



Documentation for General Order of Approval for Temporary Boilers

1. *Introduction and Summary*

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (Agency) intends to create a General Order of Approval for natural gas-fired temporary boilers. Boilers combust fuel to produce heat and steam for many types of industrial processes. This General Order only applies for boilers that are a temporary replacement for a boiler that is already at a source registered with the Agency. The purpose of this document is to provide documentation for the development of the General Order of Approval as per WAC 173-400-560.

The Agency currently issues case-by-case permits known as Notice of Construction (NOC) Orders of Approval for the installation of any gas-fired boiler with a firing rate of at least 10 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr). This includes both permanent boilers and temporary boilers.

The purpose of the General Order of Approval is to streamline the process such that case-by-case permit review is not necessary for each commercially manufactured temporary boiler, if it meets the requirements of the General Order of Approval. Temporary boilers are often used in urgent situations, such as when a permanent boiler needs repairs. Given both the urgent nature and short usage duration of temporary boilers, a streamlined process for permitting is warranted. Boilers that cannot meet the conditions of the General Order of Approval may apply for case-by-case permits through the Notice of Construction program in Agency Regulation I, Section 6.03.

The General Order of Approval contains specific conditions that each temporary boiler must meet. The complete requirements are detailed in Section 8 below, but the primary requirements are:

- The temporary boiler may fire only natural gas.
- The heat input rating of the temporary boiler may not exceed by more than 10% the heat input rating of the boiler for which it is the substitute, and it may be no greater than 100 MMBtu/hr.
- The temporary boiler may not replace another temporary boiler.
- If the boiler for which the temporary boiler is the substitute is equipped with selective non-catalytic reduction, selective catalytic reduction, or an oxidation catalyst, then the temporary boiler must also be equipped with the same pollution control or controls.
- Other than during periods of startup or shutdown, the temporary boiler and the boiler for which it is the substitute may not be operated simultaneously.
- Authorization to operate the temporary boiler expires six months after initial startup of the temporary boiler.
- The boiler shall not emit in excess of 30 parts per million by volume, dry (ppmvd), of nitrogen oxides (NOx) when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test runs using U.S. EPA Method 7E.
- The boiler shall not emit in excess of 50 ppmvd of carbon monoxide (CO) when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test runs using U.S. EPA Method 10.

- Compliance with the NOx and CO emissions limits may be met through manufacturer certification or through a test conducted within 21 days of the beginning of operation.
- The owner or operator must perform daily visible emission checks and complete associated recordkeeping to demonstrate compliance with a zero visible emissions requirement.

Once the General Order of Approval is adopted, owners or operators can submit an application for coverage of each new temporary boiler under the General Order of Approval. The Agency will review each application. If staff agrees that the temporary boiler meets the requirements for coverage, staff will issue a General Order of Approval for the boiler and send the approval to the applicant within 30 days of the receipt of the application.

2. Authority to Create a General Order

WAC 173-400-560 specifies the applicability criteria under which a permitting authority may issue a General Order of Approval. It states:

“(1) ...A General Order of Approval shall identify criteria by which an emission unit or source may qualify for coverage under the associated General Order of Approval and shall include terms and conditions under which the owner or operator agrees to install and/or operate the covered emission unit or source. At a minimum, these terms and conditions shall include:

- (a) Applicable emissions limitations and/or control requirements;
- (b) Best available control technology (BACT);
- (c) Appropriate operational restrictions, such as:
 - (i) Criteria related to the physical size of the unit(s) covered;
 - (ii) Criteria related to raw materials and fuels used;
 - (iii) Criteria related to allowed or prohibited locations; and
 - (iv) Other similar criteria determined by a permitting authority;
- (d) Monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements to ensure compliance with the applicable emission limits and control requirements;
- (e) Appropriate initial and periodic emission testing requirements;
- (f) Compliance with chapter 173-460 WAC, and WAC 173-400-112(2)(c) or 173-400-113(3) as applicable;
- (g) Compliance with 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63; and
- (h) The application and approval process to obtain coverage under the specific General Order of Approval.”

Section 6 outlines how the above criteria are met for the Temporary Boiler General Order of Approval.

3. *Registration & Emission Reporting*

Each natural gas-fired boiler with heat input greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr is required to register with the Agency, as per Regulation I, Section 5.03(a). As registered sources, facilities must pay annual registration and emission fees in accordance with Section 5.07 of Agency Regulation I.

Some facilities with a boiler may need to report annual emissions under Agency Regulation I, Section 5.05(b) depending on the facility-wide actual emissions. Reporting will be required if facility-wide emissions exceed the following thresholds:

- 2.5 tons/yr (5,000 lb/yr) any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP)
- 6.25 tons/yr (12,500 lb/yr) total HAP
- 25.0 tons/yr (50,000 lb/yr) volatile organic compounds (VOC), CO, NO_x, particulate matter -10 microns (PM₁₀), particulate matter – 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}), or sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

Since this General Order is only for temporary gas-fired boilers that are not capable of burning more fuel than the boilers for which they are the substitutes, the use of temporary boilers should have minimal impact on facility-wide potential to emit (PTE). Calculations of facility-wide PTE generally include maximum usage of any permitted boiler, so a temporary replacement boiler should not have much of an effect on facility-wide emissions. Because of this, the use of a temporary boiler as a substitute for a permanent boiler should have essentially no impact on the applicability for the Agency's Registration or Emission Reporting programs. Emissions from a temporary boiler would have to be included in the facility's calculation of facility-wide annual emission.

4. *State Environmental Policy Act*

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) applies to the issuance of the Temporary Boiler General Order of Approval. As part of the rule making for this General Order, the Agency will prepare a SEPA checklist and issue a draft SEPA threshold determination. The draft SEPA threshold determination will be made available for public review during the 30-day public comment period for the General Order of Approval. A final threshold determination will be issued subsequent to the completion of the comment period.

The SEPA determination issued by the Agency is only for the temporary boiler. It does not include the construction of the building in which the boiler will be housed. The building itself is evaluated by the local City or County with jurisdiction for the area. The Agency will rely on the City or County's review of the building.

5. *Tribal Consultation*

On November 21, 2019, the Agency's Interim Tribal Consultation Policy was adopted by the Board. Criteria requiring tribal consultation are listed in Section II.A of the policy and include establishment of a new air operating permit source, establishment of a new emission reporting source, modification of an

existing emission reporting source to increase production capacity, or establishment or modification of certain equipment or activities. In addition, if the Agency receives an NOC application that does not meet the criteria in Section II.A but may represent similar types and quantities of emissions, the Agency has the discretion to provide additional consultation opportunities.

This project does not meet any of the criteria for consultation listed in Section II.A of the Agency's Interim Tribal Consultation Policy.

6. *Compliance with General Order of Approval Requirements, WAC 173-400-560*

Agency staff has performed an analysis to determine the potential impacts of a temporary boiler. The analysis includes verifying that a temporary boiler allowed under this General Order of Approval will comply with all applicable requirements of Agency Regulations I, II, and III, WAC 173-400, WAC 173-460, and the Federal Clean Air Act. Organization of this section (Section 5) follows the WAC 173-400-560 criteria for issuing a General Order of Approval, which are listed in Section 2 of this document. Each of the following subsections summarizes how the criteria in WAC 173-400-560 are addressed and met.

a. *WAC 173-400-560 Applicable Emission Limitations and/or Control Requirements*

i. Particulate Matter

A review of particulate emissions demonstrates that any temporary boiler allowed under the General Order of Approval will be able to comply with the following limits:

- Regulation I, Section 9.03(a) – Opacity is not to exceed 20%. Best Available Control Technology review, discussed in Section 6b, requires temporary boilers to achieve zero visible emissions out of the exhaust stack. Use of natural gas, with no additional controls needed, is usually sufficient to achieve this.
- Regulation I, Section 9.09 – Particulate matter from equipment used in a manufacturing process is not to exceed 0.05 gr/dscf. Natural gas combustion easily meets this standard.

ii. Regulation I, Section 9.11 – Emission of Air Contaminant: Detriment to Person or Property

Regulation I Section 9.11 states that “it is unlawful for any person to cause or allow the emission of any air contaminant in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.”

There is minimal potential for nuisances such as odors with natural gas combustion. The use of natural gas as the only permitted fuel in temporary boilers to be covered under this General Order minimizes the likelihood of violation of this regulation.

b. WAC 173-400-560 Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

A generalized compilation of case-by-case BACT and tBACT (BACT for toxic air pollutants, or TAPs) reviews for temporary boilers completed by PSCAA is the basis for the BACT and tBACT determination for this General Order.

Table 1 through Table 5 below summarize the BACT and tBACT determinations for similar PSCAA orders.

Table 1 PM BACT Similar PSCAA Orders

NOC Number	Date Issued	BACT/tBACT
11339	9/7/2017	Natural gas firing.
11901	11/8/2019	Visible emissions from this boiler must not exceed zero percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour, as determined by WDOE Method 9A.
12113	6/11/2021	Natural gas firing.
12133	6/17/2021	Visible emissions from this boiler must not exceed zero percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour, as determined by WDOE Method 9A or EPA Method 22.
12190	11/17/2021	Natural gas firing. The opacity of emissions from the boilers shall not exceed 5% for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour, as determined by WDOE Method 9A.

Table 2 VOC and tBACT Similar PSCAA Orders

NOC Number	Date Issued	BACT/tBACT
11339	9/7/2017	Natural gas firing.
11901	11/8/2019	Visible emissions from this boiler must not exceed zero percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour.
12113	6/11/2021	Natural gas firing.
12133	6/17/2021	Visible emissions from this boiler must not exceed zero percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour.
12190	11/17/2021	Natural gas firing. The opacity of emissions from the boilers shall not exceed 5% for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour.

Table 3 NOx BACT Similar PSCAA Orders

NOC Number	Date Issued	BACT/tBACT
11339	9/7/2017	Good combustion practices.
11901	11/8/2019	
12133	6/17/2021	The boiler shall not emit in excess of 30 ppmvd of NOx when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O ₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test using U.S. EPA Method 7E.
12190	11/17/2021	
12113	6/11/2021	The one-hour average exhaust concentration of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from the temporary boiler must not exceed 30 ppm when fired on natural gas.

Table 4 CO BACT Similar PSCAA Orders

NOC Number	Date Issued	BACT/tBACT
11339	9/7/2017	
11901	11/8/2019	Good combustion practices.
12113	6/11/2021	
12133	6/17/2021	
12190	11/17/2021	The boiler shall not emit in excess of 50 ppmvd of CO when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O ₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test using U.S. EPA Method 10.

Table 5 SO₂ BACT Similar PSCAA Orders

NOC Number	Date Issued	BACT/tBACT
11339	9/7/2017	
11901	11/8/2019	
12113	6/11/2021	
12133	6/17/2021	
12190	11/17/2021	Natural gas firing.

Analysis:

The main criteria pollutants emitted from natural gas combustion are NOx, CO, and VOC, with small amounts of SO₂ and PM. The main TAPs emitted from natural gas combustion are n-hexane and formaldehyde. Carbon dioxide is also emitted as the main product of combustion. Because of the low emissions of both criteria pollutants and TAPs, add-on pollution controls are rarely used for natural gas boilers, especially temporary boilers.

PM BACT

The use of a clean fuel (natural gas) is the primary component of PM BACT. As a surrogate for PM emissions as well as general good combustion practices, no visible emissions will be permitted outside of startup and shutdown.

TAP and VOC BACT

The use of a clean fuel (natural gas) is the primary component of PM BACT. As a surrogate for VOC and TAP emissions as well as general good combustion practices and complete combustion, no visible emissions will be permitted outside of startup and shutdown.

CO BACT:

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is formed in the combustion process in the boiler. Emissions of CO from combustion can be minimized through good combustion practice. Prior to 2021, Agency permits for temporary boilers generally did not impose a numerical limit on CO emissions. In 2021, the Agency imposed limits of 50 ppmvd corrected to 3% O₂.

Boiler manufacturers often provide guarantees that emissions will meet a certain standard. Given the short duration of permitted usage for boilers covered by this General Order, a manufacturer's guarantee will be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this limit. If a guarantee cannot be provided, the owner or operator will be required to perform an EPA Method 10 test of CO emissions to demonstrate compliance with this limit.

NO_x BACT:

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x, which consists of nitrogen oxide, NO, and nitrogen dioxide, NO₂) is formed in the combustion process in the boiler. Emissions of NO_x from combustion can be minimized through good combustion practice. Prior to 2021, Agency permits for temporary boilers generally did not impose a numerical limit on CO emissions. In 2021, the Agency imposed limits of 30 ppmvd in three orders of approval – two of which were corrected to 3% O₂, and one of which was uncorrected.

Boiler manufacturers often provide guarantees that emissions will meet a certain standard. Given the short duration of permitted usage for boilers covered by this General Order, a manufacturer's guarantee will be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this limit. If a guarantee cannot be provided, the owner or operator will be required to perform an EPA Method 7E test of NO_x emissions to demonstrate compliance with this limit.

SO₂ BACT:

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) should only be emitted in trace quantities when burning natural gas. The low sulfur content of natural gas provides an effective work practice to control SO₂ emissions.

The table below summarizes the BACT and tBACT generalized determination for this General Order:

Table 6 Summary BACT & tBACT

Pollutant	BACT/tBACT	Implementation of Method
NO _x	The boiler shall not emit in excess of 30 ppmvd of NO _x when fired on natural gas	Proper operation and maintenance of the boiler. Good combustion practices.

Pollutant	BACT/tBACT	Implementation of Method
	(corrected to 3% O ₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test using U.S. EPA Method 7E.	
SO ₂	Natural gas firing	Natural gas firing
CO	The boiler shall not emit in excess of 50 ppmvd of CO when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O ₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test using U.S. EPA Method 10.	Proper operation and maintenance of the boiler. Good combustion practices.
VOC	Natural gas firing, and no visible emissions are allowed to be emitted at any time other than startup and shutdown.	Natural gas firing and visible emissions testing
PM	Natural gas firing, and no visible emissions are allowed to be emitted at any time other than startup and shutdown.	Natural gas firing and visible emissions testing
TAPs	Natural gas firing, and no visible emissions are allowed to be emitted at any time other than startup and shutdown.	Natural gas firing and visible emissions testing

c. WAC 173-400-560 Appropriate Operational Restrictions (criteria i through iv)

i. Criteria related to the physical size of the unit(s)

- Boiler must have a heat input capacity that is no more than 10% greater than the boiler for which it is the substitute.

The capacity requirement ensures that the potential emissions for a temporary boiler are comparable to those of the boiler it is temporarily replacing. This assures there is no appreciable increase in the facility's potential to emit.

ii. Criteria related to raw materials and fuels used

General Order Conditions:

- The temporary boiler may fire only natural gas.

iii. Criteria related to allowed or prohibited locations

- None, other than the physical constraint that it may only be used in place of an already authorized boiler. This constraint means that the temporary boiler will likely be located near the permanent boiler, since their steam will likely be used for the same purposes.

iv. Other similar criteria determined by a permitting authority

General Order Conditions:

- Other than during periods of startup or shutdown, the temporary boiler and the boiler for which it is the substitute may not be operated simultaneously.
- Authorization to operate the temporary boiler expires six months after approval.

These conditions assure that the temporary boiler truly is temporary, and that it is not being used to avoid the standard permitting process for a permanent boiler. They also assure that the boiler is being used simply to maintain existing capacity, rather than increase capacity.

d. WAC 173-400-560 Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements to Ensure Compliance with the Applicable Emission Limits and Control Requirements

The following records must be kept onsite and up-to-date, and be made readily available to Agency personnel upon request:

- a. Daily opacity inspection results including the date of inspection, name of person who conducted the observation, whether or not visible emissions were observed, and any corrective action or mitigation measure taken to eliminate the visible emissions.
- b. The dates and times (start, stop, and duration) of operation (and startup and shutdown times) for both the boiler operating under this order and for any simultaneous operation of the permanent boiler for which it is the temporary substitute.
- c. The maximum heat input of the boiler installed to operate under this order.
- d. Manufacturer's guarantee of NOx and CO emissions rates.

e. WAC 173-400-560 Appropriate Initial and Periodic Emission Testing Requirements

The Agency has issued numerous Orders of Approval for temporary boilers such as those that are included in this General Order. Initial emission testing will be required only if a manufacturer's guarantee of compliance with the applicable NOx and CO limits is unavailable. Ongoing visible emission checks are required, as described above.

f. WAC 173-400-560: Compliance with WAC 173-460, and 173-400-112(2)(c) or 173-400-113 as Applicable

WAC 173-400-112 lists requirements for sources located in areas that are out of attainment with regard to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and WAC 173-400-113 lists requirements for sources located in attainment areas. There are not areas within the Agency's jurisdiction which are

currently designated as nonattainment. The requirements of WAC 173-400-113 apply to emissions throughout the Agency's four county jurisdiction.

For new source projects such as this one, the requirements of WAC 173-400-113 are:

- Meet the requirements of all applicable federal, state, and local regulations (see Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6)
- Apply BACT (see Section 6b)
- Do not cause an ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, nor violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the State Implementation Plan (SIP) to achieve attainment status. The total NO_x emissions from a temporary boiler are expected to be comparable to the boiler for which it is the replacement. This small amount of emissions will not cause an ambient air quality standard to be exceeded nor violate the requirement for reasonable further progress in the SIP. Further analysis is not needed because of the small amount of emissions of all relevant pollutants.

WAC 173-400-113(4) establishes limits for carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions from new or modified sources in attainment areas. Compliance with the requirements of WAC 173-400-113(4) is discussed below in Section 5(f)(i), Criteria Pollutants.

WAC 173-460 discusses controls for new sources of toxics. A new source must demonstrate that the increase in emissions of toxics from the new or modified emission unit(s) is sufficient to protect human health and safety. Because the temporary boiler may only burn natural gas, and because it may not have a heat input capacity more than 10% larger than the boiler it is temporarily replacing, there is no appreciable increase in TAP emissions from the use of a temporary boiler.

i. Criteria Pollutants

Emissions of CO, SO₂, PM, NO_x, and VOC are addressed below. These pollutants are generated from the burning of natural gas for heat to make steam.

Emissions of SO₂ and PM from natural gas combustion in a small boiler are essentially negligible when considering ambient concentrations. Additionally, WAC 173-400-113 does not limit VOC emissions. Therefore, emissions of SO₂, PM, and VOC were not compared to any thresholds for this analysis. Only NO_x and CO were considered.

Emissions of criteria air pollutants will not increase through the use of a temporary boiler. Since emissions are calculated simply by applying emissions factors to the rate of fuel firing, and since the temporary boiler will not be able to burn fuel at a higher rate than the boiler for which it is temporarily substituting, there cannot be an increase in emissions of criteria pollutants. Since the area of the project is presumably in attainment with all air quality standards, and since the temporary boiler will not increase emissions relative to the existing permanent boiler, it stands to reason that the temporary boiler would not cause or contribute to nonattainment of any standard. The ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants will be unchanged by the use of a temporary gas-fired boiler as a stand-in for a permanent boiler.

ii. TACs

Emissions of toxics air contaminants (TACs, a term used interchangeably with TAPs in the WAC) will not increase through the use of a temporary boiler. Since emissions are calculated simply by applying emissions factors to the rate of fuel firing, and since the temporary boiler will not be able to burn fuel at a higher rate than the boiler for which it is temporarily substituting, there cannot be an increase in emissions of toxic air contaminants.

g. WAC 173-400-560: Compliance with 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63

There are no applicable requirements in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, or 63.

Temporary boilers are exempt from 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, which ordinarily applies to boilers between 10 MMBtu/hr and 100 MMBtu/hr. Subpart Db applies to boilers greater than 100 MMBtu/hr, but these boilers are not eligible for this General Order.

Gas-fired boilers are exempt from 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJ.

Temporary boilers are exempt from 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

7. *Application and Approval Process to Obtain Coverage Under the Temporary Boiler General Order of Approval*

a. Application

The Agency has developed an applicability checklist for owners/operators who wish to install a temporary boiler that qualifies for this General Order of Approval. Owners/operators will need to complete the checklist in order to determine whether or not a boiler is eligible for coverage under the General Order of Approval. The Agency has also developed an application form to be completed by the owner and/or operator of each boiler that meets the criteria in the applicability checklist.

b. Approval Process

After completing the applicability checklist, the owner/operator will know whether the proposed operation is eligible for coverage under this General Order of Approval. If it is eligible, the owner/operator may complete the General Order of Approval application form and send it to the Agency for review. Within 30 days after receipt of the application, the Agency will respond in writing stating one of the following outcomes:

- 1) The proposed temporary boiler qualifies and has been granted coverage under the General Order of Approval; OR
- 2) The proposed temporary boiler has been denied coverage under the General Order of Approval because the application is incomplete. The owner/operator will have the option to either complete the application and re-apply for a General Order of Approval or file a case-by-case permit application in accordance with Agency Regulation I Section 6.03; OR
- 3) The proposed temporary boiler has been denied coverage under the General Order of Approval because the project does not meet the eligibility criteria for a General Order of Approval. The owner/operator will have the option to either modify the project to fit the criteria for a General Order of Approval, and re-apply, or file a case-by-case permit application in accordance with Agency Regulation I Section 6.03.

8. *Applicable Conditions for Coverage Under the Temporary Boiler General Order of Approval*

A temporary boiler, if operated as described in the General Order of Approval, is considered to be in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations as adopted pursuant to Chapter 70A.15 RCW including WAC 173-400, WAC 173-460, and Agency Regulations I, II, and III, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Approval is hereby granted as provided in Article 6 of Regulation 1 of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to the applicant to install or establish the equipment, device or process described hereon at the INSTALLATION ADDRESS in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Engineering Department of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.
2. This approval does not relieve the applicant or owner of any requirement of any other governmental agency.
3. The temporary boiler may only be used as a substitute for an existing permanent boiler. The heat input rating of the temporary boiler may not exceed by more than 10% the heat input rating of the boiler for which it is the substitute, and it may be no greater than 100 MMBtu/hr.
4. The temporary boiler may fire only natural gas.
5. If the boiler for which the temporary boiler is the substitute is equipped with selective non-catalytic reduction, selective catalytic reduction, or an oxidation catalyst, then the temporary boiler must also be equipped with the same pollution control.
6. Other than during periods of startup or shutdown, the temporary boiler and the boiler for which it is the substitute may not be operated simultaneously.
7. Authorization to operate the temporary boiler expires six months after initial startup of the temporary boiler.
8. The boiler shall not emit in excess of 30 ppmvd of NOx when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test runs using U.S. EPA Method 7E.
9. The boiler shall not emit in excess of 50 ppmvd of CO when fired on natural gas (corrected to 3% O₂) as measured by the average of three 60-minute test runs using U.S. EPA Method 10.
10. Compliance with the NOx and CO emissions limits may be met through manufacturer certification or through a test conducted within 10 days of the beginning of operation.
11. Visible emissions from this boiler must not exceed zero percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any hour as determined by Ecology Method 9A or US EPA Method 22.
12. Compliance with Condition 11 must at a minimum be demonstrated by inspecting the boiler's stack for visible emissions once every day of operation. These inspections must be performed during daylight hours when the boiler is in operation. If visible emissions are observed, then take corrective actions until the emission is no longer visible. If corrective actions fail to correct the problem, then the boiler shall be shut down until effective corrective actions can be made. Documents shall be kept of the date and time of observation, the operational status of the boiler, whether visible emissions were seen and, if so, what corrective actions were taken.

13. The following records must be kept onsite and up-to-date, and be made readily available to Agency personnel upon request:
 - a. Daily opacity inspection results including the date of inspection, name of person who conducted the observation, whether or not visible emissions were observed, and any corrective action or mitigation measure taken to eliminate the visible emissions.
 - b. The dates and times (start, stop, and duration) of operation (and startup and shutdown times) for both the boiler operating under this order and for any simultaneous operation of the permanent boiler for which it is the temporary substitute.
 - c. The maximum heat input of the boiler installed to operate under this order.
 - d. Manufacturer's guarantee of NOx and CO emissions rates, or the compliance test results, to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 8, 9, and 10.
14. All logs or records maintained in compliance with this Order of Approval shall be kept for at least two years and made available to Agency personnel upon request.

9. *Compliance with Other Laws, Regulations, and Requirements*

Coverage under the temporary boiler General Order of Approval does not relieve the owner and/or operator of any requirement of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency or any other governmental agency.

10. *Appeal Rights*

Pursuant to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's Regulation I, Section 3.17 and RCW 43.21B.310, this General Order of Approval and each subsequent determination of coverage under this General Order of Approval may be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB). To appeal to the PCHB, a written notice of appeal must be filed with the PCHB and a copy served upon Puget Sound Clean Air Agency within 30 days of the date the Order is published or the determination for coverage is received by the applicant.

11. *Public Notice & Comments*

The proposed General Order was published for comment, along with the SEPA DNS on **description of comment period**

Summary of comments

Any changes made?