Iowa
State Implementation Plan

Fine Particulate Matter
Muscatine, Iowa

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Services Division
Air Quality Bureau
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(Revised DRAFT)

November 15, 2013

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DRAFT

i. Executive Summary

On July 14, 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 found that the Iowa State Implementation Plan (SIP) was substantially inadequate to maintain the 2006 24-hour National Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in Muscatine County, Iowa (76 FR 41424). PM2.5 measurements from a PM2.5 monitor located at Garfield School (also referred to as Muscatine High East Campus) show that the site oscillates in and out of attainment with the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. Recent three year design values including 2005-2007, 2007-2009, and 2008-2010 have violated the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS.

EPA's finding requires the State to revise the SIP and include measures to attain and maintain the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine. Specifically, EPA required that the SIP revision include a modeling demonstration showing the reductions needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS, control measures necessary to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS, and enforceable commitments to adopt and implement contingency measures if the PM2.5 NAAQS is not attained or maintained at the violating monitor.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) determined that three major sources of air pollution in the Muscatine area significantly contribute to predicted (modeled) PM2.5 exceedances of the standard in the vicinity of the Garfield School monitor. These facilities are Grain Processing Corporation (GPC), Muscatine Power & Water (MPW), and Union Tank Car Company (UTLX). The DNR collaborated with these facilities to develop air pollution control measures that will result in expeditious attainment of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS through reductions of ambient air impacts of PM2.5 emissions from each facility.

Changes that have been made or will be made at these facilities generally include various combinations of the following:

- Installation of new particulate controls or improvements to existing particulate controls on a number of sources;
- Cessation of operation of various existing equipment;
- Replacement of several existing operations with new, more efficient equipment;
- Regular sweeping and watering of road surfaces;
- Increasing select stack heights; and
- Restricting operation of certain processes.

It is estimated that PM2.5 emissions from these three facilities combined will be reduced by nearly 370 tons per year from 2007 and 2008 actual emissions levels. The majority of the PM2.5 emissions reductions will come from GPC. Due to the scale and complexity of the changes at GPC, GPC has developed a phased implementation schedule that begins in 2013 and concludes in December 2016. The controls and other changes that will be implemented at GPC are also estimated to result in significant emissions reductions for several other regulated air pollutants.

Based on the planned schedule for implementation of the control strategy and on-going implementation of federal regulations that will continue to reduce regional levels of PM2.5, DNR believes that attainment requirements established by EPA in the SIP call can be achieved by the end of calendar year 2017.

1. Background

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM2.5

Revisions to the fine particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM2.5) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the Federal Register on October 17, 2006. EPA lowered the 24-hour average standard from 65 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) to 35 ug/m3. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has adopted by reference the revised 2006 standard into 567 Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 28.

On December 14, 2012, EPA revised the annual PM2.5 NAAQS to improve public health protection. EPA strengthened the primary annual average standard first set in 1997 for PM2.5 from 15 µg/m3 to 12 µg/m3. The secondary annual average standard remained at 15 µg/m3.

The primary NAAQS define levels of air quality which are necessary to protect public health. The secondary NAAQS define levels of air quality which protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. The PM2.5 NAAQS are shown in Table 1.

Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) consists of solids and liquids with a nominal aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers. Significant impacts on human health and welfare are associated with PM2.5 exposure. An extensive body of scientific evidence shows that exposure to fine particle pollution can cause premature death and adverse cardiovascular effects, including increased hospital admissions and emergency department visits for heart attacks and strokes. Contact with fine particulate pollution also causes respiratory effects, including asthma attacks. The people most at risk from exposure to PM2.5 include people with heart or lung disease (including asthma), older adults, children, and people of lower socio-economic status.

Table 1. National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM2.5

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Level	Form
Primary	Annual	12 µg/m3	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
	24-hour	35 µg/m3	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
Secondary	Annual	15 µg/m3	annual mean, averaged over 3 years
	24-hour	35 µg/m3	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years

Muscatine, Iowa

Muscatine has a population of 22,886 people (2010 U.S. Census), and is located along the western shore of the Mississippi River in Muscatine County, adjacent to the border between Iowa and Illinois. Most of the town is situated on low bluffs approximately 45-60 meters above the Mississippi River. Immediately to the south and southwest of the bluffs lies a large flood plain. The plain is approximately 3 meters above the river. Land use in the area of the plain from the bluff line to approximately 2.5 kilometers south of the bluffs, to approximately 1 kilometer west of the river, consists of industrial development, residential housing, and general commercial use.

Muscatine PM2.5 Air Quality Data

The 24-hour averaged, or daily, PM2.5 standard "…is met when the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations is equal to or less than 35 µg/m3. The computation of this 3-year average of the 98th percentiles of 24-hour concentrations is commonly referred to as the design value and is based on the most recent three years of quality assured data" (Final PM2.5 SIP Call, 76 FR 41424; p 41425).

The Garfield[1] School PM2.5 monitor site (Site ID 191390015) in the city of Muscatine, Iowa, is a neighborhood spatial scale site intended to measure population exposure to ambient PM2.5 concentrations. The site is located approximately 500 meters west of Grain Processing Corporation, a major source of PM2.5 emissions in the area. Land use within two kilometers of the Garfield School monitor site includes residential and commercial properties, other schools, city parks and athletic complexes, day care facilities, and a cemetery.

The site includes a PM2.5 monitor on a daily operating schedule that has measured violations of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. Historical design values for this site (Table 2) show that the site oscillates in and out of attainment with the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. Recent design values including 2005-2007, 2007-2009, and 2008-2010 have violated the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS (see also Figure 1). In addition to the PM2.5 filter samplers on the roof of Garfield School, the DNR also operates a continuous monitor in a trailer on the school grounds. The continuous PM2.5 monitoring data is used for real time reporting of the air quality index, and the filter sampler data is used for establishing NAAQS compliance.

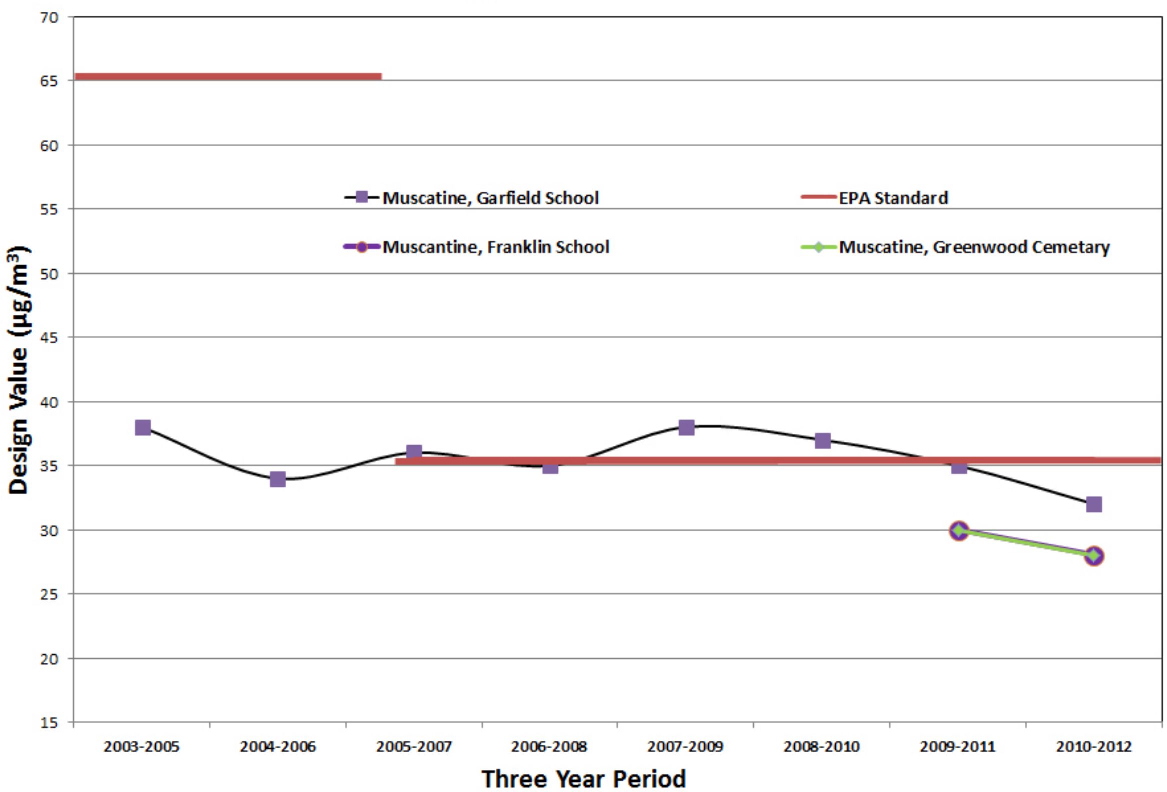
Table 2. Historical 24-hour Averaged PM2.5 Design Values at the Garfield School monitor

Monitoring Years	Design Value (µg/m3)
2003–2005	38
2004–2006	34
2005–2007	36
2006–2008	35
2007–2009	38
2008–2010	37
2009-2011	35
2010-2012	32

The DNR currently operates three other PM2.5 monitor sites in Muscatine. One site is located at Greenwood Cemetery, a second at Franklin School, and a third at Musser Park. Current design values at the Greenwood Cemetery and Franklin School sites are less than the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS (Figure 1).

[1] In 2012 the Garfield School Building (which formally housed an elementary school) became the new home of the East Campus of Muscatine High. For monitor location identification purposes, the rooftop monitor site is now referred to as the Muscatine High E. Campus-Rooftop site. For brevity and consistency with the identification of this monitoring site in 76 FR 41424, the school will continue to be referred to as Garfield School in this document.

Figure 1. Muscatine PM2.5 24-hour Design Value Trends



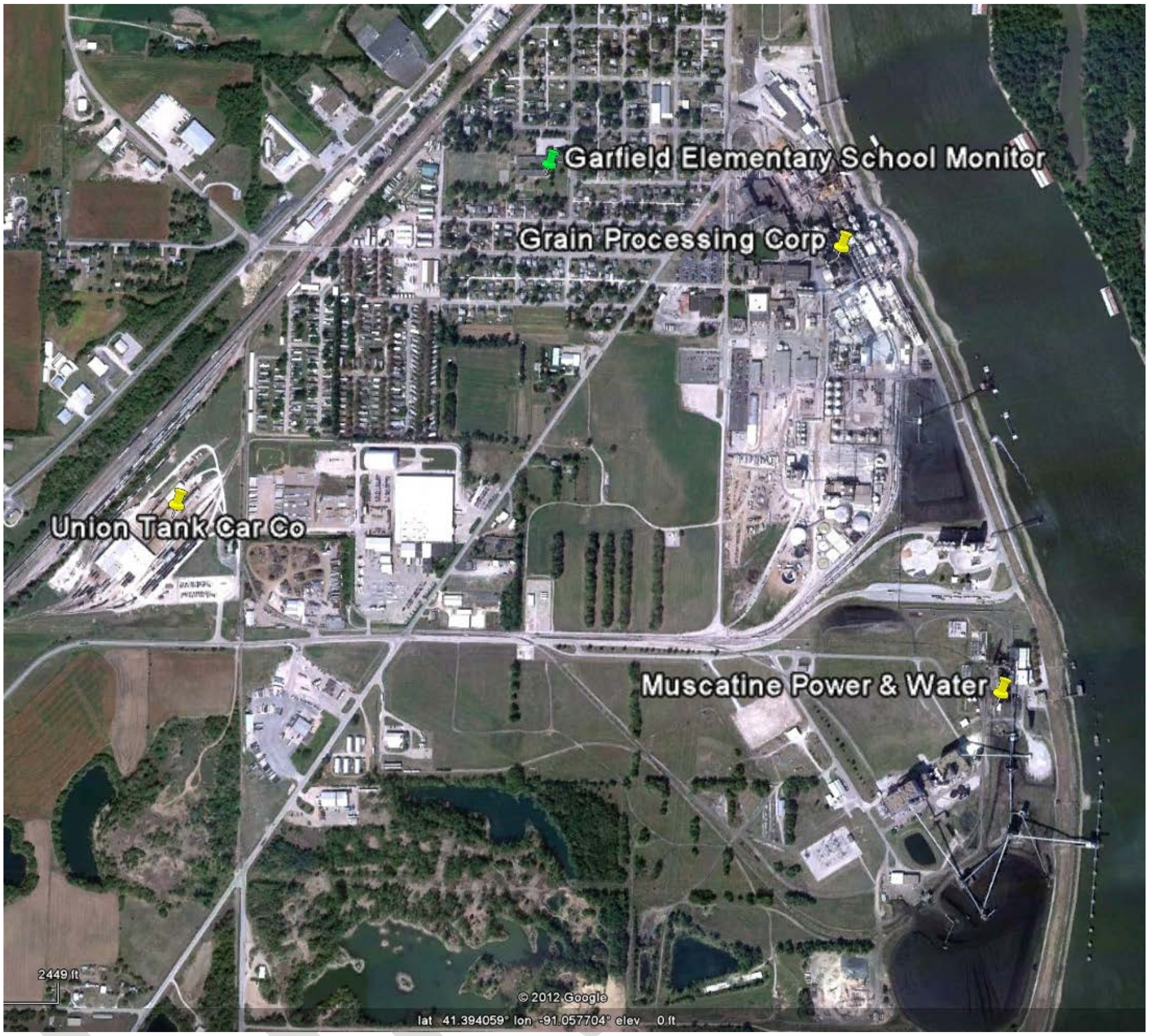
The Musser Park PM2.5 monitor began operation on January 1, 2011. No design value can be determined for this site as only two years of data are available. This monitor recorded 98th percentile values of 30.6 and 25.0 µg/m3 for 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Affected Facilities

There are three major facilities in the Muscatine area that were determined to be significant contributors to predicted (modeled) exceeedances in the vicinity of the Garfield School monitor. (See Attachment A for additional information on the determination of affected facilities.) The facilities that were included in the PM2.5 control strategy are Grain Processing Corporation, Muscatine Power & Water, and Union Tank Car. The location of these facilities relative to the location of the Garfield School monitor is depicted in Figure 2.

The largest source of PM2.5 near the Garfield School monitor is Grain Processing Corporation (GPC). GPC is approximately 500 meters east/southeast of the monitor. GPC is located immediately adjacent to the river between 1500 and 2200 meters south of the bluff line. GPC processes grain into industrial, beverage and fuel-grade ethanol, as well as a variety of grain based food products, industrial products and animal feeds. The GPC facility currently includes nearly 200 PM2.5 emission points, including coal and gas-fired boilers, dryers, coolers and associated material handling and storage equipment.

Figure 2. Affected Facility Locations Relative to Garfield School Monitor



The Muscatine Power & Water (MPW) municipal electrical generating station is located approximately 1.6 kilometers south and east of the monitor. MPW is located immediately adjacent to the river and GPC, approximately 2.5 kilometers south of the bluff line. Primary sources of PM2.5 at MPW include three coal-fired boilers, Units 7, 8, & 9, and associated material handling and storage equipment.

The Union Tank Car Company (UTLX) facility is approximately 1.6 kilometers southwest of the monitor. UTLX supplies and reconditions rail tank cars for use through rental agreements. UTLX is not a major source of PM2.5 but is located near the monitor and was found to contribute to predicted violations of the PM2.5 NAAQS in the area addressed by the PM2.5 control strategy. The primary sources of PM2.5 from UTLX are from the removal of paint from rail tank cars, repair of rail tank cars and spraying new paint on the rail tank cars.

2. SIP Call

The Muscatine area is currently designated as attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. However, EPA determined that the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) was inadequate to maintain attainment with the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS due to the Garfield School PM2.5 monitor recording data violating the standard. A final rule stating that the Iowa SIP was inadequate to maintain the 2006 24-hour average PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine County was published in the Federal Register on July 14, 2011 (76 FR 41424) and was effective on August 15, 2011. EPA's authority for this action is found in section 110(k)(5) of Clean Air Act.

This finding, referred to as a 'SIP Call,' requires the state to revise the SIP and include measures to attain and maintain the NAAQS. The SIP revision must include several elements, summarized as:

1) An emissions inventory of sources expected to contribute to the violating monitor,
2) A modeling demonstration showing the reductions needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS,
3) Control measures necessary to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS,
4) Enforceable commitments to adopt and implement contingency measures if the PM2.5 NAAQS is not attained or maintained at the violating monitor.

The SIP revision was originally due February 15, 2013, consistent with the Clean Air Act which provides up to eighteen months for a state to submit a SIP revision following a finding of inadequacy (CAA 110(k)(5)). DNR is in the final stages completing administrative processing and submittal of the SIP document.

Emissions Data

The SIP call includes the required submittal of an emissions inventory, consistent with 40 CFR 51.114(a), for all sources and source types of PM2.5 emissions that could be expected to contribute to PM2.5 concentrations at the violating monitor. The average 2007 and 2008 facility-wide actual emissions from the facilities shown to contribute significantly to violations of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS are provided in Table 3. The actual emissions represent direct PM2.5 emissions that were reported by the facilities to the DNR on the annual emissions inventory questionnaires. PM2.5 actual emissions values for many of GPC's emission points were further refined using hourly emission rates derived from a combination of PM10 and PM2.5 stack testing data and information regarding the fraction of PM2.5 in emissions sampled by GPC.

The average actual emissions were used as the baseline for calculating the PM2.5 emissions reductions resulting from implementation of the PM2.5 control strategy. Emissions of PM2.5 precursors that may contribute to violations are accounted for in background concentrations included in the air dispersion model.

The DNR did not identify any other potential emissions sources in the area of the violating monitor, such as area and mobile sources, as contributing significantly to the NAAQS violations. Background concentrations are added to modeled results to account for the regional transport of fine particulate matter and any unidentified local sources such as mobile and area sources not explicitly included in the model.

Table 3. Facility-Wide Actual PM2.5 Emissions

Facility Name	Facility ID	Actual PM2.5 Emissions (tons/year)
Grain Processing Corporation	70-01-004	537.6
Muscatine Power & Water	70-01-011	58.3
Union Tank Car Company	70-01-048	3.0
Total		598.9

Modeling Demonstration

The SIP call requires the DNR to submit a modeling demonstration (consistent with Appendix W to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 51) showing what reductions will be needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine. The modeling methodology, model option selections and inputs, and model results used by the DNR to identify the reductions needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine are provided in Attachment A of this SIP document.

DNR's proposed modeling methodology and model option selections were provided to EPA in an April 29, 2010 protocol. This protocol was approved with revisions on February 10, 2011. The protocol was amended in February 2013 to address updates in the meteorological data and methodology for accounting for PM2.5 background contributions. The modeling demonstration was completed using the EPA approved protocol with the February 2013 amendment.

Control Measures

Control measures were developed based on dispersion modeling and facility operational considerations. These control measures provide for expeditious attainment of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS through reductions of ambient air impacts of PM2.5 emissions from operations at GPC, MPW, and UTLX. The control measures at these facilities combine to constitute the PM2.5 control strategy for the Muscatine area.

GPC

Changes that have been made or will be made to sources at GPC to reduce PM2.5 emissions and the associated timelines for implementing the changes are specified in Attachment B. GPC's control measures will be made federally enforceable through the Administrative Consent Order (ACO) in Attachment B and subsequent issuance of air construction permits. When completed, the air construction permits will be submitted as amendments to the PM2.5 SIP for Muscatine.

A summary of control measures being implemented by GPC include:

- New particulate controls or improvements to existing particulate controls on a number of sources;
- Cessation of operation of various existing equipment;
- Replacement of several existing operations with new, more efficient equipment;
- Regular sweeping and watering of road surfaces;
- Increasing select stack heights; and
- Restricting operation of certain processes.

Full implementation of the control measures at GPC will reduce PM2.5 emissions from GPC by an estimated 367.9 tons per year.

Other control measures include restricting public access to the levee that is located between GPC's property and the Mississippi River. Beginning July 14, 2013, GPC will restrict public access to the levee by posting signs warning of restricted access on the north and south fence lines that intersect the levee. The signs will also state that loitering and fishing on the levee in the restricted access areas is prohibited. In-person surveillance of the levee will be conducted by GPC security staff periodically throughout the day with documentation as to surveillance times and locations. The levee requirements are included in Attachment A of GPC's ACO (Attachment B) and will be included in a future permit to ensure on-going implementation and enforceability.

Due to the scale and complexity of the changes at GPC, GPC has developed a phased implementation schedule that begins in 2013 and concludes in December 2016. Rationale supporting a phased implementation of control measures is provided in Attachment C. Given the extent and number of the modifications being made, the DNR believes that the schedule projected by GPC for implementation of the proposed control measures is realistic and achievable, and will allow for the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS to be attained as expeditiously as possible in the area.

A phased implementation of the control strategy at GPC is supported by 24-hour PM2.5 design values depicted in Figure 1 of this document. The 24-hour design values at the Garfield School monitor have been declining for the last three design value periods. The most recent three year design value (2010-2012) is 32 ug/m3. Design values at Franklin School and Greenwood Cemetery have also shown a decline, with the 2010-2012 design values for both locations at 28 ug/m3. These declines could be attributed to a number of causes. On-going implementation of the control strategy combined with the reduced design values should ensure that future design values stay below the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS, eliminating the oscillation of the design values above and below the level of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS as has been seen in the past.

To further reduce emissions in the area, GPC has also voluntarily implemented a corn truck queuing and idling policy. This policy is designed to reduce overall corn truck wait time, and will result in lower emissions of PM2.5 from truck idling. GPC has significant daily corn truck traffic at the facility. As the corn is delivered, each truck is graded by GPC and then proceeds to the unloading stations. Prior to grading as well as prior to unloading, corn trucks can experience wait time at GPC's facility. During the wait time, the corn trucks may be running in an idle mode. Reductions in this idling time will be achieved through scheduling and processing practices described in GPC's policy and the use of more orderly queuing procedures. These voluntary actions on the part of GPC will reduce PM2.5 emissions and emissions of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide, pollutants which can react in the atmosphere to generate additional PM2.5 emissions from the corn trucks, and alleviate some of the truck traffic congestion in the vicinity of the facility.

MPW

A detailed summary of the control measures for MPW is included in Attachment D. MPW's control measures are made federally enforceable through the issuance of air construction permits (Attachment E).

Control measures being implemented by MPW include:

- Regular watering of road surfaces;
- Paving one unpaved road and water road surfaces;
- Removing lime silo and mixing tank, 3 diesel engines, and wet fly ash truck loading;
- Restricting operation of certain processes;
- Reducing the capacity on the limestone hopper loading and handling systems;
- Installing a roofed enclosure with three sides on the limestone hopper;
- Reducing the size of the coal pile, limestone pile, and synthetic gypsum pile; and
- Increasing the stack height and reconfiguring the coal reclaim handling dust collector and the dust collector for the coal crusher feeders.

Full implementation of the control measures at MPW will reduce PM2.5 emissions from MPW by an estimated 0.7 tons per year.

UTLX

A detailed summary of the control measures for UTLX is included in Attachment F. UTLX's control measures are made Federally enforceable through the issuance of air construction permits (Attachment G).

Control measures being implemented by UTLX include:

- Installation of new particulate controls on a number of emission points;
- Increasing select stack heights; and
- Restricting operation of certain processes.

Full implementation of the control measures at UTLX will reduce PM2.5 emissions from UTLX by an estimated 0.3 tons per year.

PM2.5 Emissions Reductions Summary

The estimated net reductions in PM2.5 emissions from the 2007 and 2008 baseline actual emissions as a result of implementing the control measures at GPC, MPW, and UTLX is summarized in Table 4. The majority of the PM2.5 reductions will come from GPC. The need for GPC to make the largest emissions reductions is consistent with the level of GPC's PM2.5 emissions and model predictions of the magnitude and frequency of GPC's contributions to predicted exceedances.

Table 4. Summary of Estimated PM2.5 Emissions Reductions from Implementation of Control Strategy

Facility	Actual Emissions (tons/year)*	Reductions (tons/year)	Estimated Percent Reduction
GPC	537.6	367.9	68.4%
MPW	58.3	0.7	1.2%
UTLX	3.0	0.3	10.0%
Total	598.9	368.9	61.6%

* Based on average of 2007 and 2008 production data

Co-Benefits of Emissions Reductions at GPC

The controls and other changes that will be implemented at GPC to affect the PM2.5 emissions reductions will also result in emissions reductions (or co-benefits) for several other regulated air pollutants emitted by GPC. Reductions in emissions of these other pollutants is not a requirement of the plan, but is viewed by the DNR as having a positive or beneficial impact on the air quality in Muscatine. The estimated percentage reduction of these air pollutants by 2017 are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Estimated Co-Beneficial Emissions Reductions in Emissions from 2011 to 2017 at GPC*

Pollutant	Estimated Percentage Reduction
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	84
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	82**
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	48
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	18
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	13

*These emission estimates were provided by GPC and have not been verified by DNR.
** Reductions in acetaldehyde emissions are included in this percentage reduction. Seventy-one percent of the reduction is due to decreased Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) emissions from the coal-fired boilers.

Projected Attainment Date

The State was required in EPA's SIP call (76 FR 41424) to establish a specific date by which the Muscatine area will attain the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS. EPA's expectation as stated in the SIP call was that the date for attainment would be the first full calendar year following the implementation of controls. Based on DNR's model predictions of the impact of implementation of the PM2.5 control strategy in Muscatine, the design value trends in Figure 1, and on-going implementation of Federal regulations that will reduce PM2.5 background levels on a regional scale, the DNR believes the attainment requirements established by EPA in the SIP call can be achieved by December 31, 2017. This projection is contingent on the successful implementation of control strategies on the schedules provided by the facilities.

Contingency Measures

EPA indicated in the SIP Call (76 FR 41424) that the requirement to implement contingency measures would be triggered if the 98th percentile value for the calendar year after completion of implementation of the control strategies, or in any subsequent year, exceeded the 24-hour PM2.5 standard at the Garfield School monitor. The DNR believes that this criteria for triggering local contingency measures does not adequately consider the potential role of regional (non-local) events. Statewide historical 98th percentile PM2.5 monitoring data for the past 10 years was reviewed. The review showed that if the 98th percentile value for one calendar year of monitoring data is used to establish attainment instead of the three-year design value, many communities in eastern Iowa that are not adjacent to direct sources of PM2.5 would have been designated as nonattainment areas for the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS (due to regional PM2.5 episodes). The criteria also fail to account for the documented year-to-year variability of meteorological conditions. The annual variability of meteorological conditions is currently accounted for in the form of the 24-hour PM2.5 standard by using a three-year average of 98th percentile values.

Based on these considerations, DNR will use a violation of the 2015-2017 (or any subsequent) PM2.5 design value as measured at the Garfield School monitor to determine whether contingency measures should be implemented. The deadline for the full implementation of contingency measures is as expeditiously as practical, but no later than EPA's 24 month regulatory backstop.

If contingency measures are triggered, then the 98th percentile for any subsequent calendar year following the implementation of contingency measures would be used to determine the need for additional contingency measures. If the 98th percentile for any subsequent calendar year following the implementation of contingency measures is above the level of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS, then additional contingency measures would be implemented. The deadline for the full implementation of the additional contingency measures would be as expeditiously as practical, but no later than 24 months after the second tier of contingency measures is triggered. Like the contingency measures implemented as a result of the design value trigger (first tier trigger), the additional contingency measures implemented as a result of the 98th percentile trigger (second tier trigger) would continue indefinitely and become part of the permanent control strategy for the area.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

DNR will maintain the current PM2.5 ambient air monitoring network in Muscatine unless circumstances beyond its control (for example, loss of federal air monitoring funding, or revocation of site access by property owners) force it to abandon air monitoring sites. Air monitoring data from filter sampling sites is available one to two months after the sampling day. Air monitoring from the continuous PM2.5 monitor in Muscatine is available in real time.

Contingency Plans

In the event that the 2015-2017 24-hour PM2.5 design value exceeds the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS at the Garfield School monitor, DNR will require the submission of an emissions control program from applicable sources in the area. The determination of sources that may be required to submit an emissions control program will be based on the circumstances that triggered the contingency measures process. Examples of measures that may be included in an emissions control program include but are not limited to requirements for additional control equipment, changes in stack parameters and stack configuration to improve dispersion of emissions, additional operating restrictions, and changes in processes, work practices, and operations and maintenance. As called for in EPA's SIP call, measures contained in the emissions control program must be implemented as expeditiously as practical, but within 24-months of being triggered.

As outlined below, DNR already has statutory and administrative rule provisions in place that will support the submission and implementation of an emissions control program in an expeditious and timely fashion.

<u>Permitting Mechanisms:</u> The construction of new or modified sources which may impact the maintenance of attainment is regulated by 567 IAC paragraph 22.3(1)"b," which requires that the expected emissions from the proposed source, in conjunction with all other emissions, will not prevent the attainment or maintenance of the ambient air quality standards. Paragraph 567 IAC 22.3(3)"f" establishes additional authority for DNR to establish more stringent emissions standards and to require the installation of additional control equipment for portable equipment to ensure the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards.

DNR has the authority to modify a condition of approval or an existing permit for a major stationary source or an emission limit contained in an existing permit for a major stationary source if necessary to attain or maintain the NAAQS (567 IAC 22.3(5)).

The impact of major stationary sources on ambient air quality is also regulated under regulations at 567 IAC chapter 33 "Special regulations and construction permit requirements for major stationary sources – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of air quality."

<u>Emissions Monitoring:</u> The DNR may require specific source monitoring for those sources most significant to attainment of the PM2.5 NAAQS in the area. Emissions monitoring will be accomplished through periodic stack testing, as detailed in the construction permits issued to facilities, and review of this data by the DNR. These tests will ensure that the emissions limitations in the permits that were

used to show modeled attainment of the NAAQS are not exceeded. In addition, recordkeeping and reporting requirements established in the construction permits will provide DNR with a mechanism to monitor and check the operations of the facilities and their emissions sources.

Compliance Verification: Persons responsible for equipment are required to provide to the DNR information necessary to characterize emissions at the facility (567 IAC subrule 21.1(3)). Facilities in the Title V operating permit program, which includes GPC, MPW and UTLX, are required to identify instances of deviations from permit requirements in semi-annual reports to the DNR, including deviations attributable to upset conditions, the cause of the deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken (567 IAC subrule 22.108(5)). In addition, facilities are required to report and take corrective action in response to incidences of excess emissions (567 IAC chapter 24). Chapter 24 establishes DNR's authority to require the establishment of maintenance plans where a continued pattern of excess emissions indicates inadequate operation or maintenance of equipment.

The provisions of 567 IAC Chapter 25 allow DNR to require monitoring and reporting of emissions for certain equipment. Under the same provisions, DNR can conduct or require the facility to conduct emission tests to determine emissions.

DNR field inspectors have authority to conduct onsite inspections to review the compliance status of the facility (Iowa Code section 455B.103(4)). While conducting an investigation DNR personnel may, at any reasonable time, enter in and upon any private or public property to investigate any actual or possible violation, provided the owner or a person in charge is notified.

3. Administrative Materials

The Administrative Materials discussed below are discussed in the same order as listed in Section 2.1 of Appendix V of 40 CFR Part 51 (Criteria for Determining the Completeness of Plan Submissions).

Submittal Letter

A formal letter of submittal from the Governor of the State of Iowa, requesting EPA approval of the proposed revision to the SIP for the State of Iowa, was included with the SIP submittal.

Evidence of State Adoption

Subsequent to a 30-day public notice and a public hearing, the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission, on DATE, approved this plan for submittal to EPA as a revision of the State's Implementation Plan for PM2.5 for the Muscatine area. The DNR followed all applicable procedural requirements of the State's laws and constitution in obtaining the adoption of this plan.

Necessary Legal Authority

The DNR is the regulatory agency with primary responsibility for outdoor air quality permitting and compliance activities in the state of Iowa. The DNR's authority is set forth in chapter 455B of the Code of Iowa and implemented through 567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) chapters 10 and 20-35, and 561 IAC chapters 2 and 7. The DNR's permitting and compliance programs, and rules, have previously been approved by EPA as part of the State of Iowa's SIP.

The State of Iowa has the necessary legal authority under State statute to adopt and implement this plan. Iowa Code section 455B.133(3) provides that the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission shall "adopt, amend, implement, or repeal emission limitations or standards for the atmosphere of this state on the basis of providing air quality necessary to protect the public health and welfare." The federal National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM2.5 is adopted by reference at 567 IAC chapter 28. Iowa Code section 455B.134 (9) states that it is the duties of the director to "issue orders consistent with rules to cause the abatement or control of air pollution, or to secure compliance with permit conditions."

Evidence of Public Notice

Notice of the DNR's intention to revise the PM2.5 State Implementation Plan for the Muscatine area and providing a 30-day public comment period and hearing was published on DATE in the Muscatine Journal. Proof of publication is included in Attachment H. The public comment period was started on DATE, and extended through DATE.

Copies of the proposed SIP revision were made available to the public for their review during the comment period at the following locations: Muscatine Public Library, and the DNR Air Quality Bureau records center in Windsor Heights, Iowa.

Certification of Public Hearing

In accordance with the information provided in the published public hearing notices, a public hearing was held from TIME on DATE, in the Location. List attendees.

Compilation of Public Comments and the State's Responses

Written and oral comments regarding the proposed SIP revision were received during the public comment period…(complete as appropriate)

Process for SIP Revisions

Facilities included in the control strategy may request modification of construction permits or administrative consent orders included in the SIP by written application to the DNR as provided for in 567 IAC 22.7. Written application for modifications to construction permits or administrative consent orders shall include all necessary construction permit application forms. The forms shall be completed in their entirety. Modifications to construction permits may result in the requirement for the affected facility to complete a modeled attainment demonstration using approved dispersion modeling techniques, if requested by DNR. All construction permit modifications shall be placed on a 30-day public notice prior to approval of the modification. Once issued, the modified permits or administrative consent orders will be submitted to EPA for incorporation into the SIP and are subject to federal approval.

Attachment A. Modeling Demonstration

Dispersion Modeling Demonstration for the Muscatine PM2.5 SIP

Project Purpose and Scope

On July 14, 2011 EPA Region 7 found that the Iowa State Implementation Plan (SIP) was substantially inadequate to maintain the 2006 24-hour National Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in Muscatine County, Iowa. As part of this finding, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is required to submit a modeling demonstration consistent with Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 showing what reductions will be needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine. This section outlines the modeling methodology used by the DNR to identify the reductions needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine.

Model Selection and Options

Air Quality Model Selection: The dispersion model used for this analysis was the American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model (AERMOD). The most current version of AERMOD available at the time was used for each step in the development of the SIP modeling demonstration. All analyses were conducted with EPA's regulatory default options. The final cumulative PM2.5 emissions control strategy modeling was conducted using AERMOD version 12345.

Extent of Receptor Grid: The 2008 Technical Support Document developed by the DNR to evaluate proposed PM2.5 non-attainment boundaries in Muscatine County strongly suggested that the Grain Processing Corporation (GPC) had a controlling role in causing or contributing to the monitored exceedances in Muscatine, therefore emissions from GPC were used to determine the extent of the receptor grid for the PM2.5 SIP modeling. This initial modeling used GPC's 2006-2008 PM2.5 actual emissions, 2006-2008 meteorological data, and a receptor grid with 1-kilometer receptor spacing that extended 50 kilometer from the GPC facility. Based on this initial analysis, it was determined that the grid should extend approximately five kilometers from the GPC property boundary. The final grid used in the remaining modeling for the PM2.5 emissions reduction strategy was extended to include the full property boundaries of all facilities with PM2.5 emissions included in the modeling for the emissions reduction strategy.

Receptor Grid Spacing: The receptor grid spacing used in the emissions reduction strategy analysis was consistent with Iowa's guidelines for both PSD and non-PSD modeling, with 50-meter spacing along all facility property boundaries. The one exception to this was the HNI HON Downtown facility where no facility boundary was evaluated. This facility is located in downtown Muscatine, consists of several buildings and it was unclear at the time where the property boundary was located. All area outside of the buildings was considered as ambient air. The 50-meter grid spacing extends from the GPC property boundary 0.5 kilometers, 100-meter spacing out to 1.5 kilometers, 250-meter spacing out to 3 kilometers and 500-meter spacing beyond 3 kilometers.

Terrain Elevations: The most recent version of AERMAP was used to import terrain and source elevations from the National Elevation Dataset (NED) in North American datum 1927. Facilities located along the Mississippi River have a levee that is approximately 9 meters higher than the normal river level. Elevations of receptors located along this levee are reflected in the elevations derived from the NED.

Downwash: All building downwash analyses were conducted using the most recent version of EPA's Building Profile Input Program with Plume Rise Enhancements (BPIP-Prime).

Meteorological Data: For all stages of development of the PM2.5 emissions reduction strategy modeling, the most recent and representative meteorological data were used. At the time that the initial modeling was conducted to determine the extent of the grid, develop the emissions inventory, and for the baseline modeling analyses, the Cedar Rapids meteorological station had been determined to be representative for the modeling domain. A detailed representivity analysis to support the use of the Cedar Rapids meteorological data is included in Appendix A of this modeling demonstration . These analyses were conducted using the surface station data from Cedar Rapids and upper air data from Davenport and used consecutive years from the most recent, readily available 5-year period (2004 – 2008), per section 8.3.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W.

Meteorological data for the entire state was revised in November 2011 and again in January 2013. The revised November 2011 meteorological data used the most recent, readily available five-year period (2005 – 2009), included new sites, incorporated the recent upgrades to AERMET, and included one minute wind data. Use of new sites and additional refinement of the representativeness of the data resulted in a change from the Cedar Rapids to the Davenport meteorological data set for the PM2.5 emissions reduction strategy modeling. The representivity analysis to support the switch to the Davenport data is included as an addendum to Appendix A of this modeling demonstration. This meteorological data was re-processed in January 2013 due to a new version of AERMET released by EPA on December 17, 2012. The final cumulative PM2.5 emissions reduction strategy modeling was conducted using the 2005 – 2009 Davenport meteorological data processed with AERMET version 12345.

Modeling Methodology

Phased Analysis: Although the EPA finding that required this analysis occurred in June of 2011, the initial modeling to develop an emissions reduction strategy for Muscatine began in September 2009. Preliminary baseline modeling was conducted between 2009 and 2011 to determine the size of the receptor grid, which facility emissions to include in the analyses, and then determining which of those facilities would be part of the emissions control strategy. This baseline modeling was further revised in 2011.

Following the preliminary analyses, a three phased analysis to develop the final emissions control strategy was conducted between 2011 and 2013. Phase I required individual facilities included in the emissions reduction strategy to submit a model demonstrating that potential PM2.5 emissions from their facility would not cause highest, first-high predicted concentrations over 35 $\mu g/m^3$. For Phase II the DNR combined these individual facility-wide modeling analyses into a cumulative model along with the emission rates from the other facilities in the Muscatine SIP analysis. The other facilities included in the SIP analysis were evaluated at emissions that reflect their highest PM2.5 emission rates when operating at maximum capacity. Phase III mitigated the predicted exceedances and determined the reductions necessary to attain and maintain the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine.

Inventory Development: A modeling analysis was conducted for all major facilities located within 50 kilometers of the Muscatine ambient air monitor at Garfield School (also referred to as Muscatine High School East Campus) to develop the inventory of sources to include in the Muscatine PM2.5 SIP modeling. Any major source with a significant impact (1.2 $\mu g/m^3$ for the 24-hour averaging period) within the five kilometer receptor grid was included in the PM2.5 SIP modeling.

These facilities were evaluated at their actual PM2.5 emission rates based on the average of their 2007 and 2008 emissions data as reported by the facilities in their annual Title V Emissions Inventory Questionnaires. Fugitive emissions from the facilities located within the five kilometer receptor grid were also included in the evaluation. The major facilities that were evaluated for inclusion in the SIP modeling are listed Table 1 along with their locations as listed in their Title V operating permits.

Differing methods of evaluation were used for the facilities located within and outside of Muscatine. Major facilities located within Muscatine were modeled using their actual stack parameters and actual site layouts. Although the site locations for MidAmerican Louisa Generating Station, SSAB/Multiserve and Central Iowa Power Coop are listed in their Title V permits as being located in Muscatine, in actuality they are located outside the city of Muscatine: MidAmerican Louisa Generating Station is located approximately 9.5 kilometers to the south of the Garfield School monitor. SSAB/Multiserve and Central Iowa Power Coop are located over 20 kilometers to the northeast of the monitor. Major facilities located outside the city of Muscatine were evaluated with emissions exhausting from the one stack determined to have the highest PM 2.5 emission rate. This represents an acceptable approximation for more distant sources, and allowed for more reasonable model run times.

All major facilities located outside the city of Muscatine had highest, first-high predicted impacts below the significant impact level of 1.2 $\mu g/m^3$. The highest predicted impact from any one of these major facilities was 0.47 $\mu g/m^3$ from Central Iowa Power Coop. Therefore the major facilities located outside of Muscatine were not included in the PM2.5 SIP modeling. Emissions from the major facilities located outside of Muscatine are considered to be accounted for in the inclusion of a background concentration to the model results.

Table 1. Major Facilities within 50 Kilometers of the Garfield School Monitor

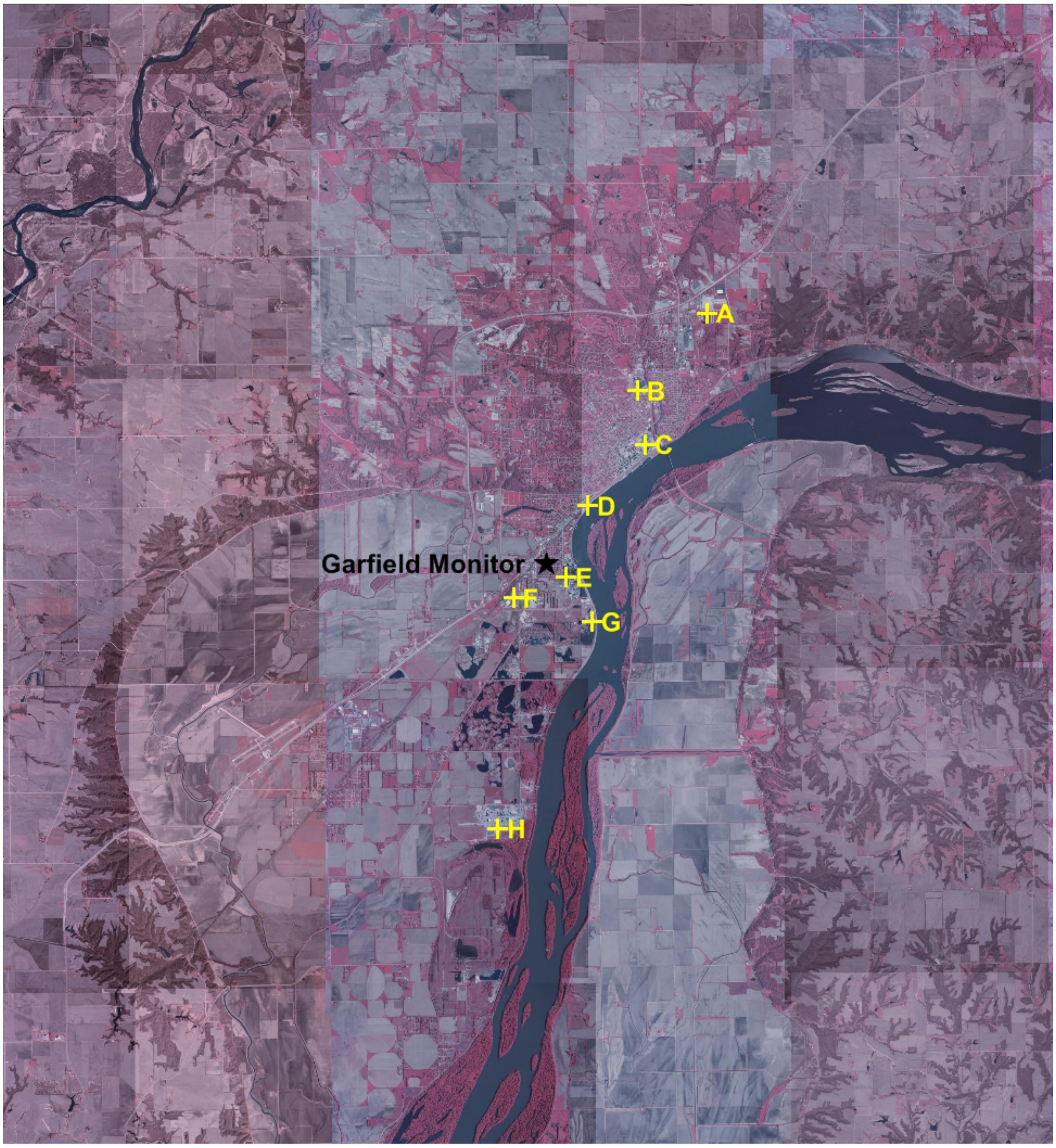
Facility	Site City
Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc.	Wilton
Xerxes Corporation	Tipton
United States Gypsum	Mediapolis
IAC Iowa City, LLC	Iowa City
University of Iowa - campus	Iowa City
University of Iowa - power plant	Iowa City
Enterprise NGL Pipeline	Iowa City
Loporex, Inc.	Iowa City
Iowa City Sanitary Landfill	Iowa City
MidAmerican Energy Corporation -Coralville turbines	Coralville
Magellan Pipeline Company, LP	Coralville
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America - Columbus Junction	Columbus Junction
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America - Letts	Letts
ALCOA, Inc.	Riverdale
Blackhawk Foundry & Machine Company	Davenport
Linwood Mining & Minerals Corporation	Davenport
Nichols Aluminum	Davenport
Nichols Casting	Davenport
John Deere Davenport Works	Davenport
Scott County Landfill	Davenport
Sivyer Steel	Bettendorf
MidAmerican Company – Riverside Station	Bettendorf
Arch Mirror North	Bettendorf
Veolia Water NA	Bettendorf
Lafarge North America, Inc.	Buffalo
ACO YP, Inc	Riverdale
ACH Foam Technologies, LLC	Washington
MidAmerican Energy Company - Louisa Generating Station	Muscatine
Grain Processing Corporation	Muscatine
SSAB/Multiserve	Muscatine
Central Iowa Power Coop – Fair Station	Muscatine
H J Heinz Company, LP	Muscatine
HNI Allsteel Muscatine Components	Muscatine
HNI HON Downtown	Muscatine
McKee Button Company	Muscatine
Monsanto Company	Muscatine
Muscatine Power & Water	Muscatine
Union Tank Car Company	Muscatine

All major facilities located within the city of Muscatine had highest, first-high predicted impacts greater than the PM2.5 significant impact level of 1.2 $\mu g/m^3$ and therefore were included in the PM2.5 SIP modeling analysis. These eight facilities and their highest predicted impacts within the five kilometer grid are listed in Table 2. The relative locations of the major facilities in Muscatine to the Garfield School monitor are shown in Figure 1.

Table 2. Facilities Predicted to have at least a Significant Impact (SIL = 1.2 $\mu g/m^3$)

Facility	H1H impact within the grid
Grain Processing Corporation (GPC)	98.4
H J Heinz Company , LP	1.7
HNI Allsteel	2.5
HNI HON Downtown	21.6
McKee Button Company	4.0
Monsanto Company	39.6
Muscatine Power & Water (MPW)	38.5
Union Tank Car Company	93.4

Figure 1. Location of Major Facilities in Muscatine



A - HON Allsteel
B - H J Heinz
C - HON Oak Steel
D - McKee Button
E - Grain Processing Corporation
F - Union Tank Car
G - Muscatine Power & Water
H - Monsanto

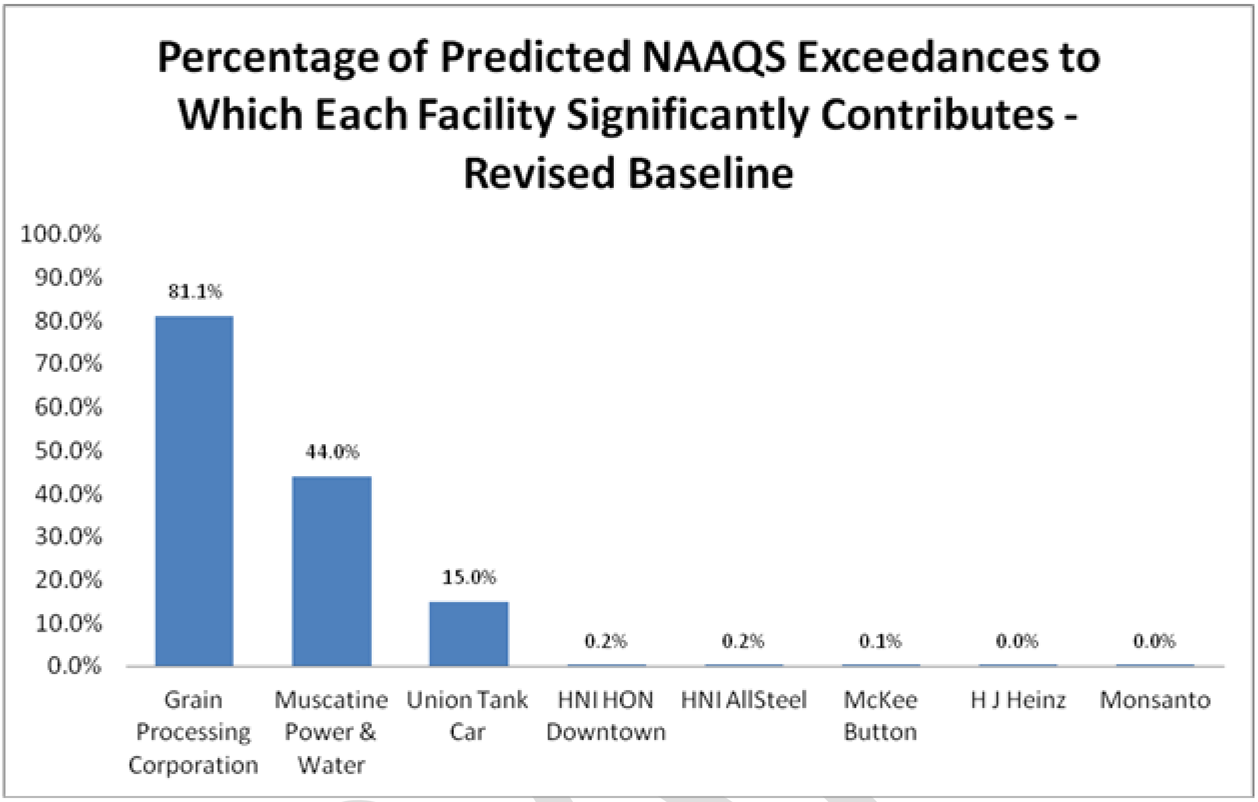
Preliminary Baseline Modeling: The eight facilities determined to be part of the PM2.5 SIP analysis were evaluated to determine which of these facilities should be part of the PM2.5 emissions control strategy. Individual modeling analyses were conducted for each of the eight facilities identified to be included in the PM2.5 SIP modeling using their actual emission rates. The results from these individual analyses were combined in a Microsoft Access database to determine the percentage of predicted NAAQS exceedances to which each facility significantly contributed. The preliminary baseline modeling results indicated that four facilities (GPC, MPW, Union Tank Car, and Monsanto) each had a significant contribution to at least one percent of the predicted 24-hour NAAQS exceedances.

Revised Baseline Modeling: The four facilities identified as having a significant contribution to at least one percent of the predicted PM2.5 NAAQS exceedances in the preliminary baseline analysis were contacted to inform them of the initial baseline modeling results. The DNR modeling files and emissions data was provided to allow the facilities to review the DNR data including the DNR determined potential and actual PM2.5 emission rates for their facilities. Revised information was provided by these four facilities. In addition, updated information was provided for the two HNI facilities (Allsteel and HON Downtown).

The baseline modeling analyses was re-accomplished with the revised data and the percentage of predicted NAAQS exceedances to which each facility significantly contributed was determined. A chart depicting the percent of NAAQS exceedances that each facility had a significant contribution to was developed. The revised baseline analysis indicated that GPC, MPW and Union Tank Car each had a significant contribution to at least one percent of the predicted 24-hour NAAQS exceedances. Monsanto had a significant contribution to less than 0.005 percent of the predicted 24-hour NAAQS exceedances, and was no longer considered to be part of the PM2.5 emission control strategy. The chart of the percentage of predicted 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS exceedances to which each facility significantly contributed is shown in Figure 2.

Cumulative Modeling: A three phased approach was used to develop the PM2.5 emission control strategy. For Phase I, the facilities determined to be part of the emission control strategy (GPC, MPW, and Union Tank Car) were required to submit a modeling scenario for their individual facility with predicted highest, first-high impacts below the 24-hour NAAQS of 35 $\mu g/m^3$using potential emission rates and excluding background concentrations. Since these facilities were determined to be a part of the emissions control strategy, the potential emission rates used in the cumulative modeling analysis for the SIP submittal will become the facility's permitted emission rates.

Figure 2. Revised Baseline Modeling Results



In Phase II, the DNR combined the data from the individual facilities into one cumulative modeling analysis. The submitted individual modeling scenarios for these three facilities were combined with emissions from the remaining five facilities that are part of the SIP. Since these five facilities are not considered to be part of the emissions reduction strategy, their modeled emission rates were based on the highest predicted PM2.5 emission rates when the source is operating at maximum capacity. These emission rates will not become their permitted emission rates, with the exception of Monsanto. The Monsanto facility requested that their modeled PM2.5 emission rates become enforceable. These PM2.5 emission rates were made enforceable through modified air construction permits issued October 24, 2012. This cumulative analysis evaluated the highest, eighth-high concentrations including background concentrations (see background discussion in the section below). The Phase II modeling analysis continued to result in numerous predicted exceedances of the NAAQS.

Phase III of the analysis evaluated facility-wide contributions to the predicted exceedances, including background concentrations, to develop the final emissions control strategy. Results from the Phase II modeling analysis were provided to GPC, MPW and Union Tank Car along with the specific receptor locations with predicted exceedance of the NAAQS where only their individual facility had a significant contribution. These facilities were then required to submit modeling analyses that either demonstrated that there were no longer any predicted exceedances of the NAAQS at these receptor locations, or that their facility no longer had a significant contribution to any of these NAAQS exceedances. The final cumulative analysis resulted in predicted exceedances of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS, however the three facilities determined to be part of the mitigation strategy do not cause any predicted exceedances and do not have a significant contribution to any predicted exceedance.

Background Value Selection: Background values are intended to account for emissions from natural sources, nearby minor sources not included in the analysis, unidentified sources, and in the case of PM2.5, secondary formation from other sources. Based on discussions with monitoring staff and EPA Region VII, the Iowa City monitoring site was initially determined to be representative of background concentrations for Muscatine. The Iowa City 24-hour 98th percentile monitored PM2.5 concentration for 2006-2008 was 29.0 $\mu g/m^3$.

Current EPA PM2.5 modeling guidance (March 2010 Stephen Page memorandum) indicates that combining the highest average of the maximum modeled 24-hour averages across five years of meteorological data with the monitored 24-hour design value may be overly conservative. This guidance also states that in some cases "…a Second Tier modeling analysis may be considered that would involve combining the monitored and modeled PM2.5 concentrations on a seasonal or quarterly basis, and re-sorting the total impacts across the year to determine the cumulative design value." At this time no additional guidance has been provided by EPA on the details of this approach or the circumstances where this approach may be appropriate.

On January 7, 2011, the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) PM2.5 Modeling Implementation Workgroup provided EPA with recommendations regarding PM2.5 background concentrations for ambient air quality demonstrations required for New Source Review. In this document NACAA recommends that EPA include the option of a "Paired-Sums" approach where continuous data from a single monitor site could be combined with modeled concentrations prior to determining the design value.

Because a more refined approach was required for this situation, the DNR used a "Paired-Sums" approach for the cumulative modeling analyses. A data set of hourly background values was developed for the 2005 - 2009 period. The data was based on monitored concentrations from Iowa City with missing data filled (by order of preference) from Davenport, Des Moines, or the highest value observed at the Iowa City monitor (by month of year).

The AERMOD dispersion model version 11059 was enhanced in February 2011 to allow users to specify background concentrations to be added to the impacts from modeled emissions sources to determine cumulative impacts. Specifying background concentrations is discussed in section 2.5 of EPA's addendum to the AERMOD user's guide (version 12345). This section warns that since modeled concentrations are not calculated for hours with calm or missing meteorological data, background concentrations are also omitted for those hours, possibly resulting in lower than expected background concentration. A scaling factor was developed by the DNR to alleviate the potential of underestimating the background contribution due to any calm hours in the meteorological data.

Modeled Emission Rates and Stack Parameters

The 24-hour PM2.5 emission rates and source release parameters for the emission sources at GPC, MPW and Union Tank Car are summarized in the attached spreadsheets:

- PM25 SIP Modeling Parameters – GPC.xlsx
- PM25 SIP Modeling Parameters – MPW.xlsx
- PM25 SIP Modeling Parameters – UTC.xlsx

All point sources with a horizontal, downward or obstructed discharge were modeled with an exit velocity set equal to 0.001 m/s per the DNR modeling guidelines. This allows for buoyancy-induced plume rise while restricting momentum-induced plume rise that is prevented by a non-vertical stack.

Dispersion Modeling Results

The final cumulative Muscatine PM2.5 SIP modeling analysis resulted in predicted exceedances of the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS, however the three facilities determined to be part of the mitigation strategy, GPC, MPW and Union Tank Car do not cause any predicted exceedances and do not have a significant contribution to any predicted exceedance.

The model results of the highest, eighth-high modeled impacts (including the "paired-sums" background concentrations) indicate that predicted concentrations remain above the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS at fifteen receptor locations in the vicinity of the HJ Heinz and HNI HON Oak Steel facilities. The highest contribution to these exceedances by any facility in the mitigation strategy is 0.8 $\mu g/m^3$. Predicted exceedances in the vicinity of these two facilities will be resolved through DNR construction permit program and will not be addressed as part of the SIP evaluation.

At the remaining 3,986 receptors in the grid, the highest, eighth-high predicted impact (including the "paired-sums" background concentrations) was 35.30 $\mu g/m^3$. Per conversation with EPA Region VII, modeled concentrations below 35.49 $\mu g/m^3$ are sufficient for demonstrating compliance with the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. This modeling analysis was conducted consistent with Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 and demonstrates what reductions will be needed to attain and maintain the PM2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine.

Table 3 summarizes the change in worse-case 24-hour PM2.5 concentrations between the most recent (revised) baseline modeling analysis and the post-control modeling analysis for the three sources included in the control strategy. The PM2.5 concentrations are the modeled maximums.

Table 3. Comparison of Predicted 24-hour Baseline and Post-Control PM2.5 Concentrations

Facility	Baseline 24-hour Concentration (ug/m3)	Post-Control 24-hour Concentration (ug/m3)
GPC	98.2	20.4
MPW	38.5	25.3
UTLX	113.6	9.3

Appendix A

Introduction

This is an analysis of the representativeness of the Cedar Rapids meteorological data for use in the ongoing PM2.5 modeling in the Muscatine area. During a conference call on July 13, 2010 EPA Region VII indicated that this analysis should address the differences in surface characteristics between the Cedar Rapids measurement site and the application site in Muscatine. EPA and DNR agreed that the analysis should focus on the area near the Grain Processors Corp (GPC) facility, and that the analysis would be applicable for the entire modeling domain. Due to the expansive nature of the GPC facility, the DNR proposed to center the analysis on the GEP stack (EP001). EPA approved this approach, and EPA and DNR also agreed that the analysis should consider the variation of surface characteristics from different wind direction sectors due to the proximity of the Mississippi River immediately to the East of the facility.

The comments provided by EPA on the proposed modeling protocol indicated that this analysis should follow the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix W, Section 8.3 **[1]**. This section states that the representativeness of meteorological data is dependent on four factors:

- Instrument Exposure – The exposure of the meteorological monitoring site.
- Temporal Proximity – The period of time during which data are collected.
- Spatial Proximity – The proximity of the meteorological monitoring site to the area under consideration.
- Geographic Features and Land Cover – The complexity of the terrain.

Each of these criteria is covered in detail in the Department's "Meteorological Data Representivity Analysis" document **[2]**. The information in that document that directly applies to this analysis, as well as the requested comparison of surface characteristics at the measurement and application sites is presented herein.

Instrument Exposure

Instrument exposure refers to the ability of the instruments to measure meteorological conditions without the influence of manmade or natural obstructions. If obstructions are present, they can influence the measurements of the meteorological monitoring site. For example, a tree located near an instrument tower could alter the speed and direction of the wind at the instrument. These effects, or any others like them, are not desirable, and any instrument affected by such local-scale influences should not be used to develop meteorological data for use in a dispersion model.

The Cedar Rapids meteorological site is an Automated Surface Observing Station (ASOS), and is located at the Cedar Rapids airport. Airport-based ASOS stations are purposely sited with good exposure so that they may provide accurate weather information for the aviation community. It is stated that "the NWS will follow the guidelines documented in the Federal Standard for Siting Meteorological Sensors at Airports" when siting ASOS stations **[3]**. These standards include siting and exposure requirements that limit the effects of any obstructions within 1000 feet of the anemometer **[4]**. Because of this it was determined that instrument exposure would not affect the representativeness of the Cedar Rapids data.

Temporal Proximity

"Consecutive years from the most recent, readily available 5-year period are preferred" for use with regulatory air dispersion modeling analyses **[1]**. At the time this analysis began, 2008 was the most recent year available. Therefore the years 2004 – 2008 were used in the processing of the AERMOD meteorological data set.

Spatial Proximity

The nearest existing meteorological site is at the Muscatine airport. This site is only 5 miles to the West, and within the river valley in which the entire modeling domain is located. However, the Muscatine data contains over 20% calms. Model concentrations tend to increase during periods of low wind speeds. Unfortunately, calms are generally reported during these same periods. Since AERMOD interprets calms as missing data, excessive amounts of calms during low wind speed periods would result in an overall reduction in predictions during the period with the highest likely concentration. This sort of under-prediction bias is not desirable, and thus the Muscatine data was eliminated as a possibility for this analysis.

The three nearest meteorological stations for which the Department has processed data for use in AERMOD are Moline, IL (29 miles); Burlington, IA (43 miles); and Cedar Rapids, IA (48 miles). For reasons described in the following section, Cedar Rapids was chosen as the most representative of these nearby stations.

Geographic Features and Land Cover

Geographic features can affect meteorological patterns in an area due to uneven heating and cooling of land and water, and physical redirection of atmospheric flow. It is difficult to quantify these effects analytically, but they can be observed to some extent by reviewing historical measurements. As described in the Department's "Meteorological Data Representivity Analysis" document, wind roses can be used to view the wind patterns caused by terrain influences. It can be assumed that two locations with similar wind roses either have similar terrain effects, or that the terrain does not significantly alter the mesoscale atmospheric flow.

As stated in the previous section, the Muscatine airport is located within the river valley included in the modeling domain, but is unusable for the modeling analysis because of the large number of missing data. Even so, because of the proximity of the Muscatine airport to the modeling domain, the data that is available can be used as a comparison to other sites with more complete records. The wind rose for the Muscatine airport and the three next nearest sites for which the Department has AERMOD-ready meteorological data are shown in Figures A1 – A4 **[2]**.

The nearest site, Moline, is the least similar to the wind rose observed at Muscatine. That location was eliminated as a possibility, leaving two sites. Both Burlington and Cedar Rapids have wind roses that are very similar to the wind rose from Muscatine. However, the dominant wind directions appear rotated approximately 40 degrees clockwise at Burlington, as does the direction of the most common lower wind speed (which is an important consideration for design concentrations). On the other hand the dominant wind directions at Cedar Rapids match those observed at the Muscatine airport very well.

In EPA's comments to the original modeling protocol for this analysis, concern was expressed that using wind roses alone as a surrogate for terrain and land cover influences may not be sufficient in this application. Specific concern was expressed regarding the ability of the Cedar Rapids data to accurately represent the planetary boundary layer in the modeling domain due to differences in surface roughness between airports and industrial sites.

Based on the AERMOD Implementation Guide, a comparison of the surface characteristics between the National Weather Service (NWS) measurements site and the facility location, coupled with a determination of the importance of those differences relative to predicted concentrations, is appropriate in this case **[5]**.

An AERSURFACE analysis was conducted for both the Cedar Rapids meteorological site and the area around the GPC facility. The analysis at GPC was centered on the GEP stack at the facility as agreed upon by EPA Region VII. Of main concern with regard to the representivity of the surface characteristics is the notable contrast between the low roughness of the Mississippi River to the East of the modeling domain and the high roughness of the industrial area to the West (where surface roughness varies from near zero over the river to nearly one meter over the land). Whereas the surface roughness around the meteorological measurement site is much more homogenous, with nearly the entire area being either cropland or grassland with only a scattering of other land use types. The most notable variation in surface roughness around the meteorological measurement site is the change from croplands in the south to grassy areas around the runways to the north (where surface roughness varies from around 0.1 meters over the grassy areas to 0.2 meters over the cropland in the summer and early fall, and is nearly identical during the remainder of the year). For this reason, it was decided to focus on the application site when selecting the sectors to be analyzed. Therefore, results were calculated for two separate sectors. Sector 1 covers wind directions from 0 to 140 degrees and encompasses wind directions that cross the river at the application site. Sector 2 covers the remainder of the compass directions (140 – 360 degrees) and represents wind directions that cross the land at the application site. See Figure A5 for a depiction of the National Land Cover Data (NLCD) and the two sectors used in the analysis.

Figure A1. Muscatine Wind Rose

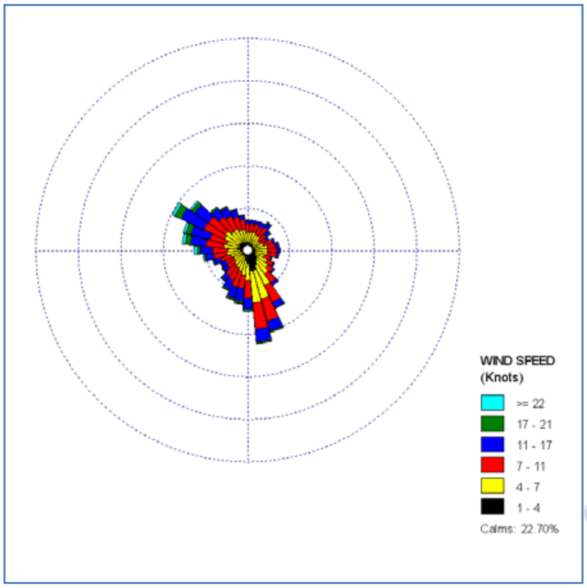


Figure A2. Burlington Wind Rose

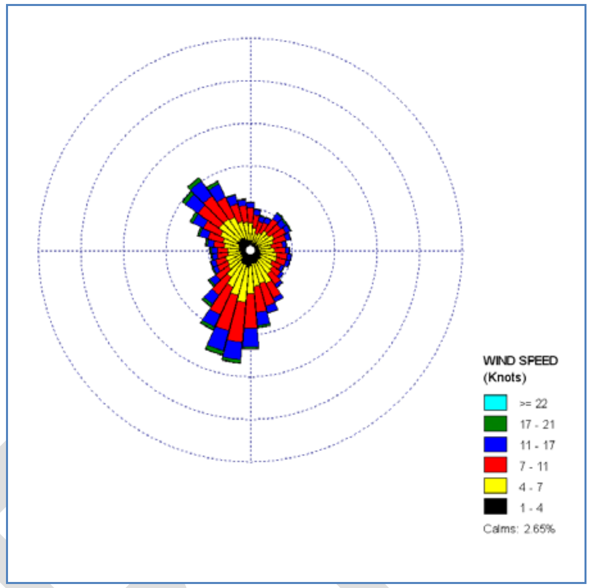


Figure A3. Cedar Rapids Wind Rose

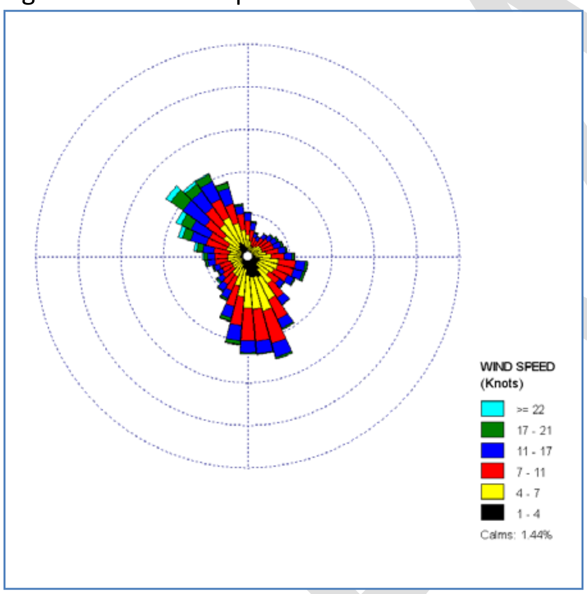
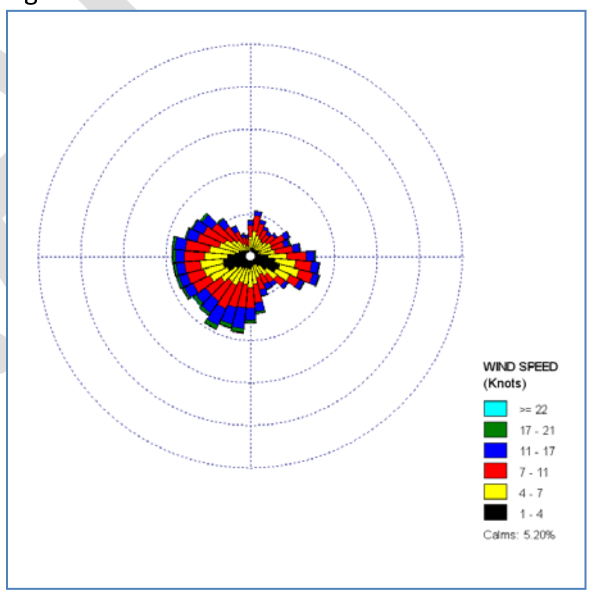


Figure A4. Moline Wind Rose



The net differences between the measurement and application sites are presented in Table A1. Positive numbers indicate a higher value at the measurement site, while negative numbers indicate a lower value.

Table A1. Surface Characteristic Differences Calculated by AERSURFACE

Sector	Albedo	Bowen Ratio	Surface Roughness (m)
1 – Over River (0° – 120°)	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	+ 0.05
2 – Over Land (120° – 360°)	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	– 0.41
Average	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	– 0.18
Possible Range	0.1 – 0.6	0.1 – 6.0	0.0001 – 1.3

The albedo at both sites is very comparable. The albedo at the measurement site is slightly higher than at the application site. The net difference (+ 0.03) is equivalent to only 6% of the possible range of albedo values in AERSURFACE (0.1 – 0.6). This very small difference is not expected to have any significant effect on predicted concentrations.

The Bowen Ratio at both sites is also very comparable. The Bowen Ratio at the measurement site is slightly higher than at the application site. The net difference (+ 0.06) is equivalent to only 1% of the possible range of Bowen Ratio values in AERSURFACE (0.1 – 6.0). This very small difference is not expected to have any significant effect on predicted concentrations.

As expected, the difference in surface roughness between the two sites is more significant than the other two surface characteristics. For the over-river sector, the surface roughness is only slightly higher at the measurement site than at the application site. However, for the over-land sector, the surface roughness is much lower at the measurement site than at the application site. The net differences for sectors 1 and 2 (+ 0.05 and – 0.41) are equivalent to 4% and 32% of the possible range of surface roughness values in AERSURFACE (0.0001 – 1.3).

A known issue with the use of the 1992 NLCD in AERSURFACE is the fact that transportation areas (low roughness) are included in the same category as residential and industrial areas (high roughness). The AERSURFACE user guide estimates that roads and runways would have a roughness value of 0.05 meters (based on the bare rock/sand/clay category), and residential and industrial areas have a roughness value of between 0.54 meters and 1.0 meter. AERSURFACE also assumes that the roughness value for industrial areas not at an airport already contain 20% transportation (estimated using the bare rock/sand/clay category). Low intensity residential assumes no transportation, but does include 10% grassy areas (also a lower roughness value). High intensity residential includes neither transportation nor grassy areas **[6]**.

Further investigation of the application site indicates that the amount of Industrial and Residential land use in the area is greatly over-estimated in the 1992 NLCD. For this reason a separate analysis was performed outside of AERSURFACE to determine the extent of the over-estimation.

An aerial photograph from 2009 (Figure A6) was examined and several types of general land use were manually applied based on the image (Figure A7). As can be seen when comparing Figures A5 and A7, there is a large portion indicated as Industrial or Residential (shades of red and pink in Figure A5) in the 1992 NLCD where the true land cover is either roadways, parking lots or barren ground (yellow in Figure A7), or grassy areas (light green in Figure A7). The result is an overestimation of the surface roughness values when using AERSURFACE.

To determine the effect that this discrepancy has on the roughness values the percentage of mislabeled Residential and Industrial land cover in sector 2 was determined. This was accomplished by overlaying that portion of the manual land use analysis indicated as roadway, barren or grassland on areas in the 1992 land use image that were indicated as being either Industrial or Residential (see Figure A8). Only areas that were originally labeled as either Industrial or Residential in the 1992 NLCD are shown. Areas that were neither Residential nor Industrial, or that were not in Sector 2, are shown in white. The areas that are still depicted in shades of red and pink were correctly labeled as Residential or Industrial. The areas depicted in yellow are areas that should have been labeled as roadways or as barren land. The areas depicted in light green are areas that should have been labeled as grassland.

Figure A5. 1992 National Land Cover Data with Analysis Sectors.

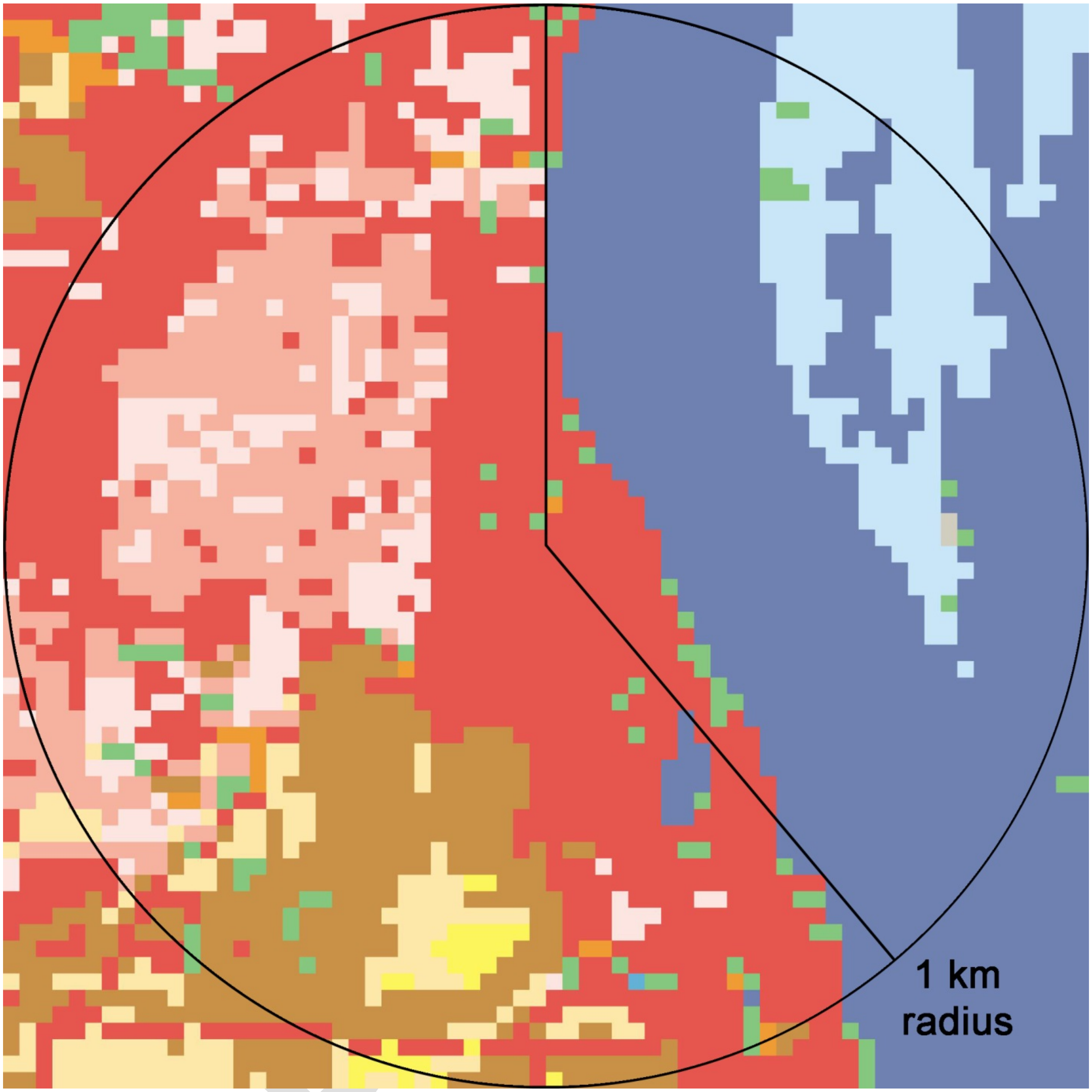


Figure A6. 2009 Aerial Photograph with Analysis Sectors

Figure A7. Manual Land Use Analysis Using 2009 Aerial Photograph

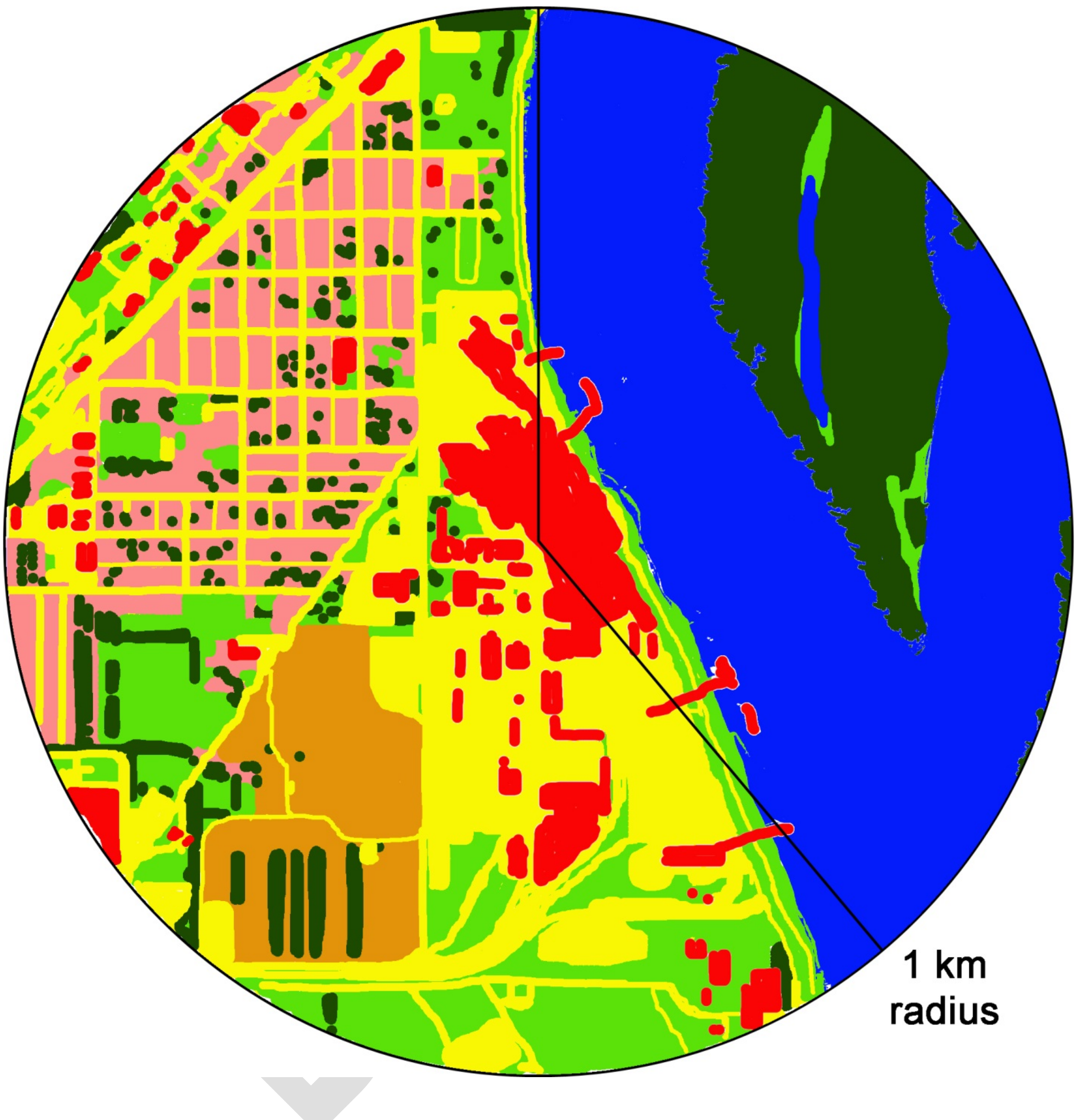
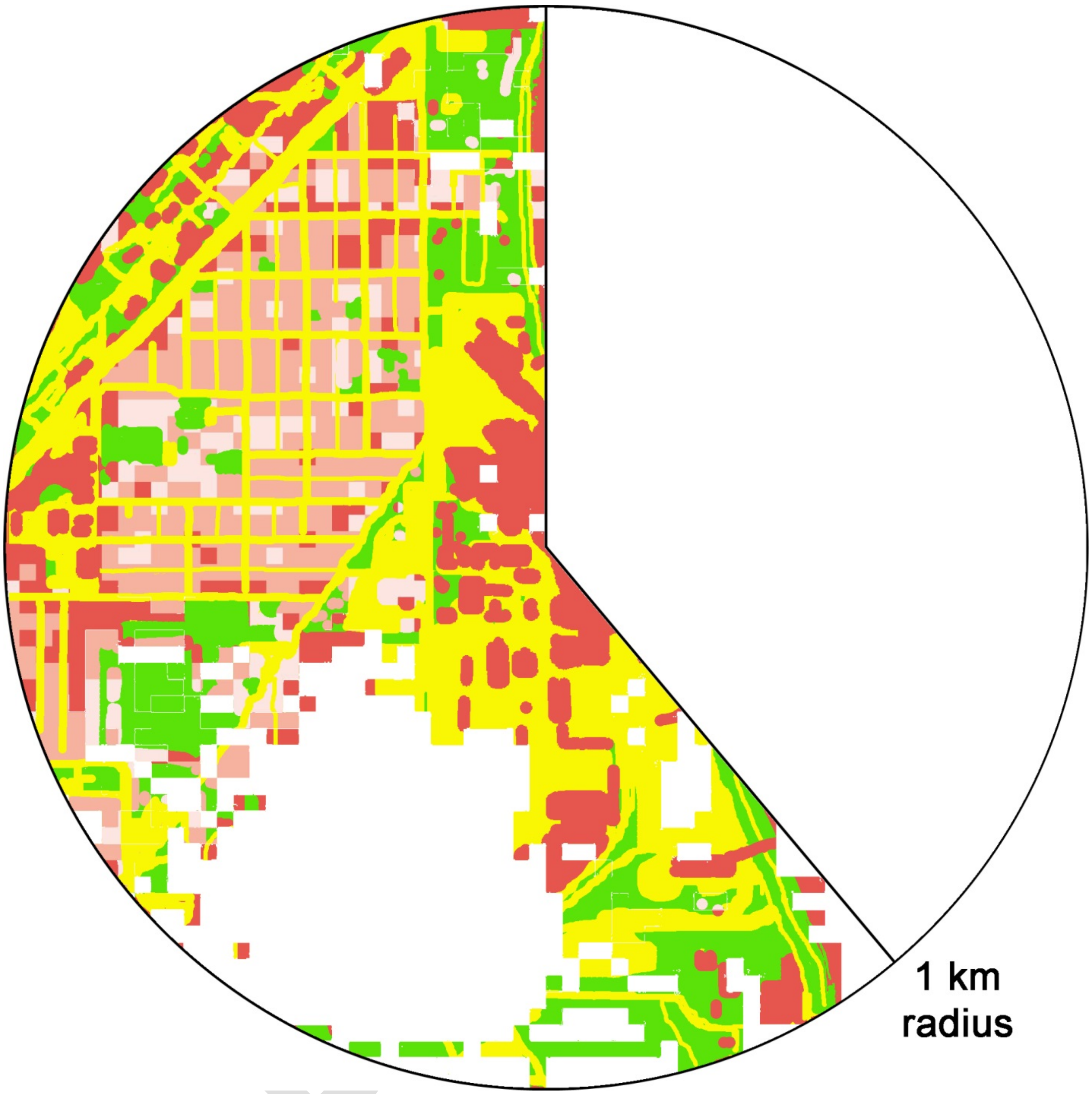


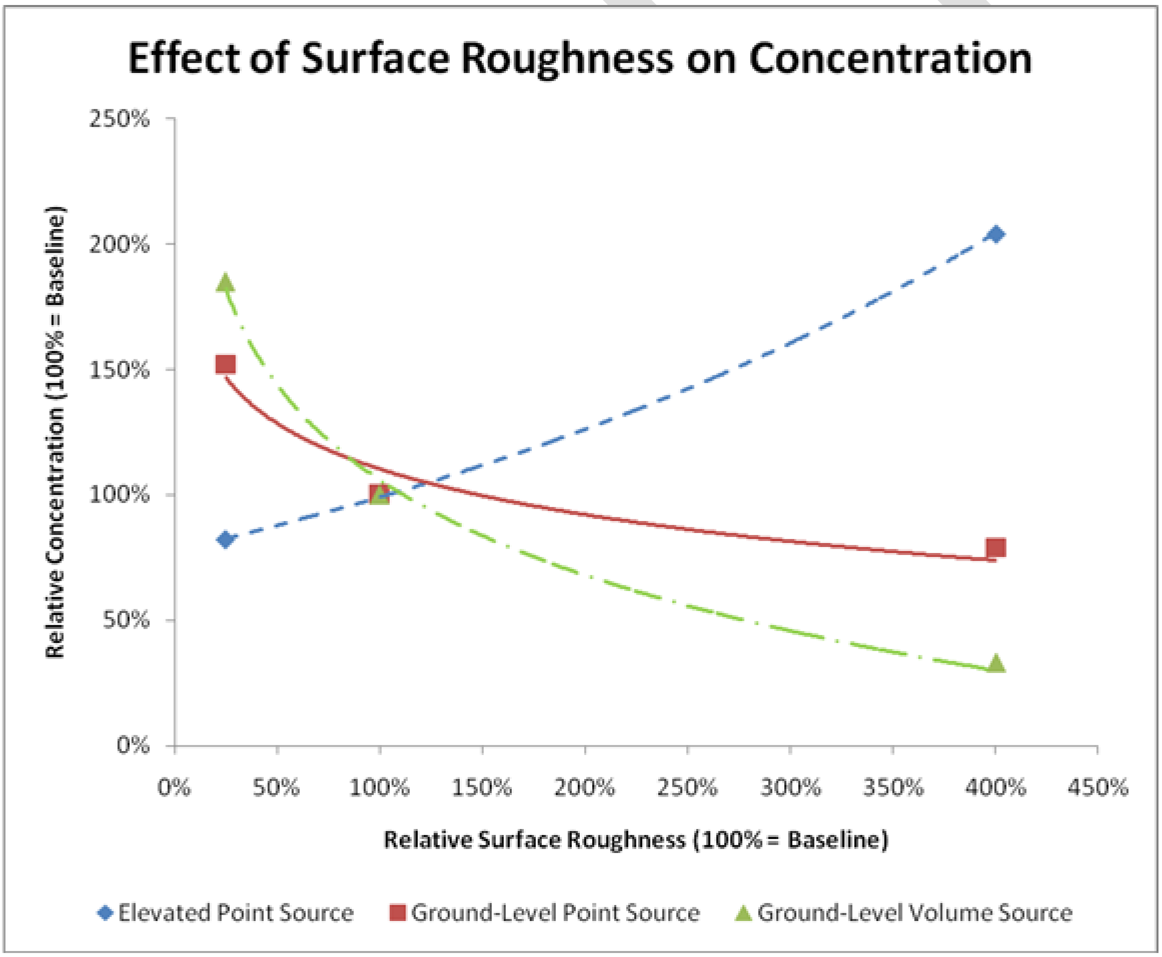
Figure A8. Evaluation of Mislabeled Residential and Industrial Areas in 1992 NLCD



This analysis indicates that approximately 58% of the flat open areas (roads, barren or grassland) in sector 2 were mislabeled as Industrial or Residential in the 1992 NLCD, greatly increasing the surface roughness calculated by AERSURFACE. A direct adjustment to the surface roughness calculated by AERSURFACE is not possible because it is based on a distance-weighted average. However, it is certain that the true roughness in this area is much lower than that calculated by AERSURFACE. In addition, this analysis was centered on the most concentrated area of Industry in the modeling domain. The surface roughness determined at this location is likely to be higher than at any other location in the modeling domain. Per the CFR, the surface characteristics at the measurement site should be compared to those that "generally describe the analysis domain" **[1]**. These things considered, the surface roughness in the over land sector is likely to be slightly higher, but generally similar to the general surface roughness of the measurement site.

As depicted in Figure A9, model concentrations tend to increase as surface roughness increases for elevated sources (due to an increased rate of mixing of emissions down to the surface), and to decrease as surface roughness increases for ground-based sources (due to increased dispersion in the lower portion of the boundary layer) **[7]**. Based on this, and the generally higher surface roughness seen in the over land sector, the application of Cedar Rapids meteorological data in the Muscatine modeling domain is expected to cause increased concentrations from elevated sources and decreased concentrations from ground-based sources in the Eastern portion of the modeling domain. The magnitude of these effects cannot be known, but it appears that the discrepancies between surface roughness at the measurement and application sites will be relatively small. As such, the effects on predicted concentrations are also expected to be relatively small.

Figure A9. Depiction of Model Sensitivity to Surface Roughness



Conclusion

The Cedar Rapids meteorological station easily meets the exposure, temporal proximity and spatial proximity criteria outlined in the CFR when applied in the Muscatine modeling domain. There is also good agreement between the sites for terrain influences, and the albedo and Bowen Ratio surface characteristics. The main concern between these sites is the surface roughness. As described herein, the differences in surface roughness between the two sites are relatively minor once the discrepancies in land cover data are considered. These minor differences are expected to increase predicted concentrations caused by some sources and decrease the concentrations caused by others. Given the good agreement of the majority of representivity criteria, and the counter-balancing effects of the minor surface roughness discrepancies, the Cedar Rapids meteorological data is considered representative of the Muscatine modeling domain.

References

1. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 (Protection of the Environment) Appendix W to Part 51 – Guideline on Air Quality Models, Section 8.3.

2. Iowa DNR – Air Quality Bureau, 2006. Meteorological Data Representivity Analysis, http://www.iowadnr.gov/air/prof/tech/files/representivity_analysis.pdf.

3. McCarthy, D. H. et al, 2005. Instrument Requirements and Standards for the NWS Surface Observing Programs (Land), p. 4. http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/sym/pd01013002curr.pdf.

4. Wright, J. M., 1994. Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, Federal Standard for Siting Meteorological Sensors at Airports, Section 2.5. FCM-S4-1994 Washington D.C. http://www.ofcm.gov/siting/text/a-cover.htm.

5. U.S. EPA, 2009. AERMOD Implementation Guide. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/scram/7thconf/aermod/aermod_implmtn_guide_19March2009.pdf.

6. U.S. EPA, 2008. AERSURFACE User's Guide.

7. Long, G. E., Cordova, J. F. and Tanrikulu, S., 2004. An Analysis of AERMOD Sensitivity to Input Parameters in the San Fransisco Bay Area. 13th Conference on the Applications of Air Pollution Meteorology with the Air & Waste Management Association. p. 4.

Addendum to Appendix A of the Modeling Protocol for the Muscatine PM2.5 SIP Revision

The Department completed processing of a new meteorological data set for the period 2005 – 2009 for use in dispersion modeling analyses performed as part of the pre-construction permit application review process in February of 2013. Several additional sites were discovered that met the 90% data completeness requirement described in Appendix W, as well as having 1-minute data available to be used in the newest version of the AERMET meteorological data preprocessor. One of these additional sites is the Davenport airport (KDVN).

The Department has determined that the Davenport data is representative of the area being analyzed in the Muscatine PM2.5 SIP modeling, and will utilize 2005 – 2009 Davenport data for the remaining portions of the Muscatine PM2.5 SIP analysis instead of the 2004 – 2008 data from Cedar Rapids.

<u>Analysis of Wind Roses</u>

Shown below are the 2005 – 2009 wind roses for the meteorological sites in question (Figures 1 – 3). All three wind roses indicate similar predominant wind directions (NW and S). Both Cedar Rapids and Davenport include a similar amount of calm winds, while the Muscatine data includes a much larger percentage of calms. This higher percentage of calms is likely caused by the lower quality instrumentation at the Muscatine airport, and is one reason why the Muscatine data is inappropriate for use in the dispersion model.

To determine representivity the Department calculated the correlation coefficient between the wind roses at the various meteorological sites in and around Iowa. Figure 4 depicts different levels of correlation between the wind field at the Muscatine airport and the wind fields in other areas of the state. The blue-shaded area indicates a distance-weighted correlation coefficient of 0.9 or higher and the green-shaded area indicates a distance-weighted correlation coefficient of 0.8 or higher. All other areas have a correlation coefficient lower than 0.8. Based on this analysis, the data from Davenport were determined to be slightly more correlated to the data from Muscatine than are the data from Cedar Rapids.

<u>Analysis of Surface Characteristics</u>

Another concern expressed by EPA during the review process for the Muscatine PM2.5 SIP modeling protocol was the difference in surface characteristics around the meteorological data measurement site and the application site. A thorough analysis of the differences in surface characteristics between Cedar Rapids and the modeling domain in Muscatine was provided in the previously approved modeling protocol. The land use characteristics around the Davenport airport are very similar to those around the Cedar Rapids airport, resulting in very similar exposures for the meteorological instruments located at both locations. Aside from the airport runways and terminals, the areas surrounding both sites are comprised almost entirely of cropland. Therefore, switching from Cedar Rapids to Davenport data should have only a minimal effect on the surface characteristics analysis, and the assertions made in the analysis in the previously approved modeling protocol should remain valid.

Upper Air Data

Consecutive years of upper air data from Davenport were previously used with the Cedar Rapids surface data. Consecutive years of upper air data from Davenport will also be used with the Davenport surface data.

Figure 1. Muscatine

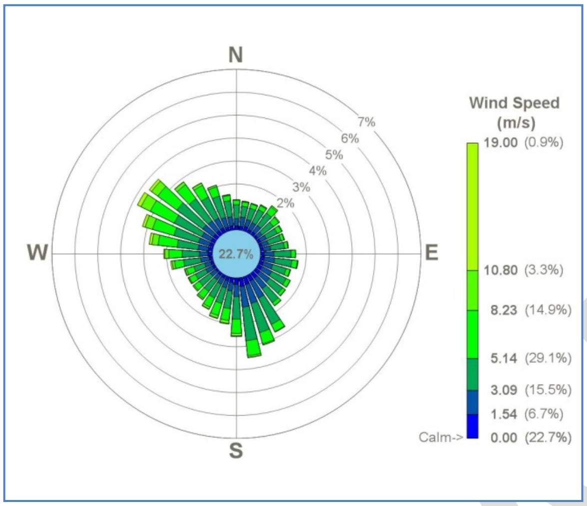


Figure 2. Davenport

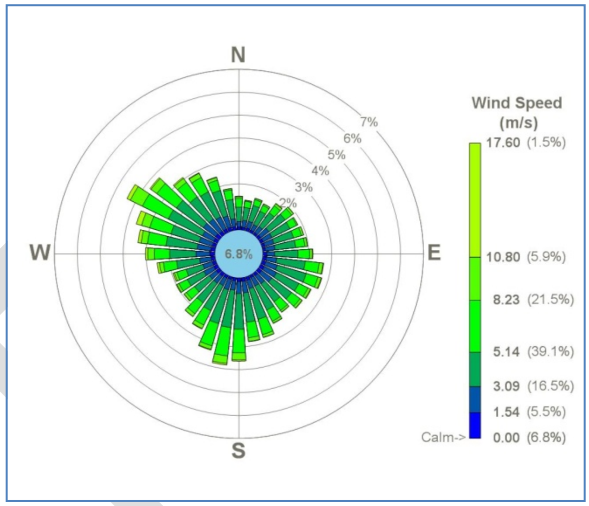


Figure 3. Cedar Rapids

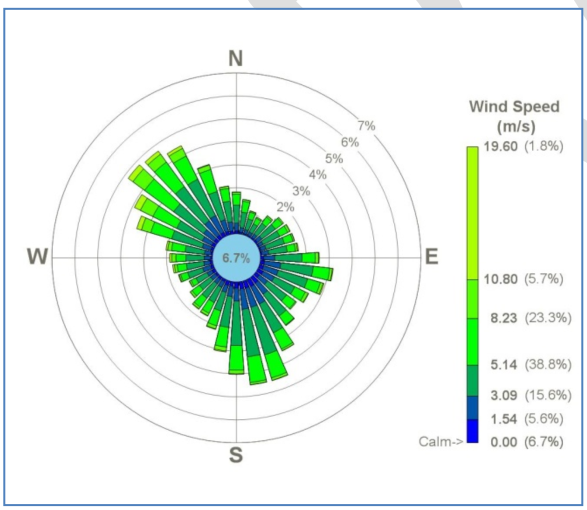
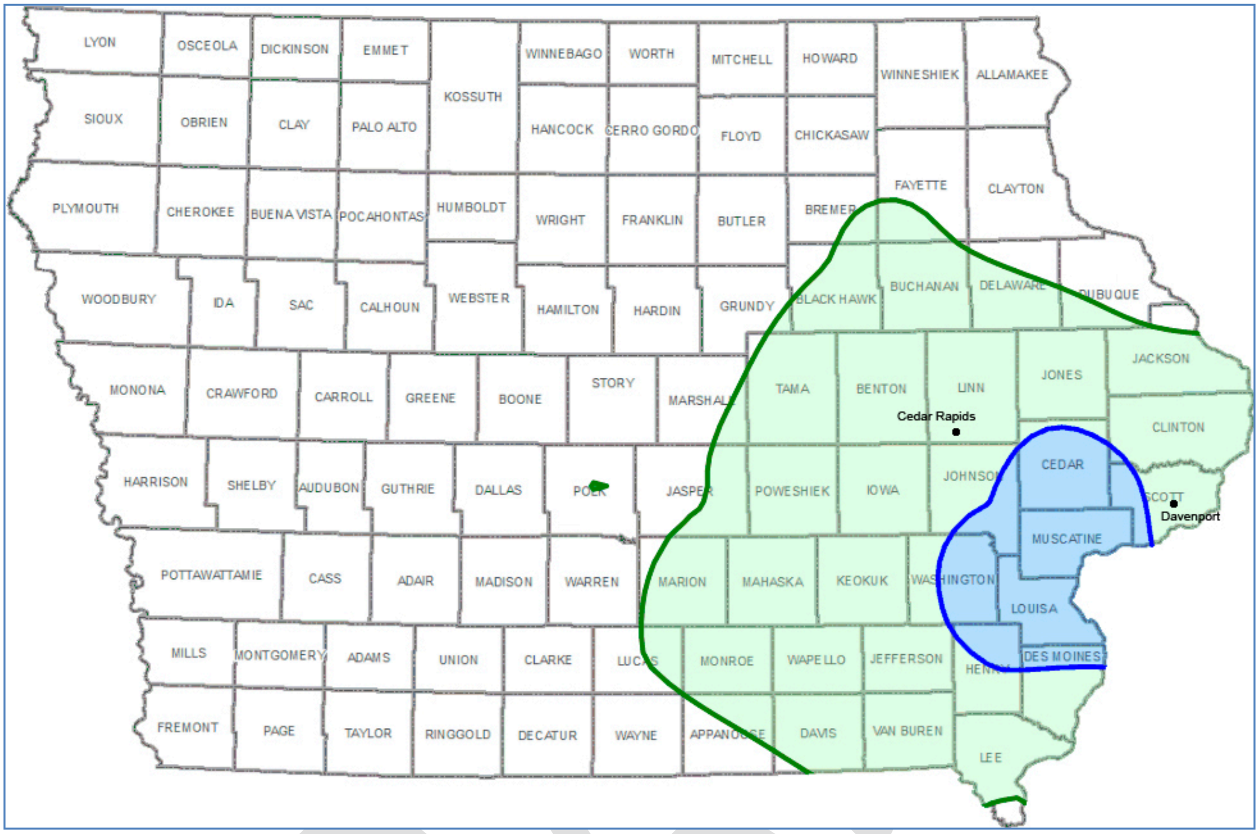


Figure 4. Distance-weighted Correlation to Muscatine Wind Field



Attachment B. GPC Administrative Consent Order

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF: **GRAIN PROCESSING CORPORATION** **Muscatine County, Iowa**	ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT ORDER NO. 2013-AQ-

TO: Grain Processing Corporation
1600 Oregon Street
Muscatine, Iowa 52761

Chuck Becker
Belin McCormick
666 Walnut Street, Suite 2000
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

I. SUMMARY

This administrative consent order is entered into between Grain Processing Corporation (GPC) and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the purpose of addressing monitored exceedences of the 2006 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or smaller (PM 2.5) in Muscatine, Iowa. This administrative consent order shall create an enforceable control strategy for GPC to meet its portion of the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) State Implementation Plan (SIP) call for Muscatine County, Iowa and establishes time schedules for completion of such control strategy as being as expeditious as practicable. The parties have agreed to the provisions below.

Questions regarding this administrative consent order should be directed to:

Kelli Book, Attorney
DNR – Legal Services
7900 Hickman Road, Suite 1
Windsor Heights, Iowa 50324
(515) 725-9572

II. JURISDICTION

The administrative consent order is issued pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code sections 455B.134 (9) and 455B.138 (1) which authorize the director to issue any order necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of Iowa Code chapter 455B, Division II, and the rules promulgated or permits pursuant thereto, and to prevent, abate, and control air pollution.

III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. GPC owns a corn processing facility located in Muscatine, Iowa. GPC produces a variety of corn derivative products. Products include maltodextrins; corn syrup solids and starches for food, pharmaceutical and personal care markets; ethyl alcohol for beverage, industrial use, and fuel; starches for paper, corrugated box, textile, and wallboard industries; corn oil; and animal nutrition ingredients.

2. On September 21, 2006, EPA lowered the 2006 24-hour NAAQS for PM 2.5 from 65 to 35 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) of air. DNR adopted the 2006 24-hour PM 2.5 NAAQS in 2007 and the adoption became effective on September 26, 2007. DNR's monitoring data at the Garfield Elementary School in Muscatine for the 2007-2009 and 2008-2010 periods resulted in 2006 24-hour PM 2.5 design values of 38 and 37 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. These values exceeded the 24-hour health standard.

3. On June 28, 2011, EPA signed a finding that Iowa's SIP was not adequate to maintain the 2006 24-hour PM 2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine. On July 14, 2011 the findings were published in the Federal Register and became effective on August 15, 2011. EPA required the State of Iowa to revise its SIP to correct the deficiency. The SIP revision must include the following: an emissions inventory for all sources that could be contributing to the monitored exceedences, a modeling demonstration that shows what reductions will be necessary to attain and maintain the standards in the area, adoption of federally enforceable measures to achieve the reductions determined to be necessary to maintain the standards in the area, and an enforceable commitment to implement contingency plans to further reduce emissions if the health standards are not met as planned.

4. Air dispersion modeling of GPC was conducted and the modeling predicted that GPC was a contributor to the monitored 2006 24-hour PM 2.5 levels exceedences. GPC is not the sole contributor of PM 2.5 emissions in Muscatine and other contributors are also being asked to address their PM 2.5 emissions.

5. DNR, GPC and the other contributors have been working together to quantify PM 2.5 emissions, identify sources that may need controls upgraded or added, and develop a timeline for implementing the necessary changes. GPC has submitted a

control strategy that requires a large number of new permits, permit modifications and variances. GPC has submitted some, but not all, construction

permit applications to the DNR for evaluation. The DNR and GPC are entering into this administrative consent order to create an enforceable control strategy and timeline for implementation of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP call pursuant to the understanding that EPA will and does approve Iowa's $PM_{2.5}$ SIP response and as amended at the request of GPC and approved by DNR ($PM_{2.5}$ SIP). However it does not allow GPC to begin construction without the proper air quality construction permits or variances. GPC is required to obtain all necessary air quality construction permits or variances and to operate the equipment in accordance with the construction permits or variances, Attachment A, and Attachment B even if it requires GPC to alter construction or operation of the equipment, with the understanding that DNR will not unreasonably withhold or delay issuance of the necessary permits, provided that all requested permit application information is submitted and deemed complete.

6. GPC is currently engaged in a significant number of changes and modifications of the facility that will favorably affect the air emissions from the facility. Additionally, the provisions of this administrative consent order may be impacted in the event the pending judicial action by the Attorney General is resolved by agreement or judge, or by the 1 hour sulfur dioxide nonattainment designation in Muscatine County. The parties recognize that these events may result in a need to amend the existing terms of this administrative consent order. Amendments to this administrative consent order and the attachments constitute a revision to the SIP and must be submitted to the EPA for approval.

7. The control strategy currently being implemented by GPC at the facility, in cooperation with DNR, is anticipated to have substantial beneficial effects related to particulate matter emissions, as well as other air emissions.

IV. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Section 110(k)(5) of the Clean Air Act provides that "[w]henever the Administrator finds that the applicable implementation plan for any area is substantially inadequate to attain or maintain the relevant national ambient air quality standard...the Administrator shall require the State to revise the plan as necessary to correct such inadequacies." On June 28, 2011, EPA signed a finding that Iowa's SIP was not adequate to maintain the 2006 24-hour PM 2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine and required the state to submit a plan to correct the SIP.

2. 567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 28.1 states that the ambient air quality standards for the State of Iowa shall be the NAAQS located at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 50, as amended through February 9, 2010. 40 CFR 50 states that the 24-hour PM 2.5 NAAQS is 35 $\mu g/m^3$ of air. The monitoring data at the Garfield Elementary School in Muscatine for the 2007-2009 and 2008-2010 periods indicated that the 24-hour PM 2.5 design values were at 38 and 37 $\mu g/m^3$,

respectively. Air dispersion modeling of GPC was conducted and the modeling predicted that GPC was a contributor to the PM 2.5 levels measured.

3. Iowa Code sections 455B.134 (9) and 455B.138 (1) authorize the director to issue any order necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of Iowa Code chapter 455B, Division II, and the rules promulgated or permits pursuant thereto, and to prevent, abate, and control air pollution. This administrative consent order will create an enforceable control strategy to address the PM 2.5 concentrations in Muscatine.

4. 567 IAC 22.1(1) and 567 IAC 22.1(3) require the owner or operator of a stationary source to obtain a permit to install or alter equipment or control equipment unless otherwise exempt. Any modifications occurring as a result of this administrative consent order and subject to the provisions of 567 IAC chapter 22 shall require a construction permit or variance.

V. ORDER

THEREFORE, the DNR and GPC agree to the following:

1. GPC shall implement the control strategy contained in Attachment A and Attachment B to this administrative consent order. Attachment A and Attachment B detail actions that GPC must take with each source included in the control strategy; the emission limits for each source; point source characteristics; and the deadlines for completing each source modification and achieving the specified source emission limit. GPC may install and operate additional emission control projects and may improve the emission controls listed in the attachments as is necessary to further reduce ambient PM 2.5 concentrations in Muscatine, Iowa with prior approval of the DNR;

2. GPC shall meet the emission limits and construction modification dates specified by the deadlines stated in Attachment A. GPC cannot begin construction without the issuance of air quality construction permits or variances. GPC is required to obtain all necessary air quality construction permits or variances and to operate the equipment in accordance with the construction permits or variances. DNR will not unreasonably withhold or delay the issuance of the necessary permits, provided that all requested permit application information is submitted and deemed complete;

3. GPC shall comply with the point source characteristics contained in Attachment B to this administrative consent order unless otherwise specified in Attachment A;

4. Construction permits or variances required by the administrative consent order and the attachments to the administrative consent order may be modified with the written approval of DNR and GPC. The administrative consent

order shall be updated at least annually to incorporate any changes agreed upon by the parties. Any request for modifications to the construction permits, variances, or attachments must be submitted prior to the deadline of the required action. Any modifications to the construction permits, variances, or attachments may result in the requirement to complete a modeled attainment demonstration using approved dispersion modeling techniques, if requested by the DNR;

5. GPC shall submit complete air quality construction permit application requests for construction permit modifications for existing construction permits, and variance requests to DNR within 90 days from the date the Director signs this administrative consent order, with the exception of the construction permit applications for EP1, EP143, EP158, and EP199. The complete air quality construction permits for the four emission points must be submitted within 90 days from the date a final resolution of *State of Iowa v. Grain Processing Corporation*, Law No. CVCV 02020979 pending in the Iowa District Court for Muscatine County. Until the air quality construction permits for EP1, EP143, EP158 and EP199 have been incorporated into the SIP and federally approved, GPC shall comply with the terms of this administrative consent order and all attachments, unless otherwise voided by the terms of this administrative consent order. If a determination is made that PSD has been triggered, complete PSD application(s) shall be submitted in a timely manner agreed upon by DNR and GPC. Construction permits issued under this administrative consent order shall incorporate the control strategy provided in Attachment A and Attachment B. GPC cannot begin construction until the appropriate permits have been issued;

6. In addition to all applicable requirements, GPC shall comply with following requirements:

> Performance Testing: Beginning on or before May 31, 2017 (180 days after completion of the control strategy) GPC shall complete a minimum of one performance test to demonstrate compliance with the PM2.5 emission limits contained in Attachment A, or as modified and included in the construction permits, for the emission points listed in Attachment C to this administrative consent order. The need to conduct the actual testing and the methodology used to demonstrate compliance shall be consistent with the requirements in 567 IAC 25.1(9) and the notification and reporting requirements in 567 IAC 25.1(7) and shall be exercised in the same manner as applied to other industrial sites in Iowa. If allowed by EPA, DNR may use alternative testing protocol as appropriate. During performance testing, all units shall be operated at maximum rated capacity, unless otherwise restricted in a permit.
>
> In the event any performance testing conducted by GPC shows an exceedence, GPC shall take prompt and reasonable action to address the exceedence and

communicate to the DNR how the exceedences will be corrected and when additional testing shall take place.

Work Practices: GPC shall follow the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained in Attachment D to this administrative consent order beginning on the date this administrative consent order is signed unless otherwise specified in Attachment D. These requirements are in place to ensure continuous compliance of the equipment with the emission limits contained in Attachment A to this administrative consent order. It is understood that the terms of Attachment D relating to "Operation Requirement" reflects the results of initial performance testing and that this requirement many be modified after the initial test. These requirements may be adjusted after performance testing is completed to more accurately represent the observed operating ranges of the equipment during the successful demonstration of compliance. GPC shall maintain on-site written records demonstrating compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements specified in Attachment D. If a requirement(s) specified in Attachment D cannot be completed due to unforeseen circumstances, then the conditions which prevented the completion of the requirement(s) shall be documented, including the time period during which the conditions preventing completion of the requirements existed and the actions taken to remedy the situation. The written records shall be maintained on-site for at least two years and shall be made available to representatives of the DNR and EPA upon request;

7. GPC shall submit to the DNR Air Quality Bureau written semi-annual reports detailing progress toward the completion of the requirements of this administrative consent order. The semi-annual reports shall be due no later than 30 days following the end of each semi-annual period (the semi-annual periods are defined as January 1 – June 30 and July 1 – December 31). The first report shall be due 30 days from the date the Director signs this administrative consent order. The semi-annual reporting may be terminated following submittal of a final report and written request to the DNR, and a written response from the DNR stating that all such described requirements of this administrative consent order have been satisfactorily completed; and

8. GPC shall certify compliance with the provisions of this administrative consent order as part of GPC's compliance certification obligations pursuant to its Title V Operating permit for this facility.

VI. FAILURE TO ACCEPT PROPOSED $PM_{2.5}$ SIP

Due to the fact that the purpose of this administrative consent order is to provide for federal enforceability of the control strategy imposed on GPC, thereby allowing approval of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP call by EPA, the purpose of this administrative consent order is not satisfied if DNR does not propose and EPA does not approve the terms of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP call. Therefore, if, for any reason DNR does not approve and submit to EPA the terms of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP call within 60 days of the execution of this administrative consent order, either GPC or DNR may withdraw from the terms and

conditions of this administrative consent order and, upon such written withdrawal the terms and conditions of this administrative consent order shall be null and void in their entirety and for all purposes.

In addition, if, for any reason, EPA does not accept and approve all terms and provisions of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP call within 22 months of the execution of this administrative consent order, either GPC or DNR may withdraw from the terms and conditions of this administrative consent order and, upon such written withdrawal, the terms and conditions of this administrative consent order shall be null and void in their entirety and for all purposes.

VII. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

This administrative consent order is entered into for the purposes of addressing monitored exceedences of the 2006 24-hour PM 2.5 NAAQS in Muscatine, Iowa and for creating an enforceable control strategy for GPC to address its PM 2.5 emissions. DNR reserves the right to bring an enforcement action to assess monetary penalties for any potential violations that may arise from the facts stated in this administrative consent order or to pursue referral to the Attorney General, to obtain injunctive relief and penalties or fines, pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146 or 455B.146A. Additionally, DNR reserves the right to bring an enforcement action or to pursue referral to the Attorney General, to obtain injunctive relief and penalties or fines, pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146 or 455B.146A, for alleged violations not addressed in this administrative consent order which may have occurred at or in relation to the GPC facility in Muscatine, Iowa to the extent but only to the extent, such claims are not inconsistent with or barred by any other court rulings, consent decrees, or settlement agreements. Nothing in this administrative consent order restricts or limits the administrative or judicial enforcement remedies available to the DNR or the State of Iowa for potential violations that may arise from the facts stated in this administrative consent order or any other violations which may have occurred at the GPC facility in Muscatine, Iowa. Nothing in this administrative consent order restricts or limits GPC's right to submit materials for consideration by the DNR, to contend that requirements are not applicable, to present discussion or arguments that the permit requirements are not applicable, to present discussions or arguments as part of the permit or deliberative process or requirements, or to appeal, in accordance with Iowa law, permit provisions.

VII. WAIVER OF APPEAL RIGHTS

This administrative consent order is entered into knowingly by and with the consent of GPC. For that reason, GPC waives the right to appeal this administrative consent order pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code section 455B.138.

VIII. NONCOMPLIANCE

Failure to comply with this administrative consent order may result in the imposition of further administrative penalties or referral to the Attorney General to obtain injunctive relief and civil penalties pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.146.

IX. TERMINATION OF THIS ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT ORDER

This administrative consent order shall terminate upon a showing by GPC, acceptable to DNR and responded to in writing by the DNR, that it has complied with the obligations contained herein or as may otherwise be agreed upon by the parties. A termination of this administrative consent order will only be considered after all construction permits, with equivalent or more stringent requirements than those listed in the Attachments to this administrative consent order, have been issued, construction is completed, and all construction permits have been incorporated into the Iowa SIP and federally approved.

____
Chuck Gipp, Director
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Dated this ______ day of
________________, 2013.

____
GRAIN PROCESSING CORPORATION

Dated this______day of
____________________, 2013.

#70-01-004; Sarah Piziali, DNR Air Quality; Jim McGraw, DNR Air Quality; Kelli Book; EPA

GPC Consent Order Attachments A, B, C, and D

ATTACHMENT A - GPC Control Strategy and Timeline

LINE	SOURCE NAME	CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER	CURRENT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EMISSION POINT ID	ADD CONTROL	MODIFY SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS	ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL RESTRICTION	CONSTRUCTION/OPERATIONAL MODIFICATION COMPLETION DATE (no later than date listed below)	REQUIRED $PM_{2.5}$ EMISSION LIMIT (pounds/hour)	EMISSION LIMIT EFFECTIVE DATE (beginning on or before date listed below*)
1	GEP Stack (Blrs 1-4 and 6-7)	NONE	MULTICLONES / ESP ON BOILER 7 ONLY	EP1.0	add dry FGD, baghouse and carbon injection **OR**		limit boilers to gaseous fuels only	January 31, 2016	36.400	January 31, 2016
2	PH, Ash Silo	77-A-357-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP2.0				NA	0.017	July 14, 2013
3	WM, #1 Wet Germ Cyclone	NONE	CYCLONE	EP14.0				NA	0.028	July 14, 2013
4	WM, #1 & #2 Germ Dryers	79-A-194-S1	CYCLONE	EP15.0				NA	0.239	July 14, 2013
5	Starch, #1 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP24.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
6	Starch, #2 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP24.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
7	Starch, #3 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP24.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
8	Starch, #4 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP24.4			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
9	Starch, #1 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP25.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
10	Starch, #2 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP25.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
11	Starch, #3 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP25.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
12	Starch, #4 P&S Dryer	NONE	NONE	EP25.4			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
13	Starch, #1 P&S Dryer	NONE	AERODYNE	EP26.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
14	Starch, #2 P&S Dryer	NONE	AERODYNE	EP26.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
15	Starch, #3 P&S Dryer	NONE	AERODYNE	EP26.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
16	Starch, #4 P&S Dryer	NONE	AERODYNE	EP26.4			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
17	DH1, #1 Product Aerodyne	71-A-003	AERODYNE	EP28.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
18	DH1, #2 Product Aerodyne	71-A-003	AERODYNE	EP28.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
19	DH1, #3 Product Aerodyne	71-A-003	AERODYNE	EP28.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
20	DH1, #1 Rotary Dryer	NONE	EXP CHAMBER	EP32.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
21	DH1, #2 Rotary Dryer	NONE	EXP CHAMBER	EP32.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
22	DH1, #3 Rotary Dryer	NONE	EXP CHAMBER	EP32.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
23	DH1, #4 Rotary Dryer	NONE	EXP CHAMBER	EP32.4			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
24	DH1, #5 Rotary Dryer	NONE	EXP CHAMBER	EP32.5			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
25	DH1, #6 Rotary Dryer	NONE	EXP CHAMBER	EP32.6			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
26	DH2, Gluten Day Bin	71-A-067-S3	BAGHOUSE	EP38.0			Impose $PM_{2.5}$ emission limit	NA	0.027	July 14, 2013
27	DH2, Rotary Dryer	74-A-130-S3	SCRUBBERS	EP40.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
28	DH2, Dry End Pickup	NONE	CYCLONE	EP41.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
29	DH2, #1 Mill Aerodyne	NONE	HE CYCLONE	EP42.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner

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30	GP1, #1 & #2 Scrubber Units	75-A-087	SCRUBBERS	EP43.1	improve control of current scrubber by changing to higher collection efficiency packing and improving operation	increase stack height from 96 feet to 140 feet.		August 1, 2016	1.140	August 1, 2016
31	GP1, #3 Unit Scrubber	75-A-089	SCRUBBER	EP46.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	April 30, 2015	0.000	April 30, 2015
32	Starch, #7 P&S Dryer	72-A-155	HE CYCLONE	EP59.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
33	Starch, #7 P&S Dryer	72-A-155	HE CYCLONE	EP59.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
34	Starch, #7 P&S Dryer	72-A-155	HE CYCLONE	EP59.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
35	Starch, WHSE, Quonset Bulk Loading	02-A-952	BAGHOUSE	EP60.0				NA	0.068	July 14, 2013
36	Maltrin, #1 Spray Dryer	72-A-199-S1	SCRUBBER	EP66.0		increase stack height from 124 feet to 144 feet		September 1, 2016	0.872	July 14, 2013
37	Maltrin, Product Filter	NONE	BAGHOUSE	EP67.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
38	Maltrin, Dust System Bag Filter	NONE	BAGHOUSE	EP68.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
39	DH3, Primary Dryer (NW)	73-A-137	CYCLONE	EP79.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
40	DH3, Primary Dryer (SW)	73-A-138	CYCLONE	EP80.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
41	DH3, Primary Dryer (SE)	73-A-139	CYCLONE	EP81.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
42	DH3, Primary Dryer (NE)	73-A-140	CYCLONE	EP82.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
43	DH2, Mill Aerodyne	73-A-135	AERODYNE	EP85.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
44	Starch, #9 P&S Dryer, #1 Wet Stack	74-A-009	NONE	EP91.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
45	Starch, #9 P&S Dryer, #2 Wet Stack	74-A-009	NONE	EP91.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
46	Starch, #9 P&S Dryer	74-A-009	AERODYNE	EP91.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
47	Starch, #10 P&S Dryer, #1 Wet Stack	74-A-010	NONE	EP92.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
48	Starch, #10 P&S Dryer, #2 Wet Stack	74-A-010	NONE	EP92.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
49	Starch, #10 P&S Dryer	74-A-010	AERODYNE	EP92.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
50	Starch WHSE, So. Bulk Loading	75-A-246-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP95.0				NA	0.068	July 14, 2013
51	WM, #2 Wet Germ Cyclone	74-A-014	CYCLONE	EP96.0				NA	0.013	July 14, 2013
52	WM, #3 Germ Cyclone	74-A-015-S1	CYCLONE	EP97.0				NA	0.134	July 14, 2013
53	Expeller, Dry Germ Cyclone	74-A-016-S2	BAGHOUSE	EP98.0	replace cylone with baghouse	increase stack height from 75 feet to 98.67 feet and slight changes to other stack parameters (diameter, flowrate)		Already Complete	0.034	July 14, 2013
54	Starch, #8 P&S Dryer, #1 Wet Stack	74-A-008	HE CYCLONE	EP101.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
55	Starch, #8 P&S Dryer, #2 Wet Stack	74-A-008	HE CYCLONE	EP101.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
56	Starch, #8 P&S Dryer	74-A-008	HE CYCLONE	EP101.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
57	PH, Blr #8	73-A-191	LNB	EP103.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
58	PH, Blr #9	74-A-159	LNB	EP104.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
59	DH4, #1 Rotary Dryer	75-A-210	EXP CHAMBER	EP108.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
60	DH4, #2 Rotary Dryer	75-A-211	EXP CHAMBER	EP108.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
61	DH4, #3 Rotary Dryer	75-A-212	EXP CHAMBER	EP108.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
62	DH4, #1 Mill Aerodyne	75-A-343-S1	AERODYNE	EP110.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016

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63	DH4, #2 Mill Aerodyne	75-A-344	AERODYNE	EP111.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
64	DH4, #3 Mill Aerodyne	75-A-345	AERODYNE	EP112.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
65	DH4, # 1 Mill Product	75-A-346-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP113.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
66	DH4, #2 Product Aerodyne	75-A-347	AERODYNE	EP114.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
67	DH4, #3 Product Aerodyne	75-A-348	AERODYNE	EP115.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
68	DH WHSE, #1 Feed Cooler	75-A-353-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP119.0	replace cylone with baghouse	increase stack height from 50 feet to 80 feet. Change stack from vertical obstructed to wertical unobstructed and slight changes to other stack parameters (diameter,flowrate)		Baghouse Already Complete/Stack Modification December 31, 2013	0.100	July 14, 2013
69	Starch, #11 P&S Dryer, #1 Wet Stack	76-A-209	NONE	EP121.1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
70	Starch, #11 P&S Dryer, #2 Wet Stack	76-A-210	NONE	EP121.2			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
71	Starch, #11 P&S Dryer	76-A-211	HE CYCLONE	EP121.3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	December 31, 2016	0.000	December 31, 2016
72	Starch, WHSE, Pearl Starch	76-A-262-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP122.0				NA	0.064	July 14, 2013
73	DH4, #4 Rotary Dryer	79-A-196	EXP CHAMBER	EP125.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner	0.000	March 31, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start-up of any of the new emission unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner
74	WM, #4 Germ Dryer	79-A-195-S1	CYCLONE	EP126.0				NA	0.120	July 14, 2013
75	DH4, #5 Rotary Dryer	09-A-707-S1	EXP CHAMBER	EP 127.0	Add wet scrubber to expansion chamber	increase stack height from 98 feet to 110 feet. Relocate stack to UTM 662038.24, 4584857.17 (NAD 27, Z15) and slight changes to other stack parameters (temp, flowrate, diameter)		November 1, 2016	0.180	November 1, 2016
76	DH4, #4 Mill Aerodyne	80-A-113-S1	AERODYNE	EP128.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
77	DH4, #4 Product Aerodyne	80-A-114-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP129.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
78	Starch WHSE, Bagger Dust Control	02-A-760-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP 130.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
79	Maltrin, #3 Spray Dryer (E)	80-A-149-S4	VENTURI SCRUBBER	EP132.1	improve control of current venturi scrubber by adding packed bed sections and insulating the stack	increase stack height from 126 feet to 150 feet		September 1, 2016	0.900	September 1, 2016
80	Maltrin, #3 Spray Dryer (W)	80-A-150-S4	VENTURI SCRUBBER	EP132.2	improve control of current venturi scrubber by adding packed bed sections and insulating the stack	increase stack height from 126 feet to 150 feet		September 1, 2016	0.900	September 1, 2016
81	CoPo, Disc Dryer Product Handling	NONE	BAGHOUSE	EP 133.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
82	CoPo, Disc Dryer Product Transfer	83-A-082	BAGHOUSE	EP134.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
83	Maltrin #4, Spray Dryer (E)	85-A-031-S1	PB SCRUBBER	EP135.0		increase stack height from 94 feet to 164 feet		September 1, 2016	0.800	July 14, 2013
84	Maltrin #4, Spray Dryer (W)	85-A-032-S1	PB SCRUBBER	EP136.0		increase stack height from 94 feet to 164 feet		September 1, 2016	1.000	July 14, 2013
85	DH4, #6 Rotary Dryer	85-A-033	EXP CHAMBER	EP137.0	Add wet scrubber to expansion chamber	increase stack height from 98 feet to 110 feet. Relocate stack to UTM 662039.93, 4584853.45 (NAD 27, Z15) and slight changes to other stack parameters (temp, flowrate, diameter)		November 1, 2016	0.210	November 1, 2016
86	DH4, #5 Milling Aerodyne	85-A-034	HE CYCLONE	EP138.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
87	DH4, #6 Milling Aerodyne	85-A-035-S1	HE CYCLONE	EP 139.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
88	DH4, #5 Product Aerodyne	85-A-036	HE CYCLONE	EP140.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
89	DH4, #6 Product Aerodyne	85-A-037	AERODYNE	EP141.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	March 31, 2016	0.000	March 31, 2016
90	PH, Boiler #10	85-A-038	LOW EXCESS AIR	EP142.0		increase stack height from 70 feet to 110 feet		December 31, 2013	0.700	July 14, 2013
91	Starch, #1 Flash Dryer	85-A-039	SCRUBBER	EP143.0		increase stack height from 137 feet to 177 feet	Add burner and restrict fuel to natural gas only	December 31, 2016	2.640	July 14, 2013
92	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Bagger	90-A-307	BAGHOUSE	EP144.0	Install new baghouse	increase stack height from 33 feet to 140 feet		Already Complete	0.210	November 1, 2013
93	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Bagger	85-A-041	BAGHOUSE	EP145.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
94	WM, #1-4 Corn Cleaner	85-A-043-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP147.0		increase stack height from 16 feet to 80 feet		No later than 180 days after receiving approval from the Army Corp of Engineers	0.200	July 14, 2013
95	Starch WHSE, #1 Bin Vent	85-A-081-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP149.0				NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
96	Starch WHSE,#2 Bin Vent	85-A-082-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP150.0				NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
97	Starch WHSE, #3 Bin Vent	85-A-083-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP151.0				NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
98	Starch WHSE, #4 Bin Vent	85-A-084-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP152.0				NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
99	PH, Boiler #11	85-A-135	LOW EXCESS AIR	EP153.0		increase stack height from 70 feet to 110 feet		December 31, 2013	0.700	July 14, 2013
100	Maltrin, #1 Agglomerator	89-A-084	BAGHOUSE	EP154.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
101	Starch WHSE, Super Sacker	89-A-085	BAGHOUSE	EP155.0				NA	0.068	July 14, 2013

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102	Maltrin, #2 Agglomerator	89-A-146	BAGHOUSE	EP156.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
103	Maltrin, bagger	89-A-162-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP157.0				NA	0.057	July 14, 2013
104	Starch, #2 Flash Dryer	90-A-258	SCRUBBER	EP158.0		increase stack height from 139 feet to 179 feet	Add burner and restrict fuel to natural gas only	December 31, 2016	3.550	July 14, 2013
105	Starch WHSE, #5 Starch Silo (N)	90-A-259	BAGHOUSE	EP159.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
106	Starch WHSE, #6 Starch Silo (E)	90-A-260	BAGHOUSE	EP160.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
107	Starch WHSE, #7 Starch Silo (S)	90-A-261	BAGHOUSE	EP161.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
108	Starch WHSE, #8 Starch Silo (W)	90-A-262	BAGHOUSE	EP162.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
109	Starch WHSE, Track 3A Loadout	90-A-263	BAGHOUSE	EP163.0				NA	0.083	July 14, 2013
110	DH4, #7 Rotary Dryer	90-A-264	EXP CHAMBER	EP164.0	Add wet scrubber to expansion chamber	increase stack height from 98 feet to 110 feet. Relocate stack to UTM 662041.71, 4584849.89 (NAD 27, Z15) and slight changes to other stack parameters (temp, flowrate, diameter)		November 1, 2016	0.210	November 1, 2016
111	DH WHSE, #2 Feed Cooler	90-A-111	BAGHOUSE	EP167.0		increase stack height from 19 feet to 80 feet		December 31, 2013	0.110	July 14, 2013
112	Maltrin, #5 Spray Dryer (A Stack)	90-A-309-S1	SCRUBBER	EP168.0		increase stack height from 152 feet to 162 feet		September 1, 2016	0.873	July 14, 2013
113	Maltrin, #5 Spray Dryer (B Stack)	90-A-310-S1	SCRUBBER	EP169.0		increase stack height from 152 feet to 162 feet		September 1, 2016	0.753	July 14, 2013
114	Starch WHSE, #9 Starch Silo (NE)	90-A-359	BAGHOUSE	EP171.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
115	Starch WHSE, #10 Starch Silo (NW)	90-A-360	BAGHOUSE	EP172.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
116	GP2, #4 Gluten Flash Dryer	91-A-067-S2	SCRUBBER	EP173.0				NA	1.010	July 14, 2013
117	GP2, #4 Gluten Pre-Mill	91-A-068-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP174.0				NA	0.150	July 14, 2013
118	Maltrin, Product Silo Receiver (N)	91-A-069	BAGHOUSE	EP175.0				NA	0.035	July 14, 2013
119	Maltrin, Nuisance Duct Collector (W)	91-A-070	BAGHOUSE	EP176.0				NA	0.034	July 14, 2013
120	PH, Boiler #12	93-A-110	LOW NOX BURNERS	EP177.0				NA	1.500	July 14, 2013
121	WM, #5 Germ Dryer	91-A-176	CYCLONE	EP178.0				NA	0.230	July 14, 2013
122	GP2, #1 Feed Truck Loadout (West)	92-A-383-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP179.0		increase stack height from 38 feet to 75 feet and make stack vertical unobstructed instead of vertical obstructed		Already Complete	0.150	July 14, 2013
123	GP2, #2 Feed Truck Loadout (East)	92-A-385	BAGHOUSE	EP180.0		increase stack height from 38 feet to 75 feet and make stack vertical unobstructed instead of vertical obstructed		Already Complete	0.150	July 14, 2013
124	Elevator, South Corn Rail Receiving	76-A-264	BAGHOUSE	EP181.1				NA	0.170	July 14, 2013
125	Elevator, South Corn Truck Receiving	76-A-268	BAGHOUSE	EP181.2				NA	0.125	July 14, 2013
126	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (W)	93-A-032	BAGHOUSE	EP182.0			restrict operation to 1 out of 4 bins may be filled at a time	July 14, 2013	0.010	July 14, 2013
127	Maltrin, #2 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	93-A-033	BAGHOUSE	EP183.0			restrict operation to 1 out of 4 bins may be filled at a time	July 14, 2013	0.010	July 14, 2013
128	Maltrin, #3 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	93-A-034	BAGHOUSE	EP184.0			restrict operation to 1 out of 4 bins may be filled at a time	July 14, 2013	0.010	July 14, 2013
129	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Carbon Storage Bin (W)	93-A-035	BAGHOUSE	EP185.0			restrict operation to 1 out of 4 bins may be filled at a time	July 14, 2013	0.010	July 14, 2013
130	Maltrin, #6 Spray Dryer (Stack A)	94-A-055	SCRUBBER	EP186.0		increase stack height from 137 feet to 147 feet		September 1, 2016	0.663	July 14, 2013
131	Maltrin, #6 Spray Dryer (Stack B)	94-A-061	SCRUBBER	EP187.0		increase stack height from 137 feet to 147 feet		September 1, 2016	0.663	July 14, 2013
132	G-Starch, G-Starch Process	96-A-1028-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP188.0				NA	0.774	July 14, 2013
133	PH, Lime Silo	02-A-759	BIN VENT FILTER	EP189.0				NA	0.012	July 14, 2013
134	GP2, Gluten Loadout Transfer	02-A-781-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP190.1				NA	0.021	July 14, 2013
135	GP2, Gluten Truck Loadout	02-A-782-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP190.2				NA	0.002	July 14, 2013
136	PH, Bulk Salt Tank Vent	02-A-787	BIN VENT FILTER	EP191.0			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	July 14, 2013	0.200	July 14, 2013
137	CoPo, Corn Bran Dryer	06-A-215	BAGHOUSE	EP192.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
138	WM, #3 Germ Transfer & Receiving	02-A-783-S1	CYCLONE	EP194.0				NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
139	DH4, Spent Germ Receiving	09-A-482-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP195.0		increase stack height from 30 feet to 66.5 feet		Already Complete	0.028	July 14, 2013
140	DH1, DH2 and DH4 Product Receiver Cyclone	10-A-563	BAGHOUSE	EP196.0	add baghouse to bypass stack			Already Complete	0.140	July 14, 2013
141	Maltrin Hoffman Dust Collection	10-A-285	BAGHOUSE	EP197.0		vent source directly to atmosphere instead of inside production building		Already Complete	0.011	July 14, 2013
142	Germ Receiving Bin	NONE	NONE	EP198.0				NA	0.009	July 14, 2013
143	DH4 & DH5, New Milling Equipment & Product Conv	NONE	BAGHOUSE	EP199.0			replace existing DH4 milling aerodynes with new milling equipment with baghouse controLs	March 1, 2016	0.650	March 1, 2016
144	Starch WHSE, Ind. Modified Starch	03-A-079	BAGHOUSE	EP471.0				NA	0.065	July 14, 2013
145	Elevator, Grain Unloading "A" & "B"	02-A-687-S2	BAGHOUSE	EP490.0				NA	0.220	July 14, 2013
146	GP1, Pneunatic Transport System	03-A-471	BAGHOUSE	EP531.0				NA	0.122	July 14, 2013
147	GP1, Hulls' Milling System	03-A-1369	BAGHOUSE	EP536.0				NA	0.013	July 14, 2013
148	Starch WHSE, Modified Starch Pneumatic	03-A-1370	BAGHOUSE	EP537.0				NA	0.030	July 14, 2013
149	Maltrin, #1 Spray Dryer System Cooler	03-A-1371	BAGHOUSE	EP538.0				NA	0.100	July 14, 2013
150	WWT, #1 Biogas Flare Stack	04-A-548	FLARE	EP542.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
151	WWT, #2 Biogas Flare Stack	04-A-549	FLARE	EP543.0			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
152	Mash Fermenters 1-29	05-A-926-S3	SCRUBBERS	EP544.0				NA	0.185	July 14, 2013
153	Expeller, #1 Spent Germ Pickup	06-A-1261	BAGHOUSES	EP545.0				NA	0.365	July 14, 2013
154	DH4, #3 Alpha Laval (formerly #4 Sharples)	11-A-338	NONE	EP546.0		vent source directly to atmosphere instead of inside production building	replace existing sharples with new alpha laval centrifuge	Already Complete	0.001	July 14, 2013
155	WWTP Anaerobic Digesters #1 - #3	11-A-661	BIOGAS DESULFURIZATION SYSTEM / FLARE	EP548.0			add source to replace EP542.0 and EP543.0	Already Complete	0.260	July 14, 2013
156	Tank 4C and 5C	NONE	FLARE	EP550.0				NA	0.220	July 14, 2013
157	East Tank and C-400 Thru Tanks	NONE	NONE	EP551.0				NA	0.011	July 14, 2013
158	DH5, Swiss Combi Dryer	11-A-339	TO / SO2 SCRUBBER	EP600.0			replace existing DH1, DH2 and portions of DH4 and replace with new DH5	March 31, 2015	2.700	March 31, 2015
159	DH5, Spent Germ Pneumatic Transport	11-A-340	BAGHOUSE	EP601.0			replace existing DH1, DH2 and portions of DH4 and replace with new DH5	March 31, 2015	0.030	March 31, 2015
160	DH5, Cage Mill Feed Baghouse	11-A-342	BAGHOUSE	EP603.0			replace existing DH1, DH2 and portions of DH4 and replace with new DH5	March 31, 2015	0.160	March 31, 2015

LINE	SOURCE NAME	CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER	CURRENT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EMISSION POINT ID	ADD CONTROL	MODIFY SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS	ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL RESTRICTION	CONSTRUCTION/OPERATIONAL MODIFICATION COMPLETION DATE (no later than date listed below)	REQUIRED $PM_{2.5}$ EMISSION LIMIT (pounds/hour)	EMISSION LIMIT EFFECTIVE DATE (beginning on or before date listed below*)
161	DH5, Building Scrubber	NONE	SCRUBBER	EP605.0			replace existing DH1, DH2 and portions of DH4 and replace with new DH5	March 31, 2015	0.010	March 31, 2015
162	Grnd & Whole Grains Unloading (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E1			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
163	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E2A			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
164	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E2B			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
165	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E2C			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
166	Pellet Screen (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E3			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
167	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	03-A-1414-S3	BAGHOUSE	E4				NA	0.086	July 14, 2013
168	Ingredient Mixer (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E5			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
169	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7a			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
170	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7b			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
171	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7c			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
172	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7d			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
173	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7e			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
174	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7f			limit operation to no more than 1 hour per day	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
175	Pellet Conveyor (KENT)	NONE	CYCLONE	E8			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
176	Loadout Bins (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E9a			limit operation to no more than 2.5 hours per day	NA	0.077	July 14, 2013
177	Loadout Bins (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E9b			limit operation to no more than 2.5 hours per day	NA	0.077	July 14, 2013
178	Loadout Bins (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E9c			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
179	Loadout Bins (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E9d			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
180	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	03-A-1415-S4	BAGHOUSE	E10				NA	0.034	July 14, 2013
181	Maltrin Storage Bins 1-4 & Kice Product Reciever	NONE	BAGHOUSE/BIN VENT FILTERS	MALT14				NA	0.040	July 14, 2013
182	Maltrin Storage Bins 5-8	NONE	BAGHOUSE/BIN VENT FILTERS	MALT58				NA	0.005	July 14, 2013
183	Sulfur Burner	NONE	ABSORBTION TOWER	SULFURBURN			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
184	Coal Barge Unloading	NONE	NONE	COALBARG			operate only in the months March through November and a minimum daily average coal moisture content of 8.7%	NA	0.060	July 14, 2013
185	Coal Pile	NONE	NONE	COAL PILE			no more than 266,263 tons per 12-month rolling period and a minimum daily average coal moisture content of 8.7%	NA	NA	July 14, 2013
186	Feed Barge Unloading	NONE	TELESCOPING SPOUT	FEEDBARG			operate only in the months March through November	NA	0.020	July 14, 2013
187	Feed Railcar Loading	NONE	SPOUT WITH SOCK	RAILCR1				NA	0.004	July 14, 2013
188	Feed Railcar Loading	NONE	SPOUT WITH SOCK	RAILCR2				NA	0.004	July 14, 2013
189	Wet Feed Loading	NONE	NONE	WETFEED			loadout no more than 37,000 tons of wet feed per 12-month rolling period	NA	0.003	July 14, 2013
190	Corn Storage Pad	NONE	NONE	CORNSTOR			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	Already Complete	0.000	Already Complete
191	Kent Feeds Flat Corn Storage Pad	NONE	NONE	FLATSTOR			store no more than 26,000 tons of material per 12-month rolling period	NA	0.002	July 14, 2013
192	Haul Roads	NONE	NONE	ND	use PM10 efficient sweeper (a minimum of every other day)		silt loading of no more than 0.4 g/m2	NA	NA	July 14, 2013
193	River Levee	NONE	NONE	NONE			restrict access to levee by posting signs warning of restricted access on the north and south fence lines that intersect the levee. A third sign will be posted in the area of highest modeled concentrations prohibiting loitering and fishing. In-person surveillance of the levy will be conducted by GPC security staff periodically throughout the 24-hour day with documentation as to surveillance time and location.	Already Complete	NA	NA

* If emission unit is operational before emission limit effective date, the date the unit becomes operational is the effective date of the PM2.5 emission limit

ATTACHMENT B - Point Source Characteristics

LINE	SOURCE NAME	EMISSION POINT ID	STACK HEIGHT (feet)	STACK DIAMETER (inches)	STACK ORIENTATION		
1	PH, GEP Stack (Blrs 1-4 and 6-7)	EP001.0	219	180	Vertical, Unobstructed		
2	PH, Ash Silo	EP002.0	164	150	Vertical, Unobstructed		
3	Elevator, Grain Unloading "A"	EP009.0	179	23 x 26	Vertical, Unobstructed	merged stack with EP490.0	
4	WM, #1 Wet Germ Cyclone	EP014.0	56	8 x 13	Vertical, Unobstructed		
5	WM, #1 & #2 Germ Dryers	EP015.0	94	18.5 x 21.5	Vertical, Unobstructed		
6	DH2, Gluten Day Bin	EP038.0	43	12	Vertical, Unobstructed		
7	GP1, #1 & #2 Scrubber Units	EP043.1	140	42	Vertical, Unobstructed		
8	Starch, WHSE, Quonset Bulk Loading	EP060.0	48	12	Horizontal		
9	Maltrin, #1 Spray Dryer	EP066.0	144	36	Vertical, Unobstructed		
10	Starch WHSE, So. Bulk Loading	EP095.0	64	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
11	WM, #2 Wet Germ Cyclone	EP096.0	53	10.8	Vertical, Unobstructed		
12	WM, #3 Germ Cyclone	EP097.0	84	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
13	Expeller, Dry Germ Cyclone	EP098.0	98.7	14	Vertical, Unobstructed		
14	DH WHSE, #1 Feed Cooler	EP119.0	80	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
15	Starch WHSE, Pearl Starch Storage Bin	EP122.0	110	12 x 16	Horizontal		
16	WM, #4 Germ Dryer	EP126.0	75	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
17	DH4, #5 Rotary Dryer	EP127.0	110	36	Vertical, Unobstructed		
18	Starch WHSE, Bagger Dust Control	EP130.0	90	18	Horizontal		
19	Maltrin, #3 Spray Dryer	EP132.1	150	42	Vertical, Unobstructed		
20	Maltrin, #3 Spray Dryer	EP132.2	150	42	Vertical, Unobstructed		
21	Maltrin, #4 Spray Dryer	EP135.0	164	42	Vertical, Unobstructed		
22	Maltrin, #4 Spray Dryer	EP136.0	164	42	Vertical, Unobstructed		
23	DH4, #6 Rotary Dryer	EP137.0	110	36	Vertical, Unobstructed		
24	PH, Boiler #10	EP142.0	110	60	Vertical, Unobstructed		
25	Starch, #1 Flash Dryer	EP143.0	177	96	Vertical, Unobstructed		
26	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Bagger	EP144.0	140	36	Vertical, Unobstructed		
27	Elevator, Grain Unloading "B"	EP146.0	179	24 x 30	Vertical, Unobstructed	merged stack with EP490.0	
28	WM, #1-4 Corn Cleaner	EP147.0	80	30	Vertical, Unobstructed		
29	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Silo, #1 Bin Vent	EP149.0	117	10	Horizontal		
30	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Silo, #2 Bin Vent	EP150.0	117	10	Horizontal		
31	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Silo, #3 Bin Vent	EP151.0	117	10	Horizontal		
32	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Silo, #4 Bin Vent	EP152.0	117	10	Horizontal		
33	PH, Boiler #11	EP153.0	110	60	Vertical, Unobstructed		
34	Starch WHSE, Super Sacker	EP155.0	112	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
35	Maltrin, Bagger	EP157.0	83	12	Horizontal		
36	Starch, #2 Flash Dryer	EP158.0	179	96	Vertical, Unobstructed		
37	Starch WHSE, #5 Starch Silo (N)	EP159.0	94	12	Horizontal		
38	Starch WHSE, #6 Starch Silo (E)	EP160.0	94	12	Horizontal		
39	Starch WHSE, #7 Starch Silo (S)	EP161.0	94	12	Horizontal		
40	Starch WHSE, #8 Starch Silo (W)	EP162.0	94	12	Horizontal		
41	Starch WHSE, Track 3A Loadout	EP163.0	92	12 x 15	Horizontal		
42	DH4, #7 Rotary Dryer	EP164.0	110	36	Vertical, Unobstructed		
43	DH WHSE, #2 Feed Cooler	EP167.0	80	27	Vertical, Unobstructed		
44	Maltrin, #5 Spray Dryer	EP168.0	162	48	Vertical, Unobstructed		
45	Maltrin, #5 Spray Dryer	EP169.0	162	48	Vertical, Unobstructed		
46	Starch WHSE, #9 Starch Silo (NE)	EP171.0	94	12	Horizontal		
47	Starch WHSE, #10 Starch Silo (NW)	EP172.0	94	12	Horizontal		
48	GP2, #4 Gluten Flash Dryer	EP173.0	148	80	Vertical, Unobstructed		
49	GP2, #4 Gluten Pre-Mill Cooling System	EP174.0	82	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
50	Maltrin, Product Silo Receiver (N)	EP175.0	162	12	Vertical, Obstructed		
51	Maltrin, Nuisance Duct Collector (W)	EP176.0	99	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
52	PH, Boiler #12	EP177.0	117	72	Vertical, Unobstructed		
53	WM, #5 Germ Dryer	EP178.0	65	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
54	GP2, #1 Feed Truck Loadout (West)	EP179.0	75	30	Vertical, Unobstructed		
55	GP2, #2 Feed Truck Loadout (East)	EP180.0	75	30	Vertical, Unobstructed		
56	Elevator, South Corn Rail Receiving	EP181.1	11	34 x 46	Vertical, Obstructed		
57	Elevator, South Corn Truck Receiving	EP181.2	32	28 x 38	Vertical, Obstructed		
58	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (W)	EP182.0	90	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
59	Maltrin, #2 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	EP183.0	90	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
60	Maltrin, #3 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	EP184.0	90	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
61	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Carbon Storage Bin (W)	EP185.0	90	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
62	Maltrin, #6 Spray Dryer	EP186.0	147	72	Vertical, Unobstructed		
63	Maltrin, #6 Spray Dryer	EP187.0	147	72	Vertical, Unobstructed		
64	G-Starch, G-Starch Process	EP188.0	140	54	Vertical, Unobstructed		
65	PH, Lime Silo	EP189.0	29	7.5 x 12	Vertical, Obstructed		
66	GP2, Gluten Loadout Transfer	EP190.1	77	10	Downward		
67	GP2, Gluten Truck Loadout	EP190.2	75	6	Horizontal		
68	PH, Bulk Salt Tank Vent	EP191.0	38	24	Vertical, Obstructed		
69	WM, #3 Germ Transfer & Receiving	EP194.0	68	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
70	DH4, Spent Germ Receiving	EP195.0	66.5	12	Vertical, Unobstructed		
71	DH1, DH2 and DH4 Product Receiver Cyclone	EP196.0	82.67	22	Vertical, Unobstructed		
72	Maltrin Hoffman Dust Collection	EP197.0	40	4	Horizontal		
73	Germ Receiving Bin	EP198.0	49.5	10.6 x 10.6	Vertical, Unobstructed		
74	DH4, New Milling Unit	EP199.0	160	48	Vertical, Unobstructed		
75	Starch WHSE, Ind. Modified Starch	EP471.0	111	16	Vertical, Obstructed		
76	Elevator, Grain Unloading "A" & "B"	EP490.0	179	42	Vertical, Unobstructed		
77	GP1, Pneunatic Transport System	EP531.0	60	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
78	GP1, Hulls' Milling System	EP536.0	50	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
79	Starch WHSE, Modified Starch Pneumatic	EP537.0	36	4	Downward		
80	Maltrin, #1 Spray Dryer System Cooler	EP538.0	97	26	Vertical, Unobstructed		
81	Mash Fermenters 1-29	EP544.0	50	30	Vertical, Unobstructed		
82	Expeller, #1 Spent Germ Pickup	EP545.0	95	36	Vertical, Unobstructed		

LINE	SOURCE NAME	EMISSION POINT ID	STACK HEIGHT (feet)	STACK DIAMETER (inches)	STACK ORIENTATION		
83	DH4, #3 Alpha Laval (formerly #4 Sharples)	EP546.0	25	6	Vertical, Unobstructed		
84	WWTP Anaerobic Digesters #1 - #3	EP548.0	35	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
85	Tank 4C and 5C	EP550.0	30	8	Vertical, Unobstructed		
86	East Tank & C-400 Thrus Tank	EP551.0	69	6	Vertical, Unobstructed		
87	DH5 Swiss Combi Dryer	EP600.0	155	76	Vertical, Unobstructed		
88	DH5 Spent Germ Pneumatic Transport	EP601.0	123	8	Vertical, Unobstructed		
89	Cage Mill Feed Baghouse	EP603.0	123	24	Vertical, Unobstructed		
90	DH5 Bldg Scrubber	EP605.0	123	30	Vertical, Unobstructed		
91	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	E10	60	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
92	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	E4	46	18	Vertical, Unobstructed		
93	SBM Bin (KENT)	E7A	42	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
94	SBM Bin (KENT)	E7B	42	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
95	SBM Bin (KENT)	E7C	42	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
96	SBM Bin (KENT)	E7D	50	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
97	SBM Bin (KENT)	E7E	50	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
98	SBM Bin (KENT)	E7F	50	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
99	Loadout Bins (KENT)	E9A	40	18	Vertical, Obstructed		
100	Loadout Bins (KENT)	E9B	40	18	Vertical, Obstructed		

Attachment C - Performance Test List

LINE	SOURCE NAME	CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER	CURRENT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EMISSION POINT ID
1	GEP Stack (Blrs 1-4 and 6-7)	NONE	MULTICLONES / ESP ON BOILER 7 ONLY	EP1.0
2	PH, Ash Silo	77-A-357-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP2.0
3	WM, #1 Wet Germ Cyclone	NONE	CYCLONE	EP14.0
4	WM, #1 & #2 Germ Dryers	79-A-194-S1	CYCLONE	EP15.0
5	DH2, Gluten Day Bin	71-A-067-S3	BAGHOUSE	EP38.0
6	GP1, #1 & #2 Scrubber Units	75-A-087	SCRUBBERS	EP43.1
7	Starch, WHSE, Quonset Bulk Loading	02-A-952	BAGHOUSE	EP60.0
8	Maltrin, #1 Spray Dryer	72-A-199-S1	SCRUBBER	EP66.0
9	Starch WHSE, So. Bulk Loading	75-A-246-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP95.0
10	WM, #2 Wet Germ Cyclone	74-A-014	CYCLONE	EP96.0
11	WM, #3 Germ Cyclone	74-A-015-S1	CYCLONE	EP97.0
12	Expeller, Dry Germ Cyclone	74-A-016-S2	BAGHOUSE	EP98.0
13	DH WHSE, #1 Feed Cooler	75-A-353-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP119.0
14	Starch, WHSE, Pearl Starch	76-A-262-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP122.0
15	WM, #4 Germ Dryer	79-A-195-S1	CYCLONE	EP126.0
16	DH4, #5 ROTARY DRYER	09-A-707-S1	EXP CHAMBER	EP 127.0
17	Starch WHSE, Bagger Dust Control	02-A-760-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP 130.0
18	Maltrin, #3 Spray Dryer (E)	80-A-149-S4	VENTURI SCRUBBER	EP132.1
19	Maltrin, #3 Spray Dryer (W)	80-A-150-S4	VENTURI SCRUBBER	EP132.2
20	Maltrin #4, Spray Dryer (E)	85-A-031-S1	PB SCRUBBER	EP135.0
21	Maltrin #4, Spray Dryer (W)	85-A-032-S1	PB SCRUBBER	EP136.0
22	DH4, #6 Rotary Dryer	85-A-033	EXP CHAMBER	EP137.0
23	PH, Boiler #10	85-A-038	LOW EXCESS AIR	EP142.0
24	Starch, #1 Flash Dryer	85-A-039	SCRUBBER	EP143.0
25	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Bagger	90-A-307	BAGHOUSE	EP144.0
26	WM, #1-4 Corn Cleaner	85-A-043-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP147.0
27	Starch WHSE, #1 Bin Vent	85-A-081-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP149.0
28	Starch WHSE,#2 Bin Vent	85-A-082-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP150.0
29	Starch WHSE, #3 Bin Vent	85-A-083-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP151.0
30	Starch WHSE, #4 Bin Vent	85-A-084-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP152.0
31	PH, Boiler #11	85-A-135	LOW EXCESS AIR	EP153.0
32	Starch WHSE, Super Sacker	89-A-085	BAGHOUSE	EP155.0
33	Maltrin, bagger	89-A-162-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP157.0
34	Starch, #2 Flash Dryer	90-A-258	SCRUBBER	EP158.0
35	Starch WHSE, #5 Starch Silo (N)	90-A-259	BAGHOUSE	EP159.0
36	Starch WHSE, #6 Starch Silo (E)	90-A-260	BAGHOUSE	EP160.0
37	Starch WHSE, #7 Starch Silo (S)	90-A-261	BAGHOUSE	EP161.0
38	Starch WHSE, #8 Starch Silo (W)	90-A-262	BAGHOUSE	EP162.0
39	Starch WHSE, Track 3A Loadout	90-A-263	BAGHOUSE	EP163.0
40	DH4, #7 Rotary Dryer	90-A-264	EXP CHAMBER	EP164.0
41	DH WHSE, #2 Feed Cooler	90-A-111	BAGHOUSE	EP167.0
42	Maltrin, #5 Spray Dryer (A Stack)	90-A-309-S1	SCRUBBER	EP168.0
43	Maltrin, #5 Spray Dryer (B Stack)	90-A-310-S1	SCRUBBER	EP169.0
44	Starch WHSE, #9 Starch Silo (NE)	90-A-359	BAGHOUSE	EP171.0
45	Starch WHSE, #10 Starch Silo (NW)	90-A-360	BAGHOUSE	EP172.0
46	GP2, #4 Gluten Flash Dryer	91-A-067-S2	SCRUBBER	EP173.0
47	GP2, #4 Gluten Pre-Mill	91-A-068-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP174.0
48	Maltrin, Product Silo Receiver (N)	91-A-069	BAGHOUSE	EP175.0
49	Maltrin, Nuisance Duct Collector (W)	91-A-070	BAGHOUSE	EP176.0
50	PH, Boiler #12	93-A-110	LOW NOX BURNERS	EP177.0
51	WM, #5 Germ Dryer	91-A-176	CYCLONE	EP178.0
52	GP2, #1 Feed Truck Loadout (West)	92-A-383-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP179.0
53	GP2, #2 Feed Truck Loadout (East)	92-A-385	BAGHOUSE	EP180.0
54	Elevator, South Corn Rail Receiving	76-A-264	BAGHOUSE	EP181.1
55	Elevator, South Corn Truck Receiving	76-A-268	BAGHOUSE	EP181.2
56	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (W)	93-A-032	BAGHOUSE	EP182.0
57	Maltrin, #2 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	93-A-033	BAGHOUSE	EP183.0
58	Maltrin, #3 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	93-A-034	BAGHOUSE	EP184.0
59	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Carbon Storage Bin (W)	93-A-035	BAGHOUSE	EP185.0
60	Maltrin, #6 Spray Dryer (Stack A)	94-A-055	SCRUBBER	EP186.0

Attachment C - Performance Test List

LINE	SOURCE NAME	CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER	CURRENT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EMISSION POINT ID
61	Maltrin, #6 Spray Dryer (Stack B)	94-A-061	SCRUBBER	EP187.0
62	G-Starch, G-Starch Process	96-A-1028-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP188.0
63	PH, Lime Silo	02-A-759	BIN VENT FILTER	EP189.0
64	GP2, Gluten Loadout Transfer	02-A-781-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP190.1
65	GP2, Gluten Truck Loadout	02-A-782-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP190.2
66	PH, Bulk Salt Tank Vent	02-A-787	BIN VENT FILTER	EP191.0
67	WM, #3 Germ Transfer & Receiving	02-A-783-S1	CYCLONE	EP194.0
68	DH4, Spent Germ Receiving	09-A-482-S1	BAGHOUSE	EP195.0
69	DH1, DH2 and DH4 Product Receiver Cyclone	10-A-563	BAGHOUSE	EP196.0
70	Maltrin Hoffman Dust Collection	10-A-285	BAGHOUSE	EP197.0
71	Germ Receiving Bin	NONE	NONE	EP198.0
72	DH4, New Milling Unit	NONE	BAGHOUSE	EP199.0
73	Starch WHSE, Ind. Modified Starch	03-A-079	BAGHOUSE	EP471.0
74	Elevator, Grain Unloading "A" & "B"	02-A-687-S2	BAGHOUSE	EP490.0
75	GP1, Pneunatic Transport System	03-A-471	BAGHOUSE	EP531.0
76	GP1, Hulls' Milling System	03-A-1369	BAGHOUSE	EP536.0
77	Starch WHSE, Modified Starch Pneumatic	03-A-1370	BAGHOUSE	EP537.0
78	Maltrin, #1 Spray Dryer System Cooler	03-A-1371	BAGHOUSE	EP538.0
79	Mash Fermenters 1-29	05-A-926-S3	SCRUBBERS	EP544.0
80	Expeller, #1 Spent Germ Pickup	06-A-1261	BAGHOUSES	EP545.0
81	DH4, #3 Alpha Laval (formerly #4 Sharples)	11-A-338	NONE	EP546.0
82	WWTP Anaerobic Digesters #1 - #3	11-A-661	BIOGAS DESULFURIZATION FLARE	EP548.0
83	Tank 4C and 5C	NONE	FLARE	EP550.0
84	East Tank and C-400 Thru Tanks	NONE	NONE	EP551.0
85	DH5, Swiss Combi Dryer	11-A-339	TO / SO2 SCRUBBER	EP600.0
86	DH5, Spent Germ Pneumatic Transport	11-A-340	BAGHOUSE	EP601.0
87	DH5, Cage Mill Feed Baghouse	11-A-342	BAGHOUSE	EP603.0
88	DH5, Building Scrubber	NONE	SCRUBBER	EP605.0
89	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	03-A-1414-S3	BAGHOUSE	E4
90	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7a
91	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7b
92	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7c
93	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7d
94	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7e
95	SBM Bin (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E7f
96	Loadout Bins (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E9a
97	Loadout Bins (KENT)	NONE	NONE	E9b
98	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	03-A-1415-S4	BAGHOUSE	E10
99	Maltrin Storage Bins 1-4	NONE	BAGHOUSE/BIN VENT FILTERS	MALT14
100	Maltrin Storage Bins 5-8	NONE	BAGHOUSE/BIN VENT FILTERS	MALT58
101	Coal Barge Unloading	NONE	NONE	COALBARG
102	Coal Pile	NONE	NONE	COAL PILE
103	Feed Barge Unloading	NONE	TELESCOPING SPOUT	FEEDBARG
104	Feed Railcar Loading	NONE	SPOUT WITH SOCK	RAILCR1
105	Feed Railcar Loading	NONE	SPOUT WITH SOCK	RAILCR2
106	Wet Feed Loading	NONE	NONE	WETFEED
107	Kent Feeds Flat Corn Storage Pad	NONE	NONE	FLATSTOR
108	Haul Roads	NONE	NONE	ND

Summary of Work Practices for Attachment D

EP	Name	Control Device	Operation Requirement	Currently Implemented ?	Duration	O&M Plan?	Description	Currently Implemented ?
1.0	GEP Stack, Boiler #7 ESP	ESP	#7 Primary 20-40 KV	Yes	1x shift	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	GEP Stack, Boiler #7 ESP	ESP	#7 Secondary 100-400 mA	Yes	1x shift	CAM		
	GEP Stack, Boiler #6 ESP	CL	#6 DP 1" - 5"	Yes	Continious	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	GEP Stack, Boiler #6 ESP	CL	#6 & #7 Airlocks for rotation	Yes	1x shift	CAM		
	GEP Stack, Boiler #6 ESP	CL	#1 - #4 Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x shift	CAM		Yes
	GEP Stack, Multi Clones	MC	Walk through	Yes	1x shift	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	GEP Stack		Continuous Opacity Monitor	Yes	continuous	Yes	Daily Inspections/Quarterly Maintenance and RATA	Yes
2.0	PH Ash Silo	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
14.0	WM #1 Wet Germ Cyclone	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		
15.0	WM, #1 & #2 Germ Dryers	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		
38.0	DH2, Gluten Day Bin	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No		
43.1	GP1 #1 Gluten Flash Dryer	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 100 gpm	Yes	1x day shift	CAM		Yes
		SC	Pressure drop, minimum 1 " of H2O	Yes	1x day shift	CAM		Yes
60.0	Quonset (Track 3&4 N Starch) Bulk Loadout	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
66.0	#1 Maltrin SD	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 175 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
	#1 Maltrin SD	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 0.25 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
95.0	Starch Track 3 south Starch Bulk Loading	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
96.0	WM, #2 Wet Germ Cyclone	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		
97.0	WM, #3 Germ Cyclone	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		
98.0	Expeller, Dry Germ Baghouse	BH	Differential Pressure 1" - 6"	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
119.0	DHWH #1 Product Cooler	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
122.0	Pearl Starch Storage	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
126.0	WM, #4 Germ Dryer	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		
127.0	DH4, #5 Rotary Dryer	EC	Equipment Walk through	Yes	1x/day	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
			Stub Feed not to Exceed 28.9 RPM (I hour average)	Yes	continuous			
		SC	Scrubber Flow and pressure drop	No / 2016	continuous	No		No / 2016
130.0	Starch Industrial Bagger	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filters	Yes
130.0	Starch Industrial Bagger	BH	Pressure Differential 1" - 6" H2O	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes

132.1	#3 Maltrin Spray Dryer East	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 60 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
132.2	#3 Maltrin Spray Dryer West	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 60 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
135.0	#4 Maltrin Spray Dryer East	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 400 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	#4 Maltrin Spray Dryer East	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 0.3 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
136.0	#4 Maltrin Spray Dryer West	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 400 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	#4 Maltrin Spray Dryer West	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 0.3 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM		
137.0	DH4, #6 Rotary Dryer	EC/SC	Equipment Walk through	Yes	1x/day	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
		SC	Scrubber Flow and pressure drop	No / 2016	continuous			No / 2016
142.0	PH, Boiler #10	none		No				No
143.0	Starch, #1 Flash Dryer	SC	Scrubber recycle pressure 40 -50 psig	Yes	1x/day	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
144.0	Starch WHSE, Food Grade Bagger	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filters	Yes
147.0	Corn Cleaners 1,2,3,4 + Corn Day Bin	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filters	Yes
149.0	Starch Food Grade Silo #1	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
150.0	Starch Food Grade Silo #2	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
151.0	Starch Food Grade Silo #3	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
152.0	Starch Food Grade Silo #4	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
153.0	PH, Boiler #11	none		No		No		No
155.0	Starch WHSE, Super Sacker	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
157.0	Maltrin Bagger (Supersacker)	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
158.0	Starch, #2 Flash Dryer	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 600 gpm	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
159.0	Starch WHSE, #5 Starch Silo (N)	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
160.0	Starch WHSE, #6 Starch Silo (E)	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
161.0	Starch WHSE, #7 Starch Silo (S)	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
162.0	Starch WHSE, #8 Starch Silo (W)	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
163.0	Starch WHSE, Track 3A Loadout	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
164.0	DH4, #7 Rotary Dryer	EC	Equipment Walk through	Yes	1x/day	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
		SC	Scrubber Flow and pressure drop	No / 2016	continuous	No		No / 2016
167.0	DH WHSE, #2 Feed Cooler	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
168.0	#5 Maltrin Spray Dryer A Stack	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 600 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
	#5 Maltrin Spray Dryer A Stack	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 1.8 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	#5 Maltrin Spray Dryer A Stack	SC	Operated less than 6,667 hr/rolling 12 months	Yes	Daily	CAM		Yes
169.0	#5 Maltrin Spray Dryer B Stack	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 600 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
	#5 Maltrin Spray Dryer B Stack	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 1.8 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
	#5 Maltrin Spray Dryer B Stack	SC	Operated less than 6,667 hr/rolling 12 months	Yes	monthly	CAM		Yes
171.0	Starch WHSE, #9 Starch Silo (NE)	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
172.0	Starch WHSE, #10 Starch Silo (NW)	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
173.0	GP2 #4 Gluten Flash Dryer	SC	Scrubber Flow, Operation	Yes	Continuous	Yes	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes

173.0	GP2 #4 Gluten Flash Dryer	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 400 gpm	Yes	Continious	CAM		Yes
		SC	Pressure drop, minimum 2.8 " of H2O	Yes	Continious	CAM		Yes
		SC	pH, minimum 5.2	Yes	Continious	CAM		Yes
174.0	#4 Gluten Pre-Mill Cooling System	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		Yes
175.0	Maltrin, Product Silo Receiver (N)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
176.0	Maltrin, Nuisance Duct Collector (W)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
177.0	PH, Boiler #12	LONOX	Continuous NO2 Monitor	Yes	Continuous	Yes	Daily Inspections/Quarterly Maintenance and RATA	Yes
178.0	WM, #5 Germ Dryer	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		
179.0	GP2, #1 Feed Truck Loadout (West)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No /2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Equipment Walk through/ DP Gauges	Yes
180.0	GP2, #2 Feed Truck Loadout (East)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No/2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Equipment Walk through/ DP Gauges	Yes
181.1	Elevator, South Corn Rail Receiving	BH	Equipment Walk through	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Walk Through; Monthly Baghouse Inspection	Yes
181.2	Elevator, South Corn Truck Receiving	BH	Equipment Walk through	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Walk Through; Monthly Baghouse Inspection	Yes
182.0	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (W)	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
183.0	Maltrin, #2 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
184.0	Maltrin, #3 Bulk Filter Aid Storage Bin (N)	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
185.0	Maltrin, #1 Bulk Carbon Storage Bin (W)	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
186.0	#6 Maltrin Spray Dryer A Stack	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 900 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	Yes
	#6 Maltrin Spray Dryer A Stack	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 1.4 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
187.0	#6 Maltrin Spray Dryer B Stack	SC	Scrubber Flow, minimum 900 gpm	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
	#6 Maltrin Spray Dryer B Stack	SC	Pressure drop, minimum 1.4 " of H2O	Yes	continuous	CAM		Yes
188.0	G-Starch, G-Starch Process	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Inspection; Routine Baghouse Maintenance	Yes
	G-Starch, G-Starch Process	BH	Operated less than 5,843 hr/rolling 12 months	Yes	daily			
189.0	PH, Lime Silo	BVF	No Visible Emissions during fill	No / 2014	1x at fill	Yes	Daily Inspection; Routine Baghouse Maintenance	Yes
190.1	GP2, Gluten Loadout Transfer	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Equipment Walk through/ DP Gauges	Yes
190.2	GP2, Gluten Truck Loadout	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Equipment Walk through/ DP Gauges	Yes
191.0	PH, Bulk Salt Tank Vent	BVF	No Visible Emissions during fill	No / 2014	1x at fill	Yes	Daily Inspection; routine Baghouse Maintenance	Yes
194.0	WM, #3 Germ Transfer & Receiving	CY	Inspect Discharge Hoppers	Yes	1x dayshift	No		No
195.0	DH4, Spent Germ Receiving	BH	Differential Pressure 6"<>0.3"	Yes	Continuous	Yes	Daily Inspection; routine Baghouse Maintenance	Yes
196.0	DH1, DH2 and DH4 Product Receiver Cyclone	BH	Differential Pressure 10"<>0.3"	Yes	Continuous	Yes	Differential Pressure 10"<>0.3"; Routine and Long term Maintenance per Manufacturer's Recommendation	Yes
197.0	Maltrin Hoffman Dust Collection	BH	Walk Through	Yes	1x day	Yes	Differential Pressure 8"<>1"; Routine and Long term Maintenance per Manufacturer's Recommendation	Yes
			Differential Pressure 1" - 8"	Yes	Continuous			
198.0	Germ Receiving Bin	none	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No	Maintain Integrity	No
199.0	DH4, New Milling Unit	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No	Daily Inspections/Annual Maintenance/ Preventative Maintenance will be automatically initiated using GPC's MARCAM maintenance system.	No / 2016
471.0	Starch WHSE, Ind. Modified Starch	BH	Equipment Walk through/DP	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes		
490.0	Elevator Corn Unloading A, B, C	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
531.0	GP1 Transport System	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		
536.0	GP1 Hulls Milling System	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		
538.0	Maltrin #1 Spray Dryer System Cooler	BH	No Visible Emissions	Yes	1x dayshift	CAM		
544.0	Mash Fermenters 1-29	SC	Operation according to mfg specification	Yes	Continuous	Yes	Maintain Scrubbers to manufacturers specification; maintain records	Yes
545.0	Expeller, #1 Spent Germ Pickup	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Inspection; Routine Baghouse Maintenance	Yes
546.0	DH4, #3 Alpha Laval (formerly #4 Sharples)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No		
548.0	WWTP Anaerobic Digesters #1 - #3	FLARE	No Visible Emissions When in Operation	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily Inspection, Annual Preventative Maintenance	Yes
550.0	Tank 4C and 5C	FLARE	No Visible Emissions When in Operation	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No		

551.0	East Tank and C-400 Thru Tanks	none	none	No		No		
600.0	DH5, Swiss Combi Dryer	SC	Scrubber flowrate, pH	No / 2015	Continuous	No	Manufacturers operation and maintenance schedule	No / 2015
	DH5, Swiss Combi Dryer	TO	Temperature	No / 2015	Continuous	No	Manufacturers operation and maintenance schedule	No / 2015
601.0	DH5, Spent Germ Pneumatic Transport	BH	Differential Pressure Drop Measurement	No / 2015	Continuous	No	Manufacturers operation and maintenance schedule	No / 2015
603.0	DH5, Cage Mill Feed Baghouse	BH	Differential Pressure Drop Measurement	No / 2015	Continuous	No	Manufacturers operation and maintenance schedule	No / 2015
605.0	DH5, Building Scrubber	SC	Scrubber flow rate, pH	No / 2015	Continuous	No	Manufacturers operation and maintenance schedule	No / 2015
E4	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
E7a	SBM Bin (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E7b	SBM Bin (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E7c	SBM Bin (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E7d	SBM Bin (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E7e	SBM Bin (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E7f	SBM Bin (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E9a	Loadout Bins (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E9b	Loadout Bins (KENT)	BVF	No Visible Emissions During Fill	No	During fills	No	Maintain Integrity	Yes
E10	Pellet Cooler (KENT)	BH	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	Yes	Periodic Inspection and Maintenance of Bag Filter	Yes
MALT14	Maltrin Storage Bins 1-4	BH/BVF	No Visible Emissions Outside of Building	No	1x dayshift	No		
MALT58	Maltrin Storage Bins 5-8	BVF	No Visible Emissions Outside of Building	No	1x dayshift	No		
COALBRG	Coal Barge Unloading	none	Only occurs March to October	No	record operating time	No		
COAL PILE	Coal Pile	none	No fugitive emissions beyond property line	No	1x dayshift	No		
FEEDBARG	Feed Barge Unloading	none	Maintain spout extension and keep non-use openings shut	No / 2014	1x at fill	No		
RAILCR1	Feed Railcar Loading	none	Maintain spout extension and keep non-use openings shut	No / 2014	1x at fill	No		
RAILCR2	Feed Railcar Loading	none	Maintain spout extension and keep non-use openings shut	No / 2014	1x at fill	No		
WETFEED	Wet Feed Loading	none	No Visible Emissions	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No		
FLATSTOR	Kent Feeds Flat Corn Storage Pad	none	No Visible Emissions Outside of Building	No / 2014	1x dayshift	No		
ROADS	Haul Roads	none	Sweep main roads daily, except during and immediately following precipitation events	Yes	1x dayshift	Yes	Daily cleaning of main raods	Yes

[redacted]

Attachment C. Rationale for GPC Schedule

Rationale for GPC Control Strategy Implementation
Updated November 2013

Action	Date	Completion Schedule Rationale & Comments
Increase stack height of Corn Cleaner Baghouse (EP 147.0) up to 70 ft	No later than 180 days after receiving approval from Army Corp of Engineers	This project requires structural design and fabrication, stack design and fabrication, and installation. This project should completed within 12 months after approval of permit applications.
Increase stack height of #1 & #2 Crown Coolers 30 feet to 80 feet EP 119.0 & EP 167.0	December 31, 2013	Project can be completed within 12 months after permit approval.
Increase stack height of Natural Gas Boilers #10 & #11 approx 40 feet to 110 feet each EP142.0 & EP 153.0	December 31, 2013	These are both larger stacks 60" in diameter. Structural trusses or cages will have to be designed along with a slip joint stack extension for each boiler. A butterfly discharge isolation damper needs to be designed for each of these stacks, as well. Keeping in mind the number of stack extension projects potentially occurring in parallel, a project duration of approximately 12 months is anticipated after permit approval.
Add Sources EP600.0, EP601.0, EP603.0, & EP605.0 Remove Sources 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, & EP32.1 - EP32.6 Remove EP40.0, EP41.0, EP42.0 & 85.0 Remove EP108.1, 108.2, 108.3, & 125.0 Remove sources EP 111.0, 112.0, 114.0, & 115.0	March 31, 2015	These sources are associated with DH5 coming on line and the existing dryer house sources that go out of service. DH5 is an extremely complex project, that must be designed, have materials procured, bid packages assembled, contracts awarded and construction completed for a dryer building, evaporator building, dewatering building, and milling building - all buildings contiguous. Also tie-ins to connect the DH5 process to the existing plant processes are complex and require coordinated, planned process shutdowns. Design, construction logistics, and complexity, dictate the March 31, 2015 completion of this large project. Work is already well underway for this substantial, multi-year project.
Decommission DH3 dryer Remove EP79.0, EP80.0. EP81.0, EP82.0	April 30, 2015	Requires modification of existing #10 conveyor, installation of a new 16"screw conveyor, and modifications of spouting from #1 conveyor through new conveyor to the existing drag conveyor from DH3 to DH4. Project will be completed by April 30, 2015 or no later than 6 months after the start up of any new emissions unit associated with Dryer House 5, whichever is sooner.
Decommission GP1 #3 Dryer (EP 46.0)	April 30, 2015	This project is tied to completion of the DH5 project and DH5's successful startup. DH5 startup is scheduled for March, 2015.
Limitations on coal boilers to control particulate emissions	Janaury 31, 2016	GPC will evaluate options to control coal-firing or switch to alternate fuels to meet the requirments of the Boiler MACT (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD). Controlling coal fired emissions will take a minimum of three years to engineer and construct; switching of fuels will require consuming currently contracted coal and assuring that alternate fuel quantiles are available and can be delivered to the power house.
DH4 milling systems through new baghouse Remove EP110.0, EP113.0, EP 138.0, EP139.0, EP140.0,& EP 141.0	March 31, 2016	This project requires a new multi-story process building; new pneumatic transport systems for product leaving dryers 5,6, and 7; a product pneumatic receiving baghouse; high static LO. fan; airlock; spouting; and a 54" Stedman cage mill. This sizeable project scope's execution overlaps with the DH5 project execution, as well as several other environmental compliance projects. This project also requires coordinated process shutdowns for the completion of tie-ins. Completion of this project overlaps with DH5 and completion is estimated to lag 12 months after DH5 startup. Startup of DH5 prior to completion of this project helps to mitigate DH4 process outages for tie-ins.
Improve GP1 Units 1&2 Dryers' and Scrubber's performance and increase stack height to 140 feet Modify EP 43.1	August 1, 2016	Permit approval for the #8 Gluten Rotary Vacuum Filter at GP2 will allow GPC to reduce average dewatering and drying load from GP1 and shift to GP2 Dryer. This will allow GPC to consistently run GP1 dryers at lower rates which will improve fine particulate emissions from these dryers and existing scrubber. The existing scrubber stack extension will require the design, fabrication and construction of a structural truss, tied back to the existing building steel, for structural support. Process shutdowns will have to be coordinated and completed to allow for tie-ins to complete this work. The large number of parallel engineering projects is a big factor in the completion timeframe of this subproject.
Modify #3 Maltrin Scrubber and add extensions to all Maltrin Stacks EP132.1, EP132.2, EP066.0, EP 135.0, EP136.0, EP168.0, EP169.0, 186.0, EP187.0	September 1, 2016	This is a fairly extensive and complex scope of work. Packed bed sections must be designed and added to both venturi scrubbers on SD #3, structural cages/trusses, as well as stack extensions, will have to be designed, fabricated, and installed for nine separate emission stacks on the Maltrin building roof. Process shutdowns must be planned and executed to complete numerous tie-ins. Again, this project work is happening in parallel to project work for DH5, and other plant environmental improvements. Primary focus will be to address #3 Maltrin SD scrubbers first, then consecutive stack extensions will be address - all while minimizing process interruption and product availability for our customers. From a resource availability standpoint, GPC estimates approximately 18 months after DH5 startup for this subproject.
Install scrubbers on DH4 Rotary Dryers 5, 6, 7 & Relocate Stacks EP 127.0, EP137.0, & EP 164.0	November 1, 2016	There are similar considerations for this project, as the project above. Installation of three separate scrubber systems, including scrubbers, fans, circulation pumps, heat exchangers, and filters are required. Structural modifications are required at MR2 building to accommodate the scrubber equipment and stacks. Several process shutdowns must be coordinated and executed to tie-in new equipment to existing systems. This is a fairly complex subproject, and when coupled with a large number of parallel environmental projects, GPC expects this project to be completed 20 months after DH5 is operating. After DH5 operating, GPC will be in a better position to satisfy production/customer and business needs that will be negatively impacted by the DH4 production shutdowns associated with the installation of these scrubber systems.
Decommission all P & S dryers; Flash Dryers 1 & 2 on natural gas Remove EP24.1, EP24.2, EP24.3, EP24.4 EP25.1, EP25.2, EP25.3, EP25.4 EP26.1, EP26.2, EP26.3, EP26.4 EP91.1, EP91.2, EP91.3 EP92.1, EP92.2, EP92.3 EP121.1, EP121.2, EP121.3	December 31, 2016	The improvements to Flash Dryer 1 & 2 are required before decommissioning of the P&S Dryers can be requested due to customer requirements. There is a 12 month design, procurement and construction schedule for these dryers. Therefore these PM2.5 emission reductions will occur 12 months after final permits are received from DNR. Because of PSD requirements, which will be necessary to permit this conversion, GPC anticipates permits will not to be issued before Janaury 1, 2016. Both flash dryers require a complete redesign of large inlet ductwork systems, including the design of burner sections and BMS (burner management systems), outside contractor review of burner design and fuel train safety provisions, removal of existing steam coils, steam and condensate handling piping and equipment. New ductwork modifications will be designed, built and installed to accommodate the new burner sections, and allow space for future heat recovery coils. Civil/Structural design, burner/duct design, bid package generation, mechanical and electrical contracts, materials procurement, and construction of all the pieces, and coordination of process shutdowns for tie-ins, dictate that this project will require a duration of 12 months after permit approval.
Increase stack height of Flash Dryer #1 (EP 143.0) 40 feet to 177 feet Increase stack height of Flash Dryer #2 (EP 158.0) 40 feet to 179 feet	December 31, 2016	Design evaluation has already started on this project. Overall project scope includes civil structural review of the connection points and design of the structural cages/trusses that will support the weight and lateral wind loading from 40 foot stack extensions. These stacks are large - 96" in diameter; structural loads from wind will be substantial. Design, procurement, construction - including coordinated process shutdowns, will require 12 months after permit approvals.

[redacted]Attachment D. MPW Control Measures and Timeline

Attachment D - Muscatine Power Water Control Measures and Timeline

LINE	SOURCE NAME	DRAFT PERMIT NUMBER	CURRENT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EP ID	ADD CONTROL	MODIFY SOURCE PARAMETERS	ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL RESTRICTION	REQUIRED $PM_{2.5}$ EMISSION LIMIT (pounds/hour)	CONSTRUCTION/OPERATIONAL MODIFICATION COMPLETION DATE (no later than date listed below)	ESTIMATED ACTUAL PM2.5 EMISSIONS REDUCTION (TPY)	
1	COAL HANDLING (RAIL UNLOADING)	93-A-288-S3	BAGHOUSE AND DUST SUPPRESSION SYSTEM	21				0.00121	NA	0.0000	
2	COAL HANDLING (RAIL UNLOADING)	93-A-289-S3	BAGHOUSE AND DUST SUPPRESSION SYSTEM	22				0.00060	NA	0.0000	
3	COAL HANDLING	93-A-290-S3	DUST SUPPRESANT SYSTEM	23A				0.0725	NA	0.0000	
4	COAL PILE (RADIAL STACKER DISCHARGE)	13-A-139	NONE	24				0.0403	NA	0.0000	
	COAL PILE (CONVEYOR TRUCK UNLOADING)		NONE				restrict operation to between 8am and 4pm	0.0014	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	COAL PILE (BULLDOZING)		NONE				restrict operation to between 6am and midnight	0.8877	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	COAL PILE (WIND EROSION)		NONE				reduce size of coal pile from 23 acres to 20 acres	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.1423	estimate based on reduction of pile size
5	BARGE COAL UNLOADING	13-A-140	NONE	300			restrict operation to between 6am and midnight and only between the months of March through November	0.0431	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
6	COAL HANDLING (COAL RECLAIM)	80-A-193-S3	BAGHOUSE	301		change stack to vertical release instead of horizontal and increase height from 7 feet to 10 feet		0.0167	September 20, 2013	0.0000	
7	BARGE COAL UNLOADING (BUF DISCHARGE/UC-1 LOAD)	13-A-141	NONE	302			restrict operation to between 6am and midnight and only between the months of March through November	0.0431	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
8	RECLAIM FEEDER/CONVEYORS (RF-2 DISCHARGE/RC-2 LOAD)	00-A-683-S1	NONE	310B			restrict operation to between 6am and 10pm	0.022	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
9	LIVE COAL STORAGE SILO	80-A-194-S3	BAGHOUSE	311			restrict operation to between 6am and 10pm	0.103	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
10	CONVEYORS (RC-2 DISCHARGE/LSCS-2 LOAD)	00-A-684-S1	NONE	311B			restrict operation to between 6am and 10pm	0.0218	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
11	SILO FEEDER (SF1-4/LSC-1)	93-A-286-S5	BAGHOUSE	312				0.0003	NA	0.0000	
12	CONVEYORS (LSCS-2 DISCHARGE/SF-6 LOAD)	00-A-686-S1	NONE	312B				0.0058	NA	0.0000	
13	CONVEYORS (SF-6 DISCHARGE / RC-3 LOAD)	00-A-687-S1	NONE	313B				0.0058	NA	0.0000	
14	SILO FEEDER AND EPC-1 CONVEYOR LOAD	80-A-196-S4	BAGHOUSE	314				0.0155	NA	0.0000	
15	UNIT 7 & 8 COAL CRUSHER FEEDERS	01-A-193-S2	BAGHOUSE	320		increase stack height from 14 feet to 24 feet		0.0823	September 20, 2013	0.0000	
16	UNIT 7 & 8 COAL CRUSHERS	80-A-006-S3	BAGHOUSE	322				0.028	NA	0.0000	
17	TRUCK UNLOADING - TRACK HOPPER A CONV.	13-A-153	NONE	330			restrict operation to between 8am and 4pm	0.0058	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
18	TRUCK LOADING - TRACK HOPPER A CONV.	13-A-154	NONE	330A			restrict operation to between 8am and 4pm	0.0058	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
19	CONVEYOR SYSTEM LOAD	80-A-007-S3	BAGHOUSE	333				0.061	NA	0.0000	
20	CONVEYOR SYSTEM DISCHARGE	00-A-638-S1	BAGHOUSE	341				0.061	NA	0.0000	
21	UNIT 9 CRUSHER HOUSE (DC-11 EXHAUST)	06-A-650-S3	BAGHOUSE	351				0.0341	NA	0.0000	
22	PSC-9 CONVEYOR / 4 COAL SILOS	80-A-197-S2	BAGHOUSE	360				0.034	NA	0.0000	
23	SOC-1 CONVEYOR DISCHARGE/RSC-1 CONVEYOR	93-A-283-S2	BAGHOUSE	370				0.00029	NA	0.0000	
24	LIMESTONE HOPPER LOADING	13-A-155	NONE	40	add three-sided enclosure with roof		reduce capacity of system from 400 TPH to 200 TPH and restrict operation to between 8am and 4pm	0.1475	August 21, 2013	-0.0007	average of 2007/2008 EIQ assuming 41% reduction in emissions for reduced wind speed from enclosure
25	LIMESTONE HANDLING SYSTEM	80-A-202-S2	BAGHOUSE	41				0.088	NA	0.0000	
26	LIMESTONE PILE (TRUCK UNLOADING)	13-A-142	NONE	45			reduce capacity of system from 400 TPH to 50 TPH and limit source to receiving no more than 6 loads of limestone per day and 90 tons per day. Restrict limestone delivery to between 6am and 4 pm	0.0625	August 21, 2013	0.0000	they currently do not receive more than 6 loads of limestone per day
	LIMESTONE PILE (WIND EROSION)		NONE				reduce size of limestone pile from 2 acres to 1 acre	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.0456	estimate based on reduction of pile size
27	AUXILIARY BOILER (29.26 MMBTU/HR)	13-A-152	NONE	60				0.567	NA	0.0000	
28	UNIT 7 BOILER (289 MMBTU/HR)	74-A-175-S3	MULTICLONE/ESP	70				8.57	NA	0.0000	
29	UNIT 8 BOILER (870 MMBTU/HR)	95-A-373-P2	OFA/ESP	80				37.57	NA	0.0000	
30	FLY ASH SILO/ DRY FLY ASH TRUCK LOADING	00-A-639-S1	CARTRIDGE FILTER	810				0.056	NA	0.0000	
31	WET FLY ASH TRUCK LOADING	NA	NONE	811			permanently remove emission unit(s)	0.0000	NA	-0.0009	
32	FLY ASH SILO	01-A-218-S1	BIN VENT FILTER	814			only one operation at a time: either truck loadout or silo filling	0.0013	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
33	ASH/SLAG STORAGE PILES (TRUCK LOADING)	13-A-143	NONE	860			restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm	0.0031	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	ASH/SLAG STORAGE PILES (TRUCK UNLOADING)		NONE				restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm	0.0031	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	ASH/SLAG PILE (BULLDOZING)		NONE				Restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm. Allow the operation of only one bulldozer instead of three	0.0742	August 21, 2013	-0.0228	estimate of removing additional bulldozers
	ASH/SLAG PILE (WIND EROSION)		NONE					Work Practice	NA	0.0000	
34	UNIT 9 BOILER (1556 MMBTU/HR)	80-A-191-P2	2 ESP/2 SCRUBBERS	90				43.59	NA	0.0000	
35	REVERSING CONVEYOR A (LOAD/DISCHARGE)	13-A-157	NONE	912A				0.00121	NA	0.0000	
36	REVERSING CONVEYOR B (LOAD/DISCHARGE)	13-A-158	NONE	912B				0.00121	NA	0.0000	
39	RADIAL STACKER LOAD/DISCHARGE	13-A-159	NONE	916B			reduce capacity of system from 40 TPH to 20 TPH and restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm	0.0012	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
40	SYNTHETIC GYPSUM STORAGE PILE (TRUCK LOAD)	13-A-146	NONE	919			restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm	0.00121	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	SYNTHETIC GYPSUM STORAGE PILE (TRUCK LOAD TRAFFIC)		NONE				restrict operation to no more than 9 gypsum trucks per day and operation to between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	0.0000	currently load out 2-3 trucks per day
	SYNTHETIC GYPSUM STORAGE PILE (RADIAL STACKER)		NONE				restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm	0.00121	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	SYNTHETIC GYPSUM STORAGE PILE (PILE FORM)		NONE				restrict operation to between 7am and 7pm	0.0125	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
	SYNTHETIC GYPSUM STORAGE PILE (WIND EROSION)		NONE				reduce size of pile from 2 acres to 0.5 acres	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.2273	based on reducing emissions from 0.0682 lb/hr to 0.0163 lb/hr
41	FLY ASH SILO	80-A-201-S1	BIN VENT FILTER	920				0.0058	NA	0.0000	
42	FLY ASH STORAGE	80-A-200-S1	CARTRIDGE FILTER	920A	change stack to vertical unobstructed release and increase stack height from 12 feet to 13.83 feet		Allow only one of either EP920A or EP920B to operate at any one time	0.122	September 20, 2013	0.0000	currently how emission units operate
43	FLY ASH STORAGE	13-A-147	CARTRIDGE FILTER	920B	change stack to vertical unobstructed release and increase stack height from 12 feet to 13.83 feet		Allow only one of either EP920A or EP920B to operate at any one time	0.122	September 20,2013	0.0000	currently how emission units operate
44	DRY FLY ASH TRUCK LOADING/ UNLOADING	13-A-148	ENCLOSED SPOUT	924			restrict operation to between 7am and 4pm	0.032	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
45	DRY FLY ASH TRUCK UNLOADING	01-A-456-S1	NONE	925			restrict operation to between 7am and 4pm	0.040	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
46	ASH SILOS/DRY ASH TRUCK LOADOUT	01-A-457-S5	BAGHOUSE	926			restrict operation to between 7am and 4pm	0.018	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
47	FLY ASH HOPPER LOADING	04-A-617-S1	WIND SCREEN	926A2			restrict operation to between 7am and 4pm	0.0084	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
48	FLY ASH PILE FORMATION	04-A-618-S1	NONE	926A3			restrict operation to between 7am and 4pm	0.00095	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
49	HAUL ROAD FLY ASH PILE TO HOPPER	04-A-619-S1	DUST SUPPRESANT	926A4			restrict operation to between 7am and 4pm	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
50	FLY ASH VACUUM PUMP (5 GPH)	NA	NONE	928A			permanently remove emission unit(s)	0.0000	October 12, 2013	-0.0098	average of 2007/2008 EIQ
51	FLY ASH BLOWER DIESEL EXHAUST (2 GPH)	NA	NONE	928B			permanently remove emission unit(s)	0.0000	October 12, 2013	-0.0066	average of 2007/2008 EIQ
52	PORTABLE DIESEL GENERATOR (14.3 GPH)	NA	NONE	928C			permanently remove emission unit(s)	0.0000	October 12, 2013	-0.0060	average of 2007/2008 EIQ
53	HYDRATED LIME SILO	NA	BAGHOUSE	990			permanently remove emission unit(s)	0.0000	Already Complete	0.0000	emission unit(s) not used since at least 2007
54	HYDRATED LIME MIXING TANK	NA	NONE	991			permanently remove emission unit(s)	0.0000	Already Complete	0.0000	emission unit(s) not used since at least 2007
55	12 PORTABLE GASOLINE ENGINES (4.83 GPH TOTAL)	13-A-150	NONE	7890			restrict operation to between 6am and 10pm	0.0604	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
56	PORTABLE DIESEL ENGINE (4.0 GPH TOTAL)	13-A-151	NONE	7892			restrict operation to between 6am and 10pm	0.187	August 21, 2013	0.0000	
57	PORTABLE DIESEL ENGINE - WELL PUMP (24.6 GPH)	11-A-562-S1	NONE	V168				0.187	NA	0.0000	
58	HAUL ROADS (POINT A - B)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999	apply water to road surface to reduce silt content 50% from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2		gypsum operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm. Limestone operation: restrict operation between 6am and 4pm. Ash/Slag Operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.0668	based on reducing silt on road surface from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2; increase by 0.0049 tpy due to Chem Mod
59	HAUL ROADS (POINT B - C)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999	apply water to road surface to reduce silt content 50% from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2		gypsum operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm. Limestone operation: restrict operation between 6am and 4pm. Ash/Slag Operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.0554	based on reducing silt on road surface from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2; increase by 0.0077 tpy due to Chem Mod

Attachment D - Muscatine Power Water Control Measures and Timeline

LINE	SOURCE NAME	DRAFT PERMIT NUMBER	CURRENT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EP ID	ADD CONTROL	MODIFY SOURCE PARAMETERS	ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL RESTRICTION	REQUIRED $PM_{2.5}$ EMISSION LIMIT (pounds/hour)	CONSTRUCTION/OPERATIONAL MODIFICATION COMPLETION DATE (no later than date listed below)	ESTIMATED ACTUAL PM2.5 EMISSIONS REDUCTION (TPY)				
60	HAUL ROADS (POINT C - B) UNPAVED	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999	Pave road surface and apply water to road surface keep silt content at 6.75 g/m2		restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.0147	based on reducing silt on road surface from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2			
61	HAUL ROADS (POINT C - D)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999	apply water to road surface to reduce silt content 50% from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2		gypsum operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm. Limestone operation: restrict operation between 6am and 4pm. Ash/Slag Operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	August 21, 2013	-0.0918	based on reducing silt on road surface from 13.5 g/m2 to 6.75 g/m2; increase by 0.0067 tpy due to Chem Mod			
62	HAUL ROADS (POINT D - I)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			gypsum operation: restrict operation between 7am and 7pm. Limestone operation: restrict operation between 6am and 4pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
63	HAUL ROADS (POINT I - F)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
64	HAUL ROADS (POINT I - E)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			restrict operation between 6am and 4pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
65	HAUL ROADS (POINT E - H) UNPAVED	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			restrict operation between 6am and 4pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
66	HAUL ROADS (POINT A - G)	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
67	HAUL ROADS (POINT G - J) UNPAVED	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
68	HAUL ROADS (POINT J - J) UNPAVED - see above	13-A-160-S1	NONE	9999			restrict operation between 7am and 7pm	Work Practice	NA	0.0000				
69	LEVEE	13-A-161	NONE	LEVEE			restrict access to levee per plan included in construction permit	NA	August 21, 2013	0.0000				
	* If emission unit is operational before emission limit effective date, the date the unit becomes operational is the effective date of the PM2.5 emission limit									-0.6906	TONS			
										1.19	% REDUCTION			
										58.2673	TONS			

Attachment E. MPW Air Construction Permits

(See separate attachment document)

Attachment F. UTLX Control Measures and Timeline

LINE	SOURCE NAME	CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER	CONTROL EQUIPMENT	EP ID	ADD CONTROL	MODIFY SOURCE PARAMETERS	ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL RESTRICTION	REQUIRED PM2.5 EMISSION LIMIT (pounds/hour)	CONSTRUCTION/OPERATIONAL MODIFICATION COMPLETION DATE (no later than date listed below)	EMISSION LIMIT EFFECTIVE DATE (no later than date listed below*)	ESTIMATED PM2.5 EMISSIONS REDUCTION (TPY)	
1	Railcar Exterior Grit Blast Booth	93-A-251-S5	Baghouse	EP-1				0.0156	July 14, 2013	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
2	Railcar Interior Grit Blast (South)	93-A-252-S5	Baghouse and Panel Filter	EP-2	Add additional filter to reduce particulate emissions	emission point shall only vent inside production building		0.0095	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0004	
3	Railcar Interior Grit Blast (North)	93-A-253-S5	Baghouse and Panel Filter	EP-3	Add additional filter to reduce particulate emissions	emission point shall only vent inside production building		0.0095	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0004	
4	Railcar Vapor Removal & Flare	93-A-254-S3	Flare	EP-4				0.0075	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
5	Railcar Exterior Painting	93-A-255-S7	Dry Filters	EP-5A				0.08	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
6	Railcar Exterior Painting	96-A-629-S3	Dry Filters	EP-5B				0.08	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
7	Railcar Exterior Painting	96-A-630-S5	Dry Filters	EP-5C				0.08	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
8	Railcar Exterior Painting	96-A-631-S3	Dry Filters	EP-5D				0.08	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
9	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	96-A-636-S3	Pleated Filter	EP-6A	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.021	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0162	
10	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	00-A-529-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-6B	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.021	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0162	
11	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	00-A-530-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-6C	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.021	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0162	
12	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	00-A-531-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-6D	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.021	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0162	
13	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	00-A-532-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-6E	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.021	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0162	
14	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	00-A-533-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-6F	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.021	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0162	
15	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	93-A-256-S6	None	EP-6G				0.04	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
16	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	96-A-632-S5	None	EP-6H				0.04	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
17	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	96-A-633-S5	None	EP-6I				0.04	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
18	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	96-A-634-S5	None	EP-6J				0.04	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
19	Railcar Interior Painting/Stencil & Touchup	96-A-635-S5	None	EP-6K				0.04	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
20	Rubber Lining of Tank Cars	00-A-1089-S2	Cell Filter	EP-7A	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.02	November 31, 2013	November 31, 2013**	-0.0208	
21	Rubber Lining of Tank Cars	00-A-1090-S2	Cell Filter	EP-7B	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.02	November 31, 2013	November 31, 2013**	-0.0208	
22	Rubber Lining of Tank Cars	00-A-1091-S2	Cell Filter	EP-7C	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.02	November 31, 2013	November 31, 2013**	-0.0208	
23	Rubber Lining Building Ventilation	10-A-043-S2	Cell Filter	EP-7D	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions	Changed stack orientation from horizontal to vertical, unobstructed		0.02	November 31, 2013	November 31, 2013**	-0.0208	
24	Rubber Lining Building Ventilation	10-A-044-S1	None	EP-7E			permanently cease operation of emission unit(s)/ emission point	0.000	Already Complete	Already Complete	0.0000	this emission point was never actually constructed so no reduction in emission from its removal.
25	Inline Tank Car Qualification Process	09-A-009-S2	Pleated Filter	9A	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.027	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0213	
26	Inline Tank Car Qualification Process	09-A-010-S2	Pleated Filter	9B	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions			0.027	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0213	
27	Water Blast Operation	94-A-434-S2	None	EP-27				0.037	NA	April 8, 2013	0.0000	
28	Inline Tank Car Qualification Process	00-A-1086-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-M1	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions	Replace fan to increase airflow from 5000 scfm to 20,000 scfm		0.033	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0306	
29	Inline Tank Car Qualification Process	00-A-1087-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-M2	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions	Replace fan to increase airflow from 5000 scfm to 20,000 scfm		0.033	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0306	
30	Inline Tank Car Qualification Process	00-A-1088-S2	Pleated Filter	EP-M3	Add filter to reduce particulate emissions	Replace fan to increase airflow from 5000 scfm to 20,000 scfm		0.033	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2013	-0.0306	
	* If emission unit is operational before emission limit effective date, the date the unit becomes operational is the effective date of the PM2.5 emission limit									TOTAL REDUCTIONS =	-0.3156	TONS
	** Compliance with emission limit may occur sooner if UTLX determines can meet required emission limit of 0.02 lb/hr without additional control equipment										10.59	% REDUCTION
									APPROXIMATE 2007/2008 FACILITY-WIDE TOTAL ACTUAL EMISSIONS =		2.9802	TONS

Attachment G. UTLX Air Construction Permits

(See separate attachment document)

Attachment H. Proof of Publication