



MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY
 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES DIVISION
 520 LAFAYETTE ROAD N.
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-4194

Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Request for Information

Facility:
Facility ID#:

Contact Name:
Mailing Address:

Phone:
Fax:
E-mail address:

Step 1. Are there any emissions units at this facility that fit within one of the 26 categories listed below? Circle Y (yes) for the categories that apply.

Y 1. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units (BTUs) per hour heat input, ¹ Y 2. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers), Y 3. Kraft pulp mills, Y 4. Portland cement plants, Y 5. Primary zinc smelters, Y 6. Iron and steel mill plants, Y 7. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants, Y 8. Primary copper smelters, Y 9. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, Y 10. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, Y 11. Petroleum refineries, Y 12. Lime plants, Y 13. Phosphate rock processing plants,	Y 14. Coke oven batteries, Y 15. Sulfur recovery plants, Y 16. Carbon black plants (furnace process), Y 17. Primary lead smelters, Y 18. Fuel conversion plants, Y 19. Sintering plants, Y 20. Secondary metal production facilities, Y 21. Chemical process plants, Y 22. Fossil fuel fired boilers of more than 250 million BTUs per hour heat input, ² Y 23. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a combined capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels. Y 24. Taconite ore processing facilities, Y 25. Glass fiber processing plants, and Y 26. Charcoal production facilities.
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Y No emission unit at this facility falls into one of the 26 categories listed above.

***If any emission unit can be placed in one of the above categories, proceed to Step 2.
 If no emission units can be placed in one of the above categories, proceed to Conclusion.***

¹ Boiler capacities must be aggregated to determine whether the 250 million BTU/hr threshold is reached. This definition includes those plants that cogenerate steam and electricity and only includes those plants that generate electricity for sale. Simple cycle turbines are not “steam electric plants” because these turbines typically do not generate steam.

² This category covers only those boilers that are individually greater than 250 million BTU/hr taking federally and/or state enforceable operational limits into account. Multi-fuel boilers are considered a fossil-fuel boiler if it burns any amount of fossil fuel.

Step 2. Does any emission unit you described as belonging to one of the 26 categories from Step 1 meet the following two tests?

Was the emission unit in existence on August 7, 1977³ **AND** did it begin operation at some point on or after August 7, 1962⁴?

Y Yes

Y No

If you answered 'Yes' for even one emission unit, proceed to Step3.

If you answered 'No' for every emission unit listed in one of the 26 categories from Step 1, proceed to Conclusion.

Step 3. Identify the “stationary source” (or sources) that includes the emission units you identified in Step 2. Add the potential emissions⁵ (limited PTEs) from all emission units identified in Steps 1 and 2 that are included within the stationary source boundary. Are the limited PTEs from the emission units within a stationary source 250 tons or more per year of any visibility-impairing pollutant? If so, please check the visibility-impairing pollutant.

Y Sulfur dioxide (SO₂),

Y Nitrogen oxides (NO_x),

Y Particulate matter smaller than 10 micrometers (PM₁₀),

Proceed to Conclusion.

³ The regional haze rules define “in existence” to mean that: “the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits required by Federal, State, or local air pollution emissions and air quality laws or regulations and either has (1) begun or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the facility or (2) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the facility to be completed in a reasonable time.” Thus, an emission unit could be “in existence” according to this test, even if it did not begin operating until several years later.

⁴ “In operation” is defined as “engaged in activity related to the primary design function of the source”. This means that a source must have begun actual operations on or after August 7, 1962 to satisfy this test. If a source was in operation before August 7, 1962, but was reconstructed during the August 7, 1962 to August 7, 1977 time frame, then it would be treated as a new unit as of the time of reconstruction. Reconstruction has taken place if the fixed capital cost of the new component exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new unit.

⁵ “Potential emissions” means the same as the maximum emissions allowed under the facility’s Title V permit or “limited” potential emissions. According to the regional haze rules: “Potential to emit: means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on the emissions is federally enforceable.” Fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted.

Conclusion

If your facility has even one emission unit that falls into one of the 26 categories listed in Step 1, began operation on or after August 7, 1962 and was in existence on August 7, 1977 and has the limited potential to emit more than 250 tons per year of any visibility-impairing pollutant, your facility is a BART-eligible source. Note that the limited PTEs from Step 3 are PTEs from all units within a stationary source that have met the criteria set forth in Steps 1 and 2. If the combined PTE of a single pollutant from all units at your facility that meet the criteria in Steps 1 and 2 is 250 tons or more, then all units within that stationary source that meet the criteria in Steps 1 and 2 are BART-eligible.⁶ If an emission unit only satisfies one or two of the three conditions but does not meet a third condition, it is not BART-eligible.

Circle Y (yes) for the statement that applies to your facility:

Y I have determined that this facility does not have any BART-eligible emission units. **You do not need to provide further information about your facility at this time.**

Y I have determined that this facility has BART-eligible emission units. **Please provide the following information about your facility and the BART-eligible units at your facility in spreadsheet format on a CD-ROM with each line representing a column in the spreadsheet. The BART unit spreadsheet and instructions can be obtained on the MPCA's website at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/criteria-emissioninventory.html>. This information will be used by the MPCA to verify the BART-eligible status of the units and to determine if these units cause or contribute to visibility impairment at a Class I area.**

1. BART Source Category Number
2. MPCA Facility ID
3. Facility Name
4. Address
5. City
6. Facility Location Easting (UTM)
7. Facility Location Northing (UTM)
8. Principal SIC
9. Principal NAICS
10. Emission Unit ID *BART-eligible units only*
11. (Emission) Unit Description
12. Maximum Heat Input (MM BTU/hr) *For fuel-burning emission units only*
13. NO_x Limited Potential Emissions (tpy)
14. NO_x Max. 24-hr Actual Emissions (lb/day)
15. SO₂ Limited Potential Emissions (tpy)
16. SO₂ Max. 24-hr Actual Emissions (lb/day)
17. PM₁₀ Limited Potential Emissions (tpy)
18. PM₁₀ Max. 24-hr Actual Emissions (lb/day)
19. PM_{2.5} Max. 24-hr Actual Emissions (lb/day)
20. Commence Construction Date
21. Initial Startup Date
22. Stack No.
23. Stack Description

⁶ For example, a stationary source comprises the following two emission units, with the following potential emissions:

Emissions unit A – 200 tons/yr SO₂; 150 tons/yr NO_x; 25 tons/yr PM.

Emissions unit B – 100 tons/yr SO₂; 75 tons/yr NO_x; 10 tons/yr PM.

Potential emissions of SO₂ are 300 tons/yr, which exceeds the 250 tons/yr threshold. Accordingly, the entire stationary source, that is, emission units A and B, are subject to a BART review for SO₂, NO_x and PM, even though the potential emission of PM and NO_x at each emission unit are less than 250 tons/yr each.

24. Height of opening from ground (ft)
25. Diameter or Length (ft)
26. Width (ft)
27. Design Flow Rate at Exit (acfm)
28. Exit Gas Temperature (F)
29. Discharge Direction
30. Base Elevation of Ground (ft)
31. Location Easting (UTM)
32. Location Northing (UTM)
33. Control Equipment
34. Control Equipment Year of Installation
35. BACT Limit?
36. Pollutants Limited under BACT
37. MACT Limit?
38. Pollutants Limited under MACT
39. NSPS Limit?
40. Pollutants Limited under NSPS
41. Visibility Modeling Performed?
42. Comments

I certify under penalty of law that this document and any attachments, including submittal of data in an electronic format to fulfill this Request for Information, were prepared under my direction or supervised by qualified personnel. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete.

Signature and Title of Company Official:

_____ **Date:** _____

Name and Title of Company Official (please print):

Please provide a document that has an original signature. A copied or faxed signature is unacceptable.

If you have questions about completing this questionnaire, please contact:

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