

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Notice of Public Comment Period
Proposed Issuance of a Construction Permit/PSD Approval
Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. in Davis Junction

Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. has applied to the Illinois EPA Bureau of Air for a construction permit and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) approval for a new landfill gas to energy facility at the Veolia ES Orchard Hills Landfill located at 8290 Highway 251 South in Davis Junction. The facility would have seven engines and the capacity to generate about 19 MW of electricity.

The plant would be a major modification for emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}), volatile organic material (VOM) and municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds or NMOC) under the federal PSD rules, 40 CFR 52.21. The Illinois EPA Bureau of Air has made a preliminary determination to issue a construction permit/PSD approval and has prepared a draft permit for public review.

The Illinois EPA is accepting comments prior to making a final decision on the application for this project. **Comments must be postmarked by midnight August 11, 2012.** If sufficient interest is expressed in this matter, a hearing or other informational meeting may be held. Comments, questions and requests for information, should be directed to Brad Frost, Bureau of Air, Illinois EPA, P. O. Box 19506, Springfield, IL 62794-9506, phone 217/782-2113, TDD 217/782-9143.

Persons wanting more information may view the draft permit and project summary at <http://www.epa.gov/reg5oair/permits/ilonline.html> The repositories for these documents and the application are located at the Illinois EPA's offices at 4302 N. Main in Rockford, 815/987-7750 and 1340 N. Ninth St., Springfield, 217/782-7027 (please call ahead to assure that someone will be available to assist you). Copies of the documents will be made available upon request.

Under the PSD rules, the emissions of pollutants from the plant for which it would be a major project must be controlled with Best Available Control Technology (BACT). The draft permit contains the Illinois EPA's proposed determination of BACT for the plant. A summary of the proposed BACT controls and limits can also be found in Attachment 1 of the project summary.

The air quality analysis submitted by Hoosier Energy for this project shows that it will not cause or contribute to a modeled exceedance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for NO_x, CO, PM, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} or contribute to a modeled exceedance of applicable PSD increments. Modeled exceedances of the PM_{2.5} 24 hour averaging time NAAQS as well as the NO₂ one hour averaging time for the NAAQS occurred in the analysis. However, Hoosier Energy demonstrated that the project would

not have a significant impact on all exceedances and would therefore not be a cause or contribute to these modeled exceedances.

For NO₂, the maximum modeled ambient concentrations would be 316 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) 1-hour average, compared to NAAQS of 188 µg/m³ and 20.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) annual average, compared to NAAQS of 100 µg/m³. For SO₂, the maximum modeled ambient concentrations would be 134 µg/m³ 1-hour average and 67 µg/m³ 24-hour average compared to NAAQS of 196, and 365 µg/m³, respectively. For PM₁₀, the maximum concentrations would be 115 µg/m³ 24-hour, compared to NAAQS of 150 µg/m³. For PM_{2.5}, the maximum modeled ambient concentrations would be 51 µg/m³ 24-hour average and 11 µg/m³ annual average, compared to NAAQS of 35 and 15 µg/m³, respectively. For CO, the maximum modeled ambient concentrations were not above significance impact levels. The air quality analysis also shows compliance with the allowable increments for PM₁₀ and NO₂. For PM₁₀, the maximum increment consumption should be no more than 8.8 µg/m³ 24-hour average and 1.5 µg/m³ annual average, compared to increments of 30 and 17 µg/m³, respectively. For NO₂, the maximum increment consumption should be no more than 2.8 µg/m³ annual, compared to the increment of 25 µg/m³.