

Annual CCR Fugitive Dust Control Report



Tucson Electric Power

Tucson Electric Power Company
Springerville Generating Station
Springerville, Arizona

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1.0 Introduction

On December 19, 2014, the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency signed the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) from Electric Utilities final rule (the Rule). The Rule was published in the Federal Register on April 17, 2015 and became effective on October 19, 2015. In accordance with the Rule, Tucson Electric Power Company (TEP) is required to publish an Annual CCR fugitive dust control report within 14 months after placing the initial CCR fugitive dust control plan in the facility's operating record. Subsequent reports are due one year after the date of the previous report. The following are the requirements of what must be included in the annual CCR fugitive dust control report per §257.80(c):

- Description of actions taken by the owner or operator to control CCR fugitive dust
- Record of all citizen complaints
- Summary of corrective measures taken

This report has been prepared to comply with the requirements as specified in §257.80(c) of the Rule. Additionally, this report will be placed in the Springerville Generating Station's (SGS) facility operating record per §257.105(g)(2) no later than 14 months after the initial Plan, noticed to the State Director per §257.106(g)(2), and posted to the publicly accessible internet site per §257.107(g)(2). Subsequent reports are due one year after the date of the previous report.

2.0 Summary of CCR Fugitive Dust Control Practices and Procedures

TEP and SGS have implemented fugitive dust control practices and procedures which are outlined in Section 4.0 of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan and restated below. The Plan is also readily accessible in the SGS facility operating record as well as a publicly accessible internet site (<https://www.tep.com/ccr/>).

This section will detail control measures employed at the facility to minimize airborne dust from these sources in accordance with §257.80(b)(1-2) of the Rule.

2.1 CCR Handling

Fly ash mixed with product from the spray dry absorbers is collected from the baghouse hoppers and is pneumatically conveyed to a silo controlled with a bin vent filter for storage. The system is fully enclosed and not exposed to the atmosphere. From the silo, the fly ash is loaded into a truck via screw conveyor where the fly ash is conditioned with water to approximately 20 percent moisture. The high moisture content minimizes airborne dust during loading to the trucks. The facility also practices good housekeeping in the fly ash handling area by cleaning any excess fly ash as soon as practicable and regularly watering the area. Good housekeeping is practiced in areas that bottom ash and spray dry absorber materials are collected by cleaning up any excess material resulting from maintenance, spillage, and track out.

2.1.1 Monitoring

A certified EPA Method 9 observer conducts a weekly visual survey of visible emissions from the fly ash handling area when in operation. If the observed opacity exceeds the standards set forth in the facility's Title V operating permit, actions will be taken to reduce opacity below the standard and excess emissions will be reported.

2.1.2 Recordkeeping

Records of the opacity observations are maintained and include the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made and the results of the observation. The records are maintained at the station's Environmental Department and retained for at least five years.

2.2 Transport Roadways

Ash haul roads are regularly maintained with oil and chip surfacing. Plant roadways including ash haul roads to the ash disposal site are watered by water trucks on each day on which trucks and/or other vehicular traffic occurs unless roads are naturally wet. The amount of time dedicated to watering the roads is a function of the dryness of the surface and is determined

through daily observations by station personnel. The amount of water applied varies seasonally. Dust bearing material spilled in significant amounts onto any roadway is cleaned as soon as practicable. Fugitive dust emissions are further controlled by posting and maintaining a maximum vehicle speed limit of 15 miles per hour within the power plant area and 35 miles per hour on the ash haul roads.

2.2.1 Monitoring

A certified EPA Method 9 observer conducts a bi-weekly visual survey of visible emissions from the plant's roadways. If the observed opacity exceeds the standards set forth in the facility's Title V operating permit, actions will be taken to reduce opacity below the standard and excess emissions will be reported.

2.2.2 Recordkeeping

Records of the opacity observations are maintained and include the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made and the results of the observation. Roadway maintenance records regarding watering/dust control are documented in daily logs completed by station personnel. The completed logs are forwarded to the station's Environmental Department and retained for at least five years.

2.3 Ash Disposal Site

Fly ash mixed with product from the spray dry absorber and bottom ash is disposed at the facility's ash disposal site. Fugitive dust is minimized at the ash disposal site by spreading and compacting the materials with a bulldozer as soon as practical after being delivered (i.e., the freshly dumped materials are not left on the landfill surface for extended periods of time). Additionally, a water truck regularly circulates to spread water on the internal roadways and the open operating areas of the disposal site. Only active areas of the ash disposal site are disturbed with vehicle traffic to further minimize airborne dust. To help prevent fugitive dust from erosion, following the completion of each bench of the landfill, the ash material is covered with approximately two feet of native top soil and allowed to naturally re-vegetate.

2.3.1 Monitoring

A certified EPA Method 9 observer conducts a weekly visual survey of visible emissions from the ash handling areas, and a bi-weekly visual survey of visible emissions from non-point sources. If the observed opacity exceeds the standards set forth in the facility's Title V operating permit, actions will be taken to reduce opacity below the standard and excess emissions will be reported.

2.3.2 Recordkeeping

Records of the opacity observations are maintained and include the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made and the results of the observation. Watering/dust control activities are documented in daily logs completed by station personnel. The completed logs are forwarded to the station's Environmental Department and retained for at least five years.

2.4 Dust Control Measures during High Wind Conditions

In addition to the dust control methods described above utilized during normal operations, SGS also takes additional measures to reduce fugitive dust during high wind conditions. Total suspended particulate data and weather data, including wind speed and direction, is monitored with an on-site weather station and is displayed in the Unit 1 and 2 control room and in the Unit 3 and 4 control room. An alarm alerts the operator of high winds and visible haze in the Unit 1 and 2 control room. When an alert level is triggered (wind speed and/or haze), the shift supervisor is notified by the control room operator. Upon being notified, the shift supervisor is required to visually inspect the SGS site to assess and, if needed, initiate dust control measures. The shift supervisor will also notify others that high wind dust control practices need to be initiated and will be proactive in initiating dust control practices prior to high wind events.

3.0 Record of Citizen Complaints

There were no citizen complaints to report. No corrective actions were taken in 2019.

4.0 Corrective Measures Taken

There were no corrective measures necessary. Only normal landfill activities at the site in 2019.