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**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION**

POLICY/PROCEDURE STATEMENT .

TOPIC: Facility Selection for Major Source Modeling

Policy Procedure Number:

Replaces Number:

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Effective Date:

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Reviewer: Catharine Fitzsimmons

Approval: Bureau Chief: Peter R. Hamlin ~~_____~~

Date: 8/21/98

Division Administrator: Allan Stokes

Date:

Applicable Code of Iowa or Iowa Administrative Code Rule:

567 IAC 22.3(l)(a) and (b)

567 IAC 28.1

Attachments:

None

REASON OR BACKGROUND

The State is required to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 567 IAC 28.1. The purpose of this policy is to evaluate the impacts of major sources on the air quality in Iowa.

Some permits have been issued based on single emission point reviews, not whole facilities or communities. Grandfathered sources pose another problem; they contribute to ambient air pollution but are exempted from the permitting process. How single source permits and grandfathered sources impact air quality is unknown. There is a need to develop a procedure to measure the facility-wide contribution a major source makes to air pollution.

Air dispersion modeling is an efficient, strategic tool that air quality management may use to measure a facility's contribution to ambient air pollution. Facility-wide modeling will allow

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Facility Selection for Major Source Modeling

management to identify air pollution problems before NAAQS violations occur so that the public health is protected. Iowa has over three hundred major facilities. All major facilities will be evaluated by DNR. However, major source modeling will be time intensive and may take years to complete. Therefore, a fair and standard procedure to prioritize facility-wide modeling has been established by DNR.

DETAILS

The bureau may consider certain factors when selecting which facilities to model. The factors which may be considered include, but are not limited to:

- Issuance of the operating permit.
- Monitoring data.
- PSD projects currently under review.
- Areas of recently increased industrial activity or development.
- Availability of DEM (Digital Elevation Model) files.
- Facilities in areas where the NAAQS has been exceeded.
- Facilities in areas where the NAAQS may be threatened.
- Past modeling conducted by the bureau showing potential impacts to NAAQS.
- Facility proximity to high population densities and human activities, such as day care centers or elderly care facilities.
- Complaints received by the department that are not remedied by the field offices or corrected by normal compliance activities.