hours per day and 365 days per year (i.e. 8,760 hrs/yr);
 - Air pollution control equipment is not used (or is shut off)
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- PTE determines:
 - Construction permit fees
 - If air dispersion modeling is needed to accompany construction permit application
 - Operating and construction permit classification
 - Applicability to State and/or Federal regulations

Operating permits – When Needed

- Operating permit types and corresponding thresholds



Operating permits – Potential vs Actual Emissions



Operating permits – Intention & Use

- Operating permit = ‘snapshot’ of facility in its current state
 - Comprehensive permit addressing ALL facility regulatory requirements
 - *“The permit program will ensure that all of a source’s obligations with respect to its pollutants will be contained in one permit document, and that the source will file periodic reports identifying the extent to which it has complied with those obligations.”*
 - Intended to include a complete summary of requirements to maintain compliance, such as:
 - All applicable operating, monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements
 - Applicable Federal requirements (i.e., NSPS, NESHAP, CAM)
 - Active construction permit requirements
 - » ‘Gap-filling’

Operating permits – Renewals & Modifications

- Permit snapshot is updated through:
 - Minor/major permit modifications
 - Modify permit to address changes to facility emission units, control equipment, and/or processes
 - Periodic renewal of Title V permit (5 years)
 - Update changes to facility emission units, control equipment, and/or processes
 - Stay current with updated State/Federal requirements (e.g., regulatory citation updates, NESHAP revisions, etc)
 - Incorporation of new construction permit requirements
 - Gap filling – operating permit requirements will potentially expand on construction permit requirements
 - Additional monitoring
 - Periodic performance testing
 - Recordkeeping/reporting to reflect additional monitoring

Operating Permits – Benefits

- Facility-specific
 - Flexibility in requirements (e.g., Class I → Class II SM)
- ‘Instruction Manual’ for continuous compliance with air regulations at facility
 - Comprehensive summary of requirements
- Permit Shields (**Title 129 – Chapter 8 – 014 → Chapter 6 – 003.12**)
 - Changing applicability/requirements during permit term
 - Class I facilities only
- Periodic compliance inspections
 - Compliance assistance – permit requirements; emissions calculations/reporting
- Facility involvement
 - Facility correspondence during drafting

Operating Permits – “*What next?*”



Questions?

- Visit the NDEE Assistance Webpage:
 - <http://dee.ne.gov/NDEQProg.nsf/OnWeb/Assistance>
- Email the Air Program:
 - NDEE.AirQuality@nebraska.gov
- Call Us: (402) 471-2186