ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

JUL 15 2016

Michael Hanney, Environmental Coordinator
CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc.
794 State Highway 369 North
Nashville, AR 71852

Dear Mr. Hanney:

The enclosed Permit No. 0598-AOP-R8 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 4/11/2016.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq. as referenced by §8-4-304, and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 0598-AOP-R8 for the construction and operation of equipment at CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc. shall be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation 8, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

The applicant or permittee and any other person submitting public comments on the record may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review of the final permitting decisions as provided under Chapter Six of Regulation No. 8, Administrative Procedures, Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by Regulation 8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the APC&E Commission Secretary at 101 E. Capitol Ave., Suite 205, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

Sincerely,

Stuart Spencer
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality

Enclosure: Final Permit

ADEQ
OPERATING
AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26:

Permit No. : 0598-AOP-R8

IS ISSUED TO:

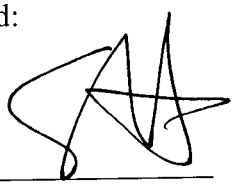
CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc.
794 State Highway 369 North
Nashville, AR 71852
Howard County
AFIN: 31-00010

THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

May 26, 2015 AND May 25, 2020

THE PERMITTEE IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:



Stuart Spencer
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality

JUL 15 2016

Date

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten Microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc.
AFIN:	31-00010
PERMIT NUMBER:	0598-AOP-R8
FACILITY ADDRESS:	794 State Highway 369 North Nashville, AR 71852
MAILING ADDRESS:	794 State Highway 369 North Nashville, AR 71852
COUNTY:	Howard County
CONTACT NAME:	Michael Hanney
CONTACT POSITION:	Environmental Coordinator
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	(870) 845-7180
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Joseph Hurt
UTM North South (Y):	Zone 15: 3770302.94 m
UTM East West (X):	Zone 15: 417656.19 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

CertainTeed Gypsum (AFIN: 31-00010) owns and operates a gypsum wallboard manufacturing facility at 794 State Highway 369 North, Nashville, Arkansas and an open pit quarry located approximately 1.5 miles south-southeast of the manufacturing facility. With this modification, the facility is revising the VOC emissions for the SFX Production Line (SN-60) due to a change in the adhesive formulation used in the process. The total permitted emission increases include 11.8 tpy of VOC.

Process Description

CertainTeed mines and processes gypsum rock ($CaSO_4$•2 H_2O) to produce gypsum wallboard. The gypsum is calcined to produce stucco ($CaSO_4$•1/2 H_2O) in the manufacturing process. Stucco is the principal component in gypsum wallboard. Mining is covered by NAICS Code 212399 and all other processes are covered by NAICS Code 327420.

Mining Operations

CertainTeed mines gypsum rock from an open pit quarry located approximately 1.5 miles South-Southwest of the manufacturing facility. Mining is currently limited to 1,860,000 tons of gypsum rock per twelve-month rolling period. The gypsum ore lies in three dominant seams each separated by varying thicknesses of overburden. Activities at the mine include overburden removal, blasting, removal of gypsum and loading haul trucks. Trucks transport the gypsum to the manufacturing plant over an unpaved haul road. The unpaved haul road is regularly treated with water or a dust abatement emulsion to control fugitive PM_{10} emissions. All of these activities are included in SN-37.

Ore Classification and Grinding

At the manufacturing plant, the gypsum rock is dumped in a covered staging area adjacent to the rock processing equipment area. There a front end loader is used to feed the gypsum onto an apron conveyor. The conveyor delivers the rock to a grizzly screen to separate finer material. The oversize gypsum rock goes to the primary crusher (SN-06) then to a series of belt conveyors. The undersize rock from the grizzly is collected on belt conveyor B1 and conveyed to the primary screen (SN-07). Dust emissions are controlled by the Primary Screen Baghouse. The screen rejects fine material (tailings) via belt conveyor B8 to belt conveyor C11. These tailings are conveyed to a storage pile adjacent to the rock processing equipment area. A front-end loader is used to load trucks which then haul the tailings from the storage pile to another storage pile near the crushing area or back to the mine site for disposal.

All of the rock from the primary screen and primary crusher is conveyed to a large storage shed by means of conveyors B2, B3, B6 and C4. From this shed, belt conveyor C5 supplies rock to the secondary crusher (SN-19). The discharge of the secondary crusher is controlled by the

Primary Screen Baghouse previously described. Rock from the secondary crusher is then transported by belt conveyor C6 to the storage bins in the mill. A foam and/or a moisture system is used to reduce the fugitive PM_{10} emissions associated with the crushing and screening of rock in addition to/ in lieu of the baghouse controls.

Raymond Roller Mills and Flash Dryers

The storage bins feed six Raymond Roller Mills (five rated at 20 tons/hr and one rated at 50 tons/hr), and a CP Mill (rated at 80 tons/hr). The Raymond Roller Mills pulverize up to 150 tons/hr of gypsum rock and flash dry the millings to produce landplaster, the raw material used to manufacture stucco. Raymond Roller Mills #1 thru #5 flash dryers (SN-49 thru SN-53) are each equipped with a 3.0 MMBTU/hr natural gas burner. The Raymond Roller Mill #6 flash dryer (SN-38) is equipped with a 5.0 MMBTU/hr natural gas burner. PM_{10} emissions from each of the mills are controlled with a baghouse. Products of natural gas combustion are vented through the baghouses uncontrolled.

Calcining - Kettle Calciners

Landplaster is converted into stucco in continuous kettle calciners. The calciners, using natural gas as a fuel, indirectly heat and calcine (remove chemically-bound water) the landplaster producing stucco. The calciners exhaust their combustion gases through separate combustion stacks (SN-22 to SN-24). The calcined product is conveyed from the calciners into hot pits, where it begins cooling. Particulate emissions from the hot pits and calciners are controlled by baghouses (SN-46 to SN-48). Hot stucco is conveyed pneumatically and by screw conveyor to the Kettle Buell System pit for further cooling and storage.

Calcining - Claudius-Peters Mill and Flash Calciner

The manufacturing process also converts gypsum rock into stucco with the use of a Claudius/Peter (CP) Mill and Flash Calciner (SN-39). The CP mill simultaneously grinds, dries and calcines the gypsum rock into stucco. The Flash Calciner portion of the CP Mill contacts the pulverized rock directly with the combustion gases of natural gas, which the calciner burns at a rate of 65 MMBTU/hr. The equipment is capable of processing up to 80 tons/hr of gypsum rock. The mill pulverizes the rock and contacts it with the combustion gases of the flash calciner to achieve the conversion into stucco. The gases carry the stucco from the Mill to the Flash Calciner Baghouses #1 and #2. The two parallel baghouses separate the stucco from the gas stream and control particulate emissions related to the transfer of the stucco from the CP Mill to the conveyance system. The exhaust of both baghouses is combined into a single stack. This stack exhausts the combustion gases of the Flash Calciner as well as up to 12.5 ton per hour of water, released by the gypsum, as vapor. The Flash Calciner baghouses transfer up to 67.5 ton per hour of stucco to the CP Mill Buell System pit.

Buell Systems and Stucco Storage

The Kettle and CP Buell Systems receive stucco from the kettle calciners and CP Mill and cool it by forced ambient temperature air. The CP mill system pneumatically conveys the stucco to the CP Buell Baghouse (SN-41). The CP Buell baghouse also controls particulate emissions related to stucco conveyance by screw conveyors, a bucket elevator and emissions related to the loading and unloading of the CP Mill and Calcine mill stucco storage bins. The Kettle Buell system is similar to the CP Buell System. Stucco produced in the kettle calciners is pneumatically conveyed to the Kettle Buell Baghouse (SN-4).

From the CP Mill Buell and Kettle Buell baghouses, the stucco is conveyed to high capacity storage bins or directly to the line production storage bins. Both the CP Mill and Calcine Mill stucco high capacity storage bins have a capacity of 431 tons, and a throughput capacity of 80 ton per hour. These bins allow process storage capacity for occasions when stucco is not delivered directly to the line production stucco storage bins. Screw conveyors move the stucco to a bucket elevator, which in turn delivers the stucco to the pneumatic conveyance leading to the line production stucco storage bins (SN-42 and SN-42a). The Line #1 and #2 storage bins each have a capacity of 100 tons and supply the wallboard production lines with stucco.

Wallboard Manufacturing

In order to produce gypsum wallboard, a mixture of stucco, additives and water are combined in a pin mixer to form a slurry. The slurry is deposited between two continuous sheets of paper that pass through forming equipment to square the edges and then to a forming conveyor belt. As it travels along the conveyor, the slurry sets, and the wallboard is cut into 24 foot lengths by a rotating knife. The sheets of wallboard are then completely dried in a kiln. The wallboard exiting the kiln is sawed into shorter lengths, the edges are sawed to obtain a uniform width, and individual sheets of wallboard are bundled together and taped prior to storage or shipping. Details of the process are described in the following sections.

Wallboard Manufacturing - Solid and Liquid Additives

Stucco from the 100 ton production line feed bins is fed to mixing screws of either production line #1 or #2 for the addition of starch, vermiculite, fiberglass, accelerator, potash, and boric acid. Starch, vermiculite, potash and boric acid are received in bulk tank trucks which unload into storage bins. These bins are located outside and transfer the material to smaller storage bins inside the manufacturing building. PM_{10} emissions associated with the loading of each storage bin are controlled by small baghouses on each bin.

Liquid foam, dispersant, retardant, silicone and water are added to the stucco in a pin mixer to produce a slurry. There is a small amount of VOC associated with the foamer.

Wallboard Manufacturing - Wallboard Forming

Slurry from the pin mixer is injected between two unwinding sheets of wallboard paper on a forming table equipped with a vibrating roller. The edges of the bottom sheet of paper are turned up to prevent the slurry from leaking out of the newly formed wallboard. A thin bead of glue is placed on the top layer of paper, which is allowed to bond with the lower layer. The glued layers of paper form a mold for the slurry. The mold is conveyed on a belt designed to allow the stucco mixture to re-hydrate (harden) before reaching the tunnel dryers. The wallboard is then cut into individual sheets by a rotating knife as it arrives at the end of the conveyor belt system. An inverter flips the wallboard sheets prior to entering the tunnel dryer. CertainTeed is also capable of producing a mold and mildew resistant wallboard product that uses a woven fiberglass mat instead of paper.

Wallboard Manufacturing - Tunnel Dryers

The tunnel dryers (SN-44 and SN-45), one for each production line, drive off excess water. Both dryers are equipped with three (3) natural gas fired burners with a total capacity of 188 MMBTU/hr. Combustion by-products are exhausted along with the excess moisture that has been removed from the board through exhaust stacks SN-44 and SN-45. Each dryer has a small exhaust stack at the dryer entrance to prevent ambient air from entering the dryer. An insignificant amount of combustion by-products from the first drying zone exhausts from these seals.

Baghouses - Take-Off and End-Trim

Wallboard exiting the tunnel dryers is transferred to the Take-Off and End Trim saws. These machines cut the wallboard sections to precise lengths and widths. The particulate matter that results from these operations is controlled by the two End Trim Baghouses (SN-18 and SN-32). The baghouses transfer the collected dust to a pneumatic conveyor, which leads to the Recycle Baghouse (SN-43). The End Trim baghouse for production line #2 also controls dust associated with a slueter machine. The slueter machine is used to cut mostly off-specification wallboard into thin strips. These strips are glued together to produce slueters which are used as spacers for stacks of wallboard product.

Baghouses - Recycle Baghouse

The Recycle Baghouse (SN-43) collects the material pneumatically conveyed from SN-18 and SN-32 and deposits it on the fine tailings conveyor (C11) in the crushing and screening plant.

Haul Road

Vehicle traffic around the manufacturing plant occurs on paved roads to control fugitive dust. These emissions are included with SN-37.

SFX Production Line

Pre-manufactured gypsum wallboard is loaded into the board feeding equipment one sheet at a time. The thin layer of paper is then sanded away from one side of the board. Dust produced by the sanding equipment is controlled by a baghouse. Adhesive is then applied to the sanded surface and two boards are combined to produce one SFX board. The edges and ends of the board are then taped to produce the final product.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective March 14, 2016
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective March 14, 2016
Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective March 14, 2016
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO - *Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU - *Standard of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries*
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC—*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities*

Emission Summary

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	106.1	179.8
		PM_{10}	65.9	125.1
		$PM_{2.5}$	-	See Note*
		SO_2	1.2	2.1
		VOC	26.1	92.7
		CO	45.1	194.8
		NO_X	53.3	232.8
		Lead	2.66e-4	1.17e-3
HAPs		Total HAPs**	N/A	4.45
04	Kettle Buell Baghouse	PM	2.1	8.9
		PM_{10}	2.1	8.9
06	Primary Crusher	PM	1.3	1.3
		PM_{10}	0.5	0.5
07	Primary Screen	PM	0.9	0.8
		PM_{10}	0.4	0.3
08	Gasoline Storage Tank	VOC	4.4	1.3
18	End Trim Line #1	PM	0.2	0.7
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.7
19	Secondary Crusher	PM	0.7	3.6
		PM_{10}	0.3	1.4
22	Kettle Combustion Stack #1 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM_{10}	0.3	1.0
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.3	9.7
		NO_X	2.7	11.6
		Lead	1.34e-5	5.85e-5
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.22

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
23	Kettle Combustion Stack #2 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM_{10}	0.3	1.0
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.3	9.7
		NO_X	2.7	11.6
		Lead	1.34e-5	5.85e-5
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.22
24	Kettle Combustion Stack #3 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM_{10}	0.3	1.0
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.3	9.7
		NO_X	2.7	11.6
		Lead	1.34e-5	5.85e-5
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.22
32	End Trim Line #2	PM	0.2	0.7
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.7
37A	Mining Operation	PM	36.0	36.7
		PM_{10}	22.3	25.5
37B	Unpaved Haul Roads	PM	39.2	61.2
		PM_{10}	21.3	33.2
37C	Paved Haul Roads	PM	12.9	20.1
		PM_{10}	7.3	11.3
38	Raymond Mill #6 (5 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.8
		NO_X	0.5	2.2
		Lead	2.45e-6	1.07e-5
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.05
39	CP Mill and Flash Calciner (65 MMBtu/hr)	PM	1.9	8.4
		PM_{10}	1.9	8.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.2
		VOC	0.4	1.5
		CO	5.4	23.4
		NO_X	6.4	27.9
		Lead	3.19e-5	1.40e-4
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.53

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
41	CP Mill Buell System	PM	1.9	8.0
		PM_{10}	1.9	8.0
42	Stucco Bin Line #1	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
42A	Stucco Bin Line #2	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
43	Recycle Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
44	Tunnel Dryer #1 (188 MMBtu/hr)	PM	1.5	6.6
		PM_{10}	1.5	6.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.5
		VOC	6.8	29.5
		CO	15.4	67.5
		NO_X	18.4	80.7
		Lead	9.2e-5	4.04e-4
		Total HAPs**	N/A	1.53
45	Tunnel Dryer #2 (188 MMBtu/hr)	PM	1.5	6.6
		PM_{10}	1.5	6.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.5
		VOC	6.8	29.5
		CO	15.4	67.5
		NO_X	18.4	80.7
		Lead	9.2e-5	4.04e-4
		Total HAPs**	N/A	1.53
46	Calciner Baghouse #1	PM	0.2	0.5
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.5
47	Calciner Baghouse #2	PM	0.2	0.5
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.5
48	Calciner Baghouse #3	PM	0.2	0.5
		PM_{10}	0.2	0.5
49	Raymond Mill #2 (3 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_X	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.03

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
50	Raymond Mill #1 (3 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_X	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.03
51	Raymond Mill #3 (3 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_X	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.03
52	Raymond Mill #4 (3 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_X	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.03
53	Raymond Mill #5 (3 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_X	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6
		Total HAPs**	N/A	0.03
60	SFX Production Line	PM	1.0	4.1
		PM_{10}	1.0	4.1
		VOC	6.5	28.4
61	Mobile Crushing Plant	PM	2.2	5.5
		PM_{10}	0.9	2.3

* $PM_{2.5}$ limits are source specific, if required. Not all sources have $PM_{2.5}$ limits.
** HAPs included in the VOC totals. Other HAPs are not included in any other totals unless specifically stated.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Weyerhaeuser Company (Briar Plant) received the initial permit on April 4, 1980. The permit included emissions from the drying kettles and from three electrostatic precipitators (ESPs).

Permit #0598-AR-1 was issued on December 6, 1989. 598-AR-1 set the major source baseline for the facility and also addressed the change of ownership from Weyerhaeuser to Briar Gypsum.

Permit #0598-AR-2 was issued on July 2, 1990. The permit modification addressed the addition of two baghouses and the permitting of some previously non-permitted sources. This permit brought the facility below 250 tons per year of particulate matter and thus made the facility a minor source in regards to PSD regulations.

Permit #0598-AR-3 was issued on February 19, 1993. This permit modification addressed the permitting of two additional previously non-permitted sources.

Permit #0598-AR-4 was issued on July 28, 1994. This permit modification addressed the addition of existing non-permitted sources, the revision of combustion emissions, and the removal of the Wet Plant Dryer.

Permit #0598-AOP-R0 was issued on July 1, 1999. This permit action represented the issuance of an initial Regulation #26 permit, the change of ownership from Briar Gypsum to BPB Gypsum, and the addition of a new production line and associated sources (SN-34 through SN-49). In addition, the electrostatic precipitator associated with the Raymond Roller Mills (SN-03) was replaced with a baghouse, the wet plant dryer exhaust (SN-21) was deleted, and the four storage bin vents (SN-30 through SN-33) have been added to the permit. Emission limits were 178.5 tpy PM/PM_{10}, 1.9 tpy SO_2, 143.3 tpy VOC, 130.5 tpy CO, and 310.7 tpy NO_X. NO_X emissions were below 250 tpy prior to the issuance of permit #598 AOP-R0. The addition of sources has raised the NO_X emissions above the PSD threshold. Subsequent modifications to this permit will require review for PSD applicability.

Air Permit 598-AOP-R0 erroneously classified BPB Gypsum (James Hardie Gypsum) as a major source subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations. The installation of the new crusher (SN-06) merely classified the facility as a major stationary source under PSD. Any subsequent modifications having a Significant emission rate increase requires a PSD review.

Permit #0598-AOP-R1 was issued September 14, 2000. This modification allowed the facility to increase the annual production from 1.6 billion ft^2 to 1.8 billion ft^2. Usage time for SN-01 also increased from 876 hours per year to 2,628 hours per year. The permittee replaced the existing primary screen (SN-07 with a more efficient unit, with no changes in emissions. Also, the permittee added a portable crusher (SN-54) to the facility. The permit gave the facility an allowance to transfer off-spec material from the calciners to an outside waste pile and designated the seal stacks at SN-44 and SN-45 as insignificant. Finally, the method used to calculate baghouse emissions changed to use grain loading factors contained in the NSPS Subpart OOO.

Permit #0598-AOP-R2 was issued August 13, 2002. This permit modification authorized replacing the existing primary crusher (SN-06) with a unit having twice the capacity; authorized rerouting a sleuter machine's emissions from one baghouse (SN-18) to another (SN-05) and removed references to a portable crusher (SN-54) that was never installed.

Permit #0598-AOP-R3 was issued June 29, 2005 as the first Title V Renewal for BPB Gypsum, Inc. The modification permitted the following:

- use of a foam and moisture dust suppression system as an alternative PM/PM_{10} control device within the Secondary Crusher building;
- use of the inlet manifold for the Raymond Mill #5 Baghouse (SN-53) as an aspiration pick-up point whenever the Raymond mill is down; and
- paving 5,353 linear feet of the haul road.

The modification removed Vermiculite Bulk Material Storage Bin (SN-33), Bulk Starch Material Storage Bin (SN-34), Potash Bulk Material Storage Bin (SN-35) and Boric Acid Bulk Material Storage Bin (SN-36) since the sources vent inside the building. A water heater was added as an insignificant source.

Permit #0598-AOP-R4 was issued January 19, 2006. The permit modification replaced the Primary Crusher (SN-06), Primary Screen (SN-07), Secondary Crusher and its baghouse (SN-19), and associated conveyer belts and chutes; installed a Secondary Screen (SN-21) and ten (10) baghouses at various transfer points; and moved sources, which were previously permitted in Facility Non-Point Sources (SN-37), to be included under SN-06, SN-07, SN-19, and SN-21. The annual permitted emissions were increased by 1.6 tpy of PM/PM_{10}.

BPB also requested to update the emission calculations for overburden removal, drilling at the mine site, and the transportation of rock on the haul roads. Past calculations used assumptions which resulted in potential to emit to be underestimated. BPB did not request to change any throughput limits or method of operation. Permitted PM and PM_{10} emissions increased by 27.1 tpy and 24.2 tpy, respectively.

Permit #0598-AOP-R5 was issued on June 22, 2010. This was the second Title V Renewal for the facility. In this renewal, the permit was modified to revise emission calculations and estimates for the primary and secondary screening operations (SN-06, SN-07, and SN-19), revise the process description for the end trim lines (SN-18 and SN-32) and the recycle baghouse (SN-43), increase the emission limits for the CP Buell Baghouse (SN-41), and remove sources that were either never installed or are no longer in use. Overall, permitted PM and CO increased by 16.0 tpy and 22.6 tpy, respectively, while PM_{10}, SO_2, VOC, and NO_X decreased by 7.3 tpy, 0.1 tpy, 97.8 tpy, and 23.3 tpy, respectively.

Permit #0598-AOP-R6 was issued on September 26, 2014. With this minor modification, the facility added a new SFX Production Line as SN-60. The facility's permitted annual emissions increased by 4.1 tpy and 16.6 tpy PM/PM_{10} and VOC respectively.

Permit #0598-AOP-R7 was issued on May 26, 2015. With this minor modification, the facility added a new SFX Production Line as SN-60. The facility's permitted annual emissions increased by 4.1 tpy and 16.6 tpy PM/PM_{10} and VOC respectively.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-06 and SN-07
Primary Crusher and Primary Screen

Description

Primary Crusher (3-05-015-05)

At the manufacturing plant, the gypsum rock is dumped in a covered staging area adjacent to the rock processing equipment area. There a front end loader is used to feed the gypsum onto an apron conveyor. The conveyor delivers the rock to a grizzly screen to separate finer material. The oversize gypsum rock goes to the primary crusher (SN-06) then to a series of belt conveyors. The undersize rock from the grizzly is collected on belt conveyor B1 and conveyed to the primary screen (SN-07). Dust emissions are controlled by the Primary Screen Baghouse. The screen rejects fine material (tailings) via belt conveyor B8 to belt conveyor C11. These tailings are conveyed to a storage pile adjacent to the rock processing equipment area. A front-end loader is used to load trucks which then haul the tailings from the storage pile to another storage pile near the crushing area or back to the mine site for disposal.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition is demonstrated by hourly emission rates based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and the ton per year emission rates limited by Specific Condition #5. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*., and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
06	Primary Crusher	PM_{10}	0.5	0.5
07	Primary Screen	PM_{10}	0.4	0.3

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with this condition is demonstrated by hourly emission rates based on the maximum capacity of the equipment and the ton per year emission rates limited by Specific Condition #5. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
06	Primary Crusher	PM	1.3	1.3
07	Primary Screen	PM	0.9	0.8

3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #4.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
06	15%	40 CFR § 60.672(b)
07	20%	Regulation No. 19 §19.503 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E

4. The permittee will conduct daily observations of the opacity of SN-06 and SN-07 by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee will maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee will immediately take action to identify the cause of the excess emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the corrective action corrected the excess emissions. To demonstrate compliance the permittee shall maintain a daily log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

   a. The date and time of the observation;
   b. If excess emissions were detected;
   c. The cause of the excess emissions (high opacity);
   d. The corrective action taken;
   e. If excess emissions (high opacity) were corrected; and
   f. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

5. The maximum allowable tons of gypsum rock crushed in the primary crusher (SN-06) are 1,860,000 tons during any consecutive twelve-month period. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-04 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

6. The permittee will maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #5. The Department may use the records for enforcement purposes. The facility will determine compliance on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of gypsum rock processed for the previous twelve months. The facility will make available each twelve-month total for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported twelve months. The facility will maintain the records onsite and provide the records to Department personnel upon request. The facility will submit each individual month and the twelve-month rolling average to the Department in accordance to General Provision #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

NSPS Requirements

7. The primary crusher (SN-06) is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. The initial compliance test for SN-06 was in September 2002. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO]

8. The permittee will not exhaust gas exhibiting opacity of greater than fifteen percent at SN-06. Compliance with the opacity was demonstrated in the initial compliance test in September 2002 and by daily observations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.672(c)]

SN-19
Secondary Crusher

Description

All of the rock from the primary screen and primary crusher is conveyed to a large storage shed by means of conveyors B2, B3, B6 and C4. From this shed, belt conveyor C5 supplies rock to the secondary crusher (SN-19). The discharge of the secondary crusher is controlled by the Primary Screen Baghouse previously described. Rock from the secondary crusher is then transported by belt conveyor C6 to the storage bins in the mill. A foam and/or a moisture system is used to reduce the fugitive PM_{10} emissions associated with the crushing and screening of rock in addition to/ in lieu of the baghouse controls.

The secondary crusher (SN-19) is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. The initial compliance testing was in December 1999.

Specific Conditions

9. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment, and the ton per year pollutant emission rates are limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
19	Secondary Crusher	PM_{10}	0.3	1.4

10. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment, and the ton per year pollutant emission rates are limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
19	Secondary Crusher	PM	0.7	3.6

11. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
19	15%	40 CFR §60.672 (b)

12. The permittee will conduct weekly observations of the opacity at SN-19 by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee will maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee will immediately take action to identify the cause of the excess emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the corrective action corrected the excess emissions. To demonstrate compliance the permittee shall maintain a weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

    a. The date and time of the observation;
    b. If excess emissions were detected;
    c. The cause of the excess emissions (high opacity);
    d. The corrective action taken;
    e. If excess emissions (high opacity) were corrected; and
    f. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

13. The maximum allowable tons of gypsum rock crushed in the secondary crusher (SN-19) are 1,681,920 tons of gypsum rock during any consecutive twelve-month period. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

14. The permittee will maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the limit in Specific Condition #13. The Department may use the records for enforcement purposes. The facility will determine compliance on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of gypsum rock processed for the previous twelve months. The facility will make available each twelve-month total for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported twelve months. The facility will maintain the records onsite and provide the records to Department personnel upon request. The facility will submit each individual month and the twelve-month rolling average to the Department in accordance to General Provision #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-38, SN-49, SN-50, SN-51, SN-52, and SN-53
Raymond Roller Mill Baghouses #1 through #6

Description

Raymond Roller Mills and Flash Dryers

The process operates six Raymond Roller Mills, each equipped with a flash dryer. The Raymond Mills purpose is to pulverize up to 150 ton per hour of gypsum rock and dry the millings to produce landplaster, the raw material used to manufacture stucco. The flash dryers use only pipeline quality natural gas as heating fuel. Raymond Roller Mills #1 thru #5 (SN-49 thru SN-53) are equipped with a 3.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas burner each. Raymond Roller Mill #6 (SN-38) is equipped with a 5.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas burner. Raymond Roller Mill #6 (SN-38) is subject to the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. These sources are also subject to 40 CFR Part 64, *Compliance Assurance Monitoring* because they are equipped with a control device and potential emissions prior to the control device would exceed 100 tpy.

Specific Conditions

15. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition #13 and combusting only natural gas. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
38	Raymond Mill #6 5 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM_{10}	0.1	0.3
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.5	1.8
		NO_x	0.5	2.2
		Lead	2.45e-6	1.07e-5
49	Raymond Mill #2 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_x	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6
50	Raymond Mill #1 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.3	1.1
		NO_x	0.3	1.3
		Lead	1.47e-6	6.44e-6

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
51	Raymond Mill #3 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Lead	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 1.47e-6	0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.3 6.44e-6
52	Raymond Mill #4 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Lead	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 1.47e-6	0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.3 6.44e-6
53	Raymond Mill #5 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Lead	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 1.47e-6	0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.3 6.44e-6

16. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition #13 and combusting only natural gas. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
38	Raymond Mill #6 5 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 N/A	0.3 0.05
49	Raymond Mill #2 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 N/A	0.1 0.03
50	Raymond Mill #1 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 N/A	0.1 0.03
51	Raymond Mill #3 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 N/A	0.1 0.03
52	Raymond Mill #4 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 N/A	0.1 0.03
53	Raymond Mill #5 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 N/A	0.1 0.03

17. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #18.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
38	7%	40 CFR §60.672 (a)
49, 50, 51, 52, 53	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501

18. The permittee will conduct weekly observations of the opacity at SN-38, SN-49, SN-50, SN-51, SN-52, and SN-53 by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee will maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee will immediately take action to identify the cause of the excess emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the corrective action corrected the excess emissions. To demonstrate compliance the permittee shall maintain a weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR Part 64]

a. The date and time of the observation;
b. If excess emissions were detected;
c. The cause of the excess emissions (high opacity);
d. The corrective action taken;
e. If excess emissions (high opacity) were corrected; and
f. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

NSPS Requirements

19. The Raymond Roller Mill #6 (SN-38) is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. The initial compliance tests for SN-38 were in September 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO]

20. The permittee will not emit particulate matter in excess of 0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf) from the Raymond Roller Mill #6 (SN-38). Compliance was demonstrated with the initial compliance test in September 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.672(a)(1)]

21. The permittee will not exhaust gas exhibiting opacity of greater than seven percent opacity from SN-38. Compliance was demonstrated by initial compliance test in September 1999 and weekly observations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.672(a)(1)]

SN-22, SN-23, SN-24 (Combustion Stacks) and SN-46, SN-47, SN-48 (Baghouses)
Kettle Calciners #1, #2, and #3 and Baghouses

Description

The manufacturing process converts dried and pulverized gypsum rock (landplaster) into stucco in kettle calciners SN-22, SN-23, and SN-24. The process delivers up to 20 tons per hour of landplaster from the storage bin to each calciner. The calciners, using natural gas as fuel, indirectly heat and remove up to 85% of the chemically bound water in landplaster, converting the landplaster into stucco.

The calciners (SN-22, SN-23, and SN-24) exhaust their combustion gases through stacks into the atmosphere. The calcined stucco leaves the kettles by gravity into hot pits, where the process de-steams the material. The process controls the particulate matter resulting from the transfer of the stucco to the hot pits with Calciner Baghouses #1, #2, and #3 (SN-46, 47, and 48). The calciners are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.

Specific Conditions

22. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year pollutant emission rates from the natural gas combustion are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment (SN-22, SN-23 and SN-24). The ton per year pollutant emission rate for particulates (SN-46, SN-47 and SN-48) is limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
22	Kettle Combustion Stack #1 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.3	1.0
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.3	9.7
		NO_x	2.7	11.6
		Lead	1.34e-5	5.85e-5
23	Kettle Combustion Stack #2 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	0.3	1.0
		SO_2	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.3	9.7
		NO_x	2.7	11.6
		Lead	1.34e-5	5.85e-5

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
24	Kettle Combustion Stack #3 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x Lead	0.3 0.1 0.2 2.3 2.7 1.34e-5	1.0 0.1 0.6 9.7 11.6 5.85e-5
46	Calciner Baghouse #1	PM_{10}	0.2	0.5
47	Calciner Baghouse #2	PM_{10}	0.2	0.5
48	Calciner Baghouse #3	PM_{10}	0.2	0.5

23. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour pollutant emission rates are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year pollutant emission rates from the natural gas combustion are based on the maximum capacity of the equipment (SN-22, SN-23, and SN-24). The ton per year pollutant emission rate for particulates (SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48) is limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
22	Kettle Combustion Stack #1 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM Total HAPs	0.3 N/A	1.0 0.22
23	Kettle Combustion Stack #2 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM Total HAPs	0.3 N/A	1.0 0.22
24	Kettle Combustion Stack #3 (27.0 MMBtu/hr)	PM Total HAPs	0.3 N/A	1.0 0.22
46	Calciner Baghouse #1	PM	0.2	0.5
47	Calciner Baghouse #2	PM	0.2	0.5
48	Calciner Baghouse #3	PM	0.2	0.5

24. The permittee shall not exceed the opacity from sources listed below. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance for SN-22, SN-23, and SN-24 by combustion of natural gas. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance for SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48 through compliance with Specific Condition #25.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
22, 23, 24	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501
46, 47, 48	10%	40 CFR §60.732 (b)

25. The permittee will conduct weekly observations of the opacity at SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48 by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee will maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee will immediately take action to identify the cause of the excess emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the corrective action corrected the excess emissions. To demonstrate compliance the permittee shall maintain a weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

    a. The date and time of the observation;
    b. If excess emissions were detected;
    c. The cause of the excess emissions (high opacity);
    d. The corrective action taken;
    e. If excess emissions (high opacity) were corrected; and
    f. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

NSPS Requirements

26. The Calciner Baghouses #1-#3 (SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48) are subject to all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU – *Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries*. The initial compliance tests for SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48 were in September 1999. A copy of this Subpart is provided in Appendix A. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU]

27. The permittee will not discharge particulate matter in excess of 0.092 gram per dry standard cubic meter (0.040 grains per dry standard cubic foot) from SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48. Compliance was demonstrated with the initial compliance test of September 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.732(a)]

28. The permittee will not discharge exhausts with opacity of greater than 10% from SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48. Compliance was demonstrated by initial compliance test of September 1999 and weekly observations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.732(b)]

SN-39
Claudius/Peter Mill & Flash Calciner Baghouses #1 and #2

Description

The manufacturing process also converts gypsum rock into stucco with the use of a Claudius/Peter (CP) Mill and Flash Calciner. The CP mill simultaneously grinds and calcines the gypsum rock into stucco, while avoiding the intermediate steps of storing and handling landplaster. The Flash Calciner portion of the CP Mill contacts the pulverized rock directly with the combustion gases of natural gas, which the calciner burns at a rate of 65 MMBtu/hr.

The process transfers up to 80 ton per hour of gypsum rock from the CP Mill Rock Bin (3-05-015-09) to the CP Mill. The mill pulverizes the rock and contacts it with the combustion gases of the flash calciner to achieve the conversion into stucco. The gases carry the calcined stucco from the Mill to the Flash Calciner Baghouses #1 and #2. The two parallel baghouses separate the stucco from the gas stream and control particulate emissions related to the transfer of the stucco from the CP Mill to the conveyance system.

The exhaust of both baghouses is combined into a single stack (SN-39). SN-39 exhausts the combustion gases of the Flash Calciner as well as up to 12.5 ton per hour of water, released by the gypsum, as vapor. The Flash Calciner baghouses transfer up to 67.5 ton per hour of stucco to the Buell System pit using the transfer point's conveyance system. The Claudius Peter Mill/Flash Calciner is subject to the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.

Specific Conditions

29. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. Specific Condition #13 limits the ton per year pollutant emission rates for particulates. The products of combustion are limited by the combustion of pipeline quality natural gas. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
39	CP Mill and Flash Calciner With Baghouse (65 MMBtu/hr)	PM_{10}	1.9	8.4
		SO_2	0.1	0.2
		VOC	0.4	1.5
		CO	5.4	23.4
		NO_x	6.4	27.9
		Lead	3.19e-5	1.40e-4

30. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. Specific Condition #13 limits the ton per year pollutant emission rates for particulates. The products of combustion are limited by the combustion of pipeline quality natural gas. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
39	CP Mill and Flash Calciner With Baghouse (65 MMBtu/hr)	PM Total HAPs	1.9 N/A	8.4 0.53

31. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #32.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
39	10%	40 CFR §60.732(b)

32. The permittee will conduct weekly observations of the opacity from SN-39 by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee will maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee will immediately take action to identify the cause of the excess emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the corrective action corrected the excess emissions. To demonstrate compliance the permittee shall maintain a daily log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

a. The date and time of the observation;
b. If excess emissions were detected;
c. The cause of the excess emissions (high opacity);
d. The corrective action taken;
e. If excess emissions (high opacity) were corrected; and
f. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

NSPS Requirements

33. The Claudius/Peter Mill & Flash Calciner Baghouses are subject to all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU – *Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries*. The initial compliance tests were in May 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU]

34. The permittee will not discharge particulate matter in excess of 0.092 gram per dry standard cubic meter (0.040 grains per dry standard cubic foot) from SN-39. Compliance was demonstrated with the initial compliance test in May 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.732(a)]

35. The permittee will not discharge exhausts with opacity of greater than 10% from SN-39. Compliance was demonstrated by initial compliance test in May 1999 and weekly observations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.732(b)]

SN-04
Kettle Buell Baghouse and CP Mill Transfer Points Baghouse

Description

Stucco is gravity fed to the hot pits from each kettle for de-steaming. The process conveys all the stucco from the hot pit using screw conveyors and then pneumatically to the Kettle Buell Baghouse (SN-04). The conveyor handles up to 100 ton per hour of stucco. The baghouse separates the finished stucco from the conveying stream and transfers it to the Kettle Stucco 500 ton storage tank. The existing Kettle Buell Baghouse (SN-04) is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO due to the installation and modification dates of the unit.

Specific Conditions

36. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The ton per year pollutant emission rates for particulates are limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
04	Kettle Buell Baghouse	PM_{10}	2.1	8.9

37. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The ton per year pollutant emission rates for particulates are limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
04	Kettle Buell Baghouse	PM	2.1	8.9

38. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
04	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501

SN-41, SN-42, and SN-42a
CP Mill Buell System and Stucco Lines #1 and #2

Description

CP Mill Buell System Baghouse

The Buell System pit receives the stucco and cools it by forced ambient temperature air. The air further lifts the stucco to the Buell Cyclones #1 and #2. The two parallel cyclones separate most of the stucco from the lifting air stream, sending the collected material to a pneumatic conveyance system. The overhead vent of the cyclones sends the stucco particulate laden exhaust to the Buell Baghouse (SN-41).

The Buell baghouse also controls particulate emissions related to stucco conveyance by screw conveyors S-100-5, -6, -7, and bucket elevator B-300-1. Furthermore, the Buell baghouse controls particulate emissions related to the loading and unloading of the CP Mill and Calcine mill stucco storage bins.

Stucco Bin Line #1 and #2, East and West Mezzanine Baghouses (SN-42 and SN-42a)

The stucco separated by the cyclones is conveyed pneumatically to either the high capacity storage bins or directly to the line production storage bins. Both the CP Mill and Calcine Mill stucco storage bins have a capacity of 431 tons, and a throughput capacity of 80 ton per hour. These bins allow the process storage capacity for occasions when stucco is not delivered to the Buell System. The S-100-6 and -7 screw conveyors move the stucco to the bucket elevator, which in turn delivers the stucco to the pneumatic conveyance leading to the line production storage bins. The Line #1 and #2 storage bins each have a capacity of 100 tons and supply the wallboard production lines with stucco. Each of the Stucco Storage Baghouses is subject to the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.

Specific Conditions

39. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The ton per year pollutant emission rates for particulates are limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
41	CP Mill Buell System with Baghouse	PM_{10}	1.9	8.0
42	Stucco Bin Line #1 with Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.2	0.6
42a	Stucco Bin Line #2 with Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.2	0.6

40. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The ton per year pollutant emission rates for particulates are limited by Specific Condition #13. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
41	CP Mill Buell System with Baghouse	PM	1.9	8.0
42	Stucco Bin Line #1 with Baghouse	PM	0.2	0.6
42a	Stucco Bin Line #2 with Baghouse	PM	0.2	0.6

41. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #42.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
41, 42, 42a	7%	40 CFR §60.732(b)

42. The permittee will conduct weekly observations of the opacity from SN-41, SN-42 and 42a by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions. The permittee will maintain personnel trained in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee will immediately take action to identify the cause of the excess emissions, implement corrective action, and document that the corrective action corrected the excess emissions. To demonstrate compliance the permittee shall maintain a daily log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records daily, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

a. The date and time of the observation;
b. If excess emissions were detected;
c. The cause of the excess emissions (high opacity);
d. The corrective action taken;
e. If excess emissions (high opacity) were corrected; and
f. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

NSPS Requirements

43. The Stucco Storage Baghouses (SN-41, SN-42 and SN-42a) are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. The initial compliance tests were in December 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO]

44. The permittee will not emit particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.022 grains per dry standard cubic foot) from the Stucco Storage Baghouses (SN-41, SN-42 and SN-42a). Compliance was demonstrated with the initial compliance test in December 1999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR § 60.672(a)(1)]

45. The permittee will not exhaust gas exhibiting opacity of greater than seven percent opacity from the Stucco Storage Baghouses (SN-41, SN-42 and SN-42a). Compliance was demonstrated by initial compliance test in December 1999 and weekly observations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR § 60.672(a)(1)]

SN-44 and SN-45
Tunnel Dryers #1 and #2

Description

The two existing process lines form wallboard by placing a slurry (made of a stucco, water, and additives mixture) between two moving sheets of paper. The wallboard is then sent to a cutoff knife and into a tunnel dryer, one for each production line, to drive off excess water by direct contact with heat. Both dryers are equipped with natural gas fired burners with a total of 188 MMBtu/hr each dryer. Each dryer has three zones. Zones #1 and #2 are 78 MMBtu/hr, and Zone #3 is 32 MMBtu/hr. The SN-44 and SN-45 stacks exhaust the combustion by-products along with the excess moisture removed from the wallboard. The tunnel dryers are exempt from the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.

Specific Conditions

46. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The annual emission rates are limited by Plantwide Condition #**7** and combustion of natural gas. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
44	Tunnel Dryer #1 188 MMBtu/hr	PM_{10}	1.5	6.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.5
		VOC	6.8	29.5
		CO	15.4	67.5
		NO_x	18.4	80.7
		Lead	9.22e-5	4.04e-4
45	Tunnel Dryer #2 188 MMBtu/hr	PM_{10}	1.5	6.6
		SO_2	0.1	0.5
		VOC	6.8	29.5
		CO	15.4	67.5
		NO_x	18.4	80.7
		Lead	9.22e-5	4.04e-4

47. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The annual emission rates are limited by Plantwide Condition #**7** and combustion of natural gas. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
44	Tunnel Dryer #1 188 MMBtu/hr	PM Total HAPs	1.5 N/A	6.6 1.53
45	Tunnel Dryer #2 188 MMBtu/hr	PM Total HAPs	1.5 N/A	6.6 1.53

48. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
44, 45	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501

SN-18 and SN-32
Take-off/End Trim Lines #1 and #2

Description

Wallboard exiting the tunnel dryers is transferred to the Take-Off and End Trim saws. These machines cut the wallboard sections to precise lengths and widths. The particulate matter that results from these operations is controlled by the two End Trim Baghouses (SN-18 and SN-32). The baghouses transfer the collected dust to a pneumatic conveyor, which leads to the Recycle Baghouse (SN-43). The End Trim baghouse for production line #2 also controls dust associated with a slueter machine. The slueter machine is used to cut mostly off-specification wallboard into thin strips. These strips are glued together to produce slueters which are used as spacers for stacks of wallboard product.

Specific Conditions

49. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The annual emission rates are limited by Plantwide Condition #**7**. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
18	End Trim Line #1 baghouse	PM_{10}	0.2	0.7
32	End Trim Line #2 baghouse	PM_{10}	0.2	0.7

50. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The annual emission rates are limited by Plantwide Condition #**7**. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
18	End Trim Line #1 baghouse	PM	0.2	0.7
32	End Trim Line #2 baghouse	PM	0.2	0.7

51. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
18, 32	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501

SN-43
Recycle Baghouse

Description

The Recycle Baghouse (SN-43) collects the material pneumatically conveyed from SN-18 and SN-32 and deposits it on the fine tailings conveyor (C11) in the crushing and screening plant.

Specific Conditions

52. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour is based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year pollutant emission rate is limited by Specific Condition #55. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
43	Recycle Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1

53. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour is based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. The ton per year pollutant emission rate is limited by Specific Condition #55. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
43	Recycle Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1

54. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
43	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501

55. The permittee will recycle a maximum of 28,800 tons per year of wallboard. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

56. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #55. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to

Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN-08
Gasoline Storage Tank

Description

There are several gasoline, diesel, and lubricating oil storage tanks on site. The gasoline storage tank (SN-08) is the only tank with emissions of a great enough magnitude to be included in the permit. The rest of the tanks are insignificant activities.

Specific Conditions

57. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The pound per hour is based on the maximum fill rate of the tank. The ton per year pollutant emission rate is limited by Specific Condition #59. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
08	Gasoline Storage Tank 7,600 gallon	VOC	4.4	1.3

58. The permittee shall store only gasoline fuel or other motor fuels with a vapor pressure equal to or less than that of gasoline (RVP 12). [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

59. The permittee shall not exceed the throughput limit of 120,000 gallons of gasoline during any consecutive 12-month period and 10,000 gallons of gasoline for any individual month. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

60. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #59. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

61. SN-08 is subject to provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC—*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities.* A copy of Subpart CCCCCC is provided in Appendix C of this permit. [Regulation 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.11111]

62. The permittee shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken

include, but are not limited to, the following: [Regulation 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.11116]

a) Minimize gasoline spills;
b) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
c) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
d) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

63. The permittee is not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in 40 CFR §63.11125, §63.11126, or 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, but the permittee must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Department to document the facility's gasoline throughput. [Regulation 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.11116]

SN-37A, SN-37B, SN-37C
Mining Operation, Unpaved Haul Roads, Paved Haul Roads

Source Description

Gypsum rock is mined from an open pit quarry located approximately 1.5 miles South-Southwest of the manufacturing facility. Mining is currently limited to 1,860,000 tons of gypsum rock per twelve-month rolling period. The gypsum ore lies in three dominant seams each separated by varying thicknesses of overburden. Activities at the mine include overburden removal, blasting, removal of gypsum and loading haul trucks. Trucks transport the gypsum to the manufacturing plant over an unpaved haul road. The unpaved haul road is regularly treated with water or a dust abatement emulsion to control fugitive PM_{10} emissions. Some of the roads have been paved to control road emissions.

Specific Conditions

64. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the emission limits for SN-37A shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions #66 and #81. Compliance with the emission limits for SN-37B and SN-37C shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #67. [Regulation 19, §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
37A	Mining Operation	PM_{10}	22.3	25.5
37B	Unpaved Haul Roads	PM_{10}	21.3	33.2
37C	Paved Haul Roads	PM_{10}	7.3	11.3

65. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the emission limits for SN-37A shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Conditions #66 and #81. Compliance with the emission limits for SN-37B and SN-37C shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #67. [Regulation 18, §18.801, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
37A	Mining Operation	PM	36.0	36.7
37B	Unpaved Haul Roads	PM	39.2	61.2
37C	Paved Haul Roads	PM	12.9	20.1

66. The permittee shall not blast more than 10,000 square feet of per blast and shall not exceed more than two blasts per day. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition #**7**. Any increase in the Plantwide Condition #**7** shall require the permittee to recalculate emission limits. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

67. The permittee shall not exceed 57,200 vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per consecutive twelve (12) month period for the paved roads at the facility. The permittee shall not exceed 43,680 VMT traveled per consecutive twelve (12) month period for the unpaved roads at the facility. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition #**7**. Any increase in the Plantwide Condition #**7** shall require the permittee to recalculate emission limits and VMT limits. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

68. The permittee shall not operate in a manner such that emissions from the roads would cause a nuisance off-site or allow visible emissions from extending beyond the property boundary. Under normal conditions, off-site opacity less than or equal to 5% shall not be considered a nuisance provided that there are no complaints received by the Department regarding dust from the facility. [§18.501 and A.C.A. §8 4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

69. The permittee will apply water to unpaved haul roads and mechanically sweep paved haul roads once monthly or when dusty conditions are observed. [Regulation No. 19 §19.703 and A.C.A §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 an §8-4-311]

70. The permittee shall maintain a monthly log of the application of water and sweeping of the haul roads to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #69. The log shall be maintained on sited and be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

71. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to authorize a violation of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-60
SFX Production Line

Source Description

Pre-manufactured gypsum wallboard is loaded into the board feeding equipment one sheet at a time. The thin layer of paper is then sanded away from one side of the board. Dust produced by the sanding equipment is controlled by a baghouse. Adhesive is then applied to the sanded surface and two boards are combined to produce one SFX board. The edges and ends of the board are then taped to produce the final product.

Specific Conditions

72. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #76. [Regulation 19 §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
60	SFX Production Line	PM_{10} VOC	1.0 6.5	4.1 28.4

73. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
60	SFX Production Line	PM	1.0	4.1

74. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
60	5%	Regulation No. 18 §18.501

75. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-60 shall be conducted by a person trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this

specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

a. The date and time of the observation.
b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

76. The permittee shall maintain MSDS documents for all materials emitting VOCs. All adhesives used at SN-60 shall contain no HAPs. The permittee shall calculate the monthly VOC emissions by multiplying the monthly usage of each coating by the VOC content. The 12-month rolling VOC total shall not exceed 28.4 tpy. Records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. Each individual month's VOC emissions as well as a 12-month rolling total of VOC emissions shall be maintained on-site and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [§18.1004 of Regulation 18 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-61
Mobile Crushing Plant

Source Description

A front-end loader will dump rock into the Kleeman Mobirex MR122Z mobile crushing plant (SN-61). The portable crusher is run by electricity supplied externally but has its own diesel powered generator that can be used in the event electricity is not available. It is also equipped with water sprays to control fugitive dust. From the crusher, a transfer belt conveyor is used to transfer the crushed rock to a stacked conveyor. The stacker conveyor dumps the rock onto another storage pile within the building. From the storage pile, a front-end loader is used to feed one of three storage hoppers. A belt feeder beneath the hoppers then feeds a transfer conveyor which transports the rock to existing conveyor C-6.

Specific Conditions

77. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #81. [Regulation 19 §19.501 *et seq*. and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
61	Mobile Crushing Plant	PM_{10}	0.9	2.3

78. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #81. [Regulation 18 §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
61	Mobile Crushing Plant	PM	2.2	5.5

79. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #80.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
61	12%	40 CFR §60.672 (b)

80. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-61 shall be conducted by a person trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to

identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated weekly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and 40 CFR Part 64]

a. The date and time of the observation.
b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

81. The maximum allowable tons of gypsum rock crushed in the Mobile Crushing Plant (SN-61) shall not exceed 1,860,000 tons during any consecutive twelve-month period. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-04 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

82. The permittee shall maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #81. The Department may use the records for enforcement purposes. The facility will determine compliance on a monthly basis by totaling the amount of gypsum rock processed for the previous twelve months. The facility will make available each twelve-month total for inspection by the last day of the month after the reported twelve months. The facility will maintain the records onsite and provide the records to Department personnel upon request. The facility will submit each individual month and the twelve-month rolling average to the Department in accordance to General Provision #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

NSPS Requirements

83. The Mobile Crushing Plant (SN-61) is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO — *Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO]

84. The permittee shall conduct an initial performance test for opacity on the Mobile Crushing Plant (SN-61) according to the requirements of 40 CFR §60.8 and §60.675. The test shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup. Method 9 shall be used to determine opacity. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304, 40 CFR §60.8, and 40 CFR §60.675]

85. The permittee shall not exhaust gas exhibiting opacity of greater than twelve percent opacity from SN-61. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by

compliance with Specific Condition #84 and weekly observations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §60.672]

86. The permittee shall perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system. The permittee shall initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expediently as practical if the permittee finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles. The permittee shall record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). If the permittee ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays. The permittee shall keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304, 40 CFR §60.674, and §60.676]

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc. will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Reg.19.704, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Reg.19.410(B) and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) new equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) calendar days after completing the testing. [Reg.19.702 and/or Reg.18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

4. The permittee must provide:

    a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
    b. Safe sampling platforms;
    c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
    d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

    [Reg.19.702 and/or Reg.18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee shall maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Reg. 26 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

7. The permittee shall not exceed a maximum of 1,685,920,000 ft^2 of wallboard processed through the facility per consecutive 12 month period. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

8. The permittee will maintain a twelve-month rolling total of the wallboard production. The permittee will maintain the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel. The permittee will submit the records to the Department in accordance with General Provision #7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

9. The permittee shall use only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel for the following units: Raymond Roller Mills #1 thru #6 (SN-38, SN-49 thru SN-53), Calcining Kettles #1 through #3 (SN-22 thru SN-24), Claudius Peters Mill and Flash Calciner (SN-39), and Tunnel Dryers #1 and #2 (SN-44 and SN-45). [Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR §70.6]

Title VI Provisions

10. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart E]

    a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to § 82.106.
    b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.108.
    c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.110.
    d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in § 82.112.

11. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart F]

    a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to § 82.156.
    b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to § 82.158.
    c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to § 82.161.
    d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to § 82.166. ("MVAC like appliance" as defined at § 82.152)

e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to § 82.156.
f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to § 82.166.

12. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.

13. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.

The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC 22 refrigerant.

14. The permittee can switch from any ozone depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart G.

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement shall be considered a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of Reg.26.304 or listed in the table below. Insignificant activity determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated November 15, 2009 and December 12, 2014.

Description	Category
AST-4 Diesel Storage Tank 8,000 gal	A-3
AST-5 Diesel Storage Tank 8,000 gal	A-3
AST-6 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank 4,000 gal	A-3
AST-7 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank 4,000 gal	A-3
AST-8 Hydraulic Oil Storage Tank 4,000 gal	A-3
AST-11 Used Oil Storage Tank 5,500 gal	A-3
Vermiculite Silo	A-13
Potash Silo	A-13
Boric Acid Silo	A-13
Starch Silo	A-13
Secondary Starch Silo	A-13
#1 Dryer Seal Stack	A-13
#1 Dryer Seal Stack	A-13
Process Water Heater (5.0 MMBtu/hr)	A-1

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b)(2)]

2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(2) and Reg.26.701(B)]

3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Reg.26.406]

4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.* (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Reg.26.701(A)(2)]

5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit.

    a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
    b. The date(s) analyses performed;
    c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
    d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
    e. The results of such analyses; and
    f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

    [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Reg.26.701(C)(2)]

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Reg.26.701(C)(2)(b)]

7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the month six months after the issuance of the initial Title V permit and every six months thereafter. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The first report due after issuance of the initial Title V permit shall contain six months of data and each report thereafter shall contain 12 months of data. The report shall contain data for all monitoring requirements in effect during the reporting period. If a monitoring requirement is not in effect for the entire reporting period, only those months of data in which the monitoring requirement was in effect are required to be reported. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Reg.26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below:

    Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
    Air Division
    ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
    5301 Northshore Drive
    North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

    [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Reg.26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.

    a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Reg.19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:

        i. The facility name and location;
        ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit;
        iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs;
        iv. The date and time the deviation started;
        v. The duration of the deviation;
        vi. The emissions during the deviation;
        vii. The probable cause of such deviations;
        viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future; and

ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee shall make a full report in writing to the Department within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

b. For all deviations, the permittee shall report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required by the initial and full reports required in 8a.

[Reg.19.601, Reg.19.602, Reg.26.701(C)(3)(b), and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(5), Reg.26.701(E), and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Regulation 26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Reg.26.701(F)(1)]

11. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Reg.26.701(F)(2)]

12. The Department may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Reg.26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Reg.26.701(F)(4)]

14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Reg.26.701(F)(5)]

15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation 9. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(7) and Reg.26.701(G)]

16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(8) and Reg.26.701(H)]

17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee shall, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Reg.26.701(I)(1)]

18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Department specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b) and Reg.26.702(A) and (B)]

19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 70 must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Reg.26.2. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1) and Reg.26.703(A)]

20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(2) and Reg.26.703(B)]

    a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
    b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;
    c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
    d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

21. The permittee shall submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(5) and Reg.26.703(E)(3)]

    a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
    b. The compliance status;
    c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
    d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
    e. Such other facts as the Department may require elsewhere in this permit or by § 114(a)(3) and § 504(b) of the Act.

22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Reg.26.704(C)]

    a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
    b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
    c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with § 408(a) of the Act; or
    d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to § 114 of the Act.

23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed in this permit. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

24. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

    a. Such an extension does not violate a federal requirement;
    b. The permittee demonstrates the need for the extension; and
    c. The permittee documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons it cannot be met.

    [Reg.18.314(A), Reg.19.416(A), Reg.26.1013(A), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

25. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed an emission rate, throughput requirement, or other limit in this permit. No such activities are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

    a. Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
    b. Such a request is temporary in nature;
    c. Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
    d. The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date/time such emission will occur;
    e. Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
    f. The permittee maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions/testing.

    [Reg.18.314(B), Reg.19.416(B), Reg.26.1013(B), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

26. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, an alternative to the specified monitoring in this permit. No such alternatives are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

    a. The request does not violate a federal requirement;
    b. The request provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the current requirements; and
    c. Any such request, if approved, is incorporated in the next permit modification application by the permittee.

    [Reg.18.314(C), Reg.19.416(C), Reg.26.1013(C), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Appendix A

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO—*Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart OOO—Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

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SOURCE: 74 FR 19309, Apr. 28, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

§60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station. Also, crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to the following operations: All facilities located in underground mines; plants without crushers or grinding mills above ground; and wet material processing operations (as defined in §60.671).

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subparts F or I of this part or that follows in the plant process any facility subject to the provisions of subparts F or I of this part is not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(c) Facilities at the following plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in §60.671, of 23 megagrams per hour (25 tons per hour) or less;

(2) Portable sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in §60.671, of 136 megagrams per hour (150 tons per hour) or less; and

(3) Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities, as defined in §60.671, of 9 megagrams per hour (10 tons per hour) or less.

(d)(1) When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in §60.671, having the same function as the existing facility, and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the new facility is exempt from the provisions of §§60.672, 60.674, and 60.675 except as provided for in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator complying with paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall submit the information required in §60.676(a).

(3) An owner or operator replacing all existing facilities in a production line with new facilities does not qualify for the exemption described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and must comply with the provisions of §§60.672, 60.674 and 60.675.

(e) An affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983, is subject to the requirements of this part.

(f) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part 60 that do not apply to owners and operators of affected facilities subject to this subpart or that apply with certain exceptions.

§60.671 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bagging operation means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

Belt conveyor means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

Bucket elevator means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

Building means any frame structure with a roof.

Capacity means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

Capture system means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more affected facilities to a control device.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Crush or *Crushing* means to reduce the size of nonmetallic mineral material by means of physical impaction of the crusher or grinding mill upon the material.

Crusher means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: Jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.

Enclosed truck or railcar loading station means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

Fixed plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in §60.670(a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

Fugitive emission means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

Grinding mill means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: Hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonmetallic mineral means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(1) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.

(2) Sand and Gravel.

(3) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.

(4) Rock Salt.

(5) Gypsum (natural or synthetic).

(6) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.

(7) Pumice.

(8) Gilsonite.

(9) Talc and Pyrophyllite.

(10) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.

(11) Barite.

(12) Fluorospar.

(13) Feldspar.

(14) Diatomite.

(15) Perlite.

(16) Vermiculite.

(17) Mica.

(18) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in §60.670 (b) and (c).

Portable plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor,

slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

Production line means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

Saturated material means, for purposes of this subpart, mineral material with sufficient surface moisture such that particulate matter emissions are not generated from processing of the material through screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors. Material that is wetted solely by wet suppression systems is not considered to be "saturated" for purposes of this definition.

Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens). Grizzly feeders associated with truck dumping and static (non-moving) grizzlies used anywhere in the nonmetallic mineral processing plant are not considered to be screening operations.

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions.

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) of nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

Transfer point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

Truck dumping means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: Trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

Vent means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

Wet material processing operation(s) means any of the following:

(1) Wet screening operations (as defined in this section) and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line; or

(2) Screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations (as defined in this section) that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line.

Wet mining operation means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

Wet screening operation means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.

§60.672 Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) Affected facilities must meet the stack emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.8. The requirements in Table 2 of this subpart apply for affected facilities with capture systems used to capture and transport particulate matter to a control device.

(b) Affected facilities must meet the fugitive emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 3 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11. The requirements in Table 3 of this subpart apply for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without capture systems and for fugitive emissions escaping capture systems.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

(1) Fugitive emissions from the building openings (except for vents as defined in §60.671) must not exceed 7 percent opacity; and

(2) Vents (as defined in §60.671) in the building must meet the applicable stack emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart.

(f) Any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin is exempt from the applicable stack PM concentration limit (and associated performance testing) in Table 2 of this subpart but must meet the applicable stack opacity limit and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart. This exemption from the stack PM concentration limit does not apply for multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions.

§60.673 Reconstruction.

(a) The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets.

(b) Under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of the new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983.

§60.674 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart which uses a wet scrubber to control emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following monitoring devices:

(1) A device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 pascals ±1 inch water gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(2) A device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the wet scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(b) The owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, that uses wet suppression to control emissions from the affected facility must perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system. The owner or operator must initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expediently as practical if the owner or operator finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles. The owner or operator must record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under §60.676(b).

(1) If an affected facility relies on water carryover from upstream water sprays to control fugitive emissions, then that affected facility is exempt from the 5-year repeat testing requirement specified in Table 3 of this subpart provided that the affected facility meets the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The owner or operator of the affected facility conducts periodic inspections of the upstream water spray(s) that are responsible for controlling fugitive emissions from the affected facility. These inspections are conducted according to paragraph (b) of this section and §60.676(b), and

(ii) The owner or operator of the affected facility designates which upstream water spray(s) will be periodically inspected at the time of the initial performance test required under §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.

(2) If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required under §60.676(b) must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

(c) Except as specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, that uses a baghouse to control emissions must conduct quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspections using EPA Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7). The Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) test shall be conducted while the baghouse is operating. The test is successful if no visible emissions are observed. If any visible emissions are observed, the owner or operator of the affected facility must initiate corrective action within 24 hours to return the baghouse to normal operation. The owner or operator must record each Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) test, including the date and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under §60.676(b). The owner or operator of the affected facility may establish a different baghouse-specific success level for the visible emissions test (other than no visible emissions) by conducting a PM performance test according to §60.675(b) simultaneously with a Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) to determine what constitutes normal visible emissions from that affected facility's baghouse when it is in compliance with the applicable PM concentration limit in Table 2 of this subpart. The revised visible emissions success level must be incorporated into the permit for the affected facility.

(d) As an alternative to the periodic Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) visible emissions inspections specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, that uses a baghouse to control emissions may use a bag leak detection system. The owner or operator must install, operate, and maintain the bag leak detection system according to paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Each bag leak detection system must meet the specifications and requirements in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 1 milligram per dry standard cubic meter (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(ii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative PM loadings. The owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using electronic or other means (*e.g.*, using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).

(iii) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when the system detects an increase in relative particulate loading over the alarm set point established according to paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(iv) In the initial adjustment of the bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must establish, at a minimum, the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, the alarm set points, and the alarm delay time.

(v) Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator shall not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority except as provided in paragraph (d)(1)(vi) of this section.

(vi) Once per quarter, the owner or operator may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonal effects, including temperature and humidity, according to the procedures identified in the site-specific monitoring plan required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(vii) The owner or operator must install the bag leak detection sensor downstream of the fabric filter.

(viii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(2) The owner or operator of the affected facility must develop and submit to the Administrator or delegated authority for approval of a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;

(ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system, including how the alarm set-point will be established;

(iii) Operation of the bag leak detection system, including quality assurance procedures;

(iv) How the bag leak detection system will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list;

(v) How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored; and

(vi) Corrective action procedures as specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. In approving the site-specific monitoring plan, the Administrator or delegated authority may allow owners and operators more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes an alarm if the owner or operator identifies in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to an alarm, adequately explains why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the alarm occurs, and demonstrates that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) For each bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm within 1 hour of the alarm. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2)(vi) of this section, the owner or

operator must alleviate the cause of the alarm within 3 hours of the alarm by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

(i) Inspecting the fabric filter for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in PM emissions;

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device;

(iv) Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment;

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the PM emissions.

(e) As an alternative to the periodic Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) visible emissions inspections specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements for processed stone handling operations in the Lime Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA) may follow the continuous compliance requirements in row 1 items (i) through (iii) of Table 6 to Subpart AAAAA of 40 CFR part 63.

§60.675 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendices A-1 through A-7 of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the PM standards in §60.672(a) as follows:

(1) Except as specified in paragraphs (e)(3) and (4) of this section, Method 5 of Appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of Appendix A-6 of this part shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-3), if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 °C (250 °F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 of Appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c)(1) In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.672(b) or §60.672(e)(1), the owner or operator shall use Method 9 of Appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11, with the following additions:

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(ii) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (*e.g.*, road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9 of Appendix A-4 of this part, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(iii) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be

considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(2)(i) In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under §60.672(f) of this subpart, using Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4), the duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(ii) The duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) observations may be reduced to the duration the affected facility operates (but not less than 30 minutes) for baghouses that control storage bins or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations that operate for less than 1 hour at a time.

(3) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any affected facility described under §60.672(b) or §60.672(e)(1) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with the applicable fugitive emission limits in Table 3 of this subpart must be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages.

(d) To demonstrate compliance with the fugitive emission limits for buildings specified in §60.672(e)(1), the owner or operator must complete the testing specified in paragraph (d)(1) and (2) of this section. Performance tests must be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating.

(1) If the building encloses any affected facility that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, the owner or operator of the affected facility must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) performance test according to this section and §60.11.

(2) If the building encloses only affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before April 22, 2008, and the owner or operator has previously conducted an initial Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) performance test showing zero visible emissions, then the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the opacity limit in §60.672(e)(1). If the owner or operator has not conducted an initial performance test for the building before April 22, 2008, then the owner or operator must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) performance test according to this section and §60.11 to show compliance with the opacity limit in §60.672(e)(1).

(e) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) For the method and procedure of paragraph (c) of this section, if emissions from two or more facilities continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

(i) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected facilities contributing to the emissions stream.

(ii) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read.

(2) A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met:

(i) No more than three emission points may be read concurrently.

(ii) All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

(iii) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(3) Method 5I of Appendix A-3 of this part may be used to determine the PM concentration as an alternative to the methods specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Method 5I (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-3) may be useful for affected facilities that operate for less than 1 hour at a time such as (but not limited to) storage bins or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations.

(4) In some cases, velocities of exhaust gases from building vents may be too low to measure accurately with the type S pitot tube specified in EPA Method 2 of Appendix A-1 of this part [*i.e.*, velocity head <1.3 mm H_2O (0.05 in. H_2O)] and referred to in EPA Method 5 of Appendix A-3 of this part. For these conditions, the owner or operator may determine the average gas flow rate produced by the power fans (*e.g.*, from vendor-supplied fan curves) to the building vent. The owner or operator may calculate the average gas velocity at the building vent measurement site using Equation 1 of this section and use this average velocity in determining and maintaining isokinetic sampling rates.

$$v_e = \frac{Q_f}{A_e} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

V_e = average building vent velocity (feet per minute);

Q_f = average fan flow rate (cubic feet per minute); and

A_e = area of building vent and measurement location (square feet).

(f) To comply with §60.676(d), the owner or operator shall record the measurements as required in §60.676(c) using the monitoring devices in §60.674 (a)(1) and (2) during each particulate matter run and shall determine the averages.

(g) For performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60 Appendix A-4) testing, the owner or operator may reduce the 30-day advance notification of performance test in §60.7(a)(6) and 60.8(d) to a 7-day advance notification.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined in §60.671 of this subpart) of the affected facility, then with approval from the permitting authority, the owner or operator may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility.

§60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and

(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.

(b)(1) Owners or operators of affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, must record each periodic inspection required under §60.674(b) or (c), including dates and any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). The owner or operator must keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Administrator upon request.

(2) For each bag leak detection system installed and operated according to §60.674(d), the owner or operator must keep the records specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output;

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, the time that procedures to determine the cause of the alarm were initiated, the cause of the alarm, an explanation of the actions taken, the date and time the cause of the alarm was alleviated, and whether the cause of the alarm was alleviated within 3 hours of the alarm.

(3) The owner or operator of each affected facility demonstrating compliance according to §60.674(e) by following the requirements for processed stone handling operations in the Lime Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA) must maintain records of visible emissions observations required by §63.7132(a)(3) and (b) of 40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA.

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.

(d) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss and liquid flow rate decrease by more than 30 percent from the average determined during the most recent performance test.

(e) The reports required under paragraph (d) of this section shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth calendar quarters.

(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in §60.672 of this subpart, including reports of opacity observations made using Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) to demonstrate compliance with §60.672(b), (e) and (f).

(g) The owner or operator of any wet material processing operation that processes saturated and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change. At the time of such change, this screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor becomes subject to the applicable opacity limit in §60.672(b) and the emission test requirements of §60.11.

(h) The subpart A requirement under §60.7(a)(1) for notification of the date construction or reconstruction commenced is waived for affected facilities under this subpart.

(i) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Administrator.

(1) For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Administrator. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

(2) For portable aggregate processing plants, the notification of the actual date of initial startup shall include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant.

(j) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the reporting requirements of this section, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State.

(k) Notifications and reports required under this subpart and under subpart A of this part to demonstrate compliance with this subpart need only to be sent to the EPA Region or the State which has been delegated authority according to §60.4(b).

Table 1 to Subpart OOO of Part 60—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart OOO

Subpart A reference	Applies to subpart OOO	Explanation
60.4, Address	Yes	Except in §60.4(a) and (b) submittals need not be submitted to both the EPA Region and delegated State authority (§60.676(k)).
60.7, Notification and recordkeeping	Yes	Except in (a)(1) notification of the date construction or reconstruction commenced (§60.676(h)).
		Also, except in (a)(6) performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) require a 7-day advance notification instead of 30 days (§60.675(g)).
60.8, Performance tests	Yes	Except in (d) performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) require a 7-day advance notification instead of 30 days (§60.675(g)).
60.11, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Except in (b) under certain conditions (§§60.675(c)), Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) observation is reduced from 3 hours to 30 minutes for fugitive emissions.

60.18, General control device	No	Flares will not be used to comply with the emission limits.

Table 2 to Subpart OOO of Part 60—Stack Emission Limits for Affected Facilities With Capture Systems

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet a PM limit of * * *	And the owner or operator must meet an opacity limit of * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008	0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf)[a]	7 percent for dry control devices[b]	An initial performance test according to §60.8 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Monitoring of wet scrubber parameters according to §60.674(a) and §60.676(c), (d), and (e).
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008	0.032 g/dscm (0.014 gr/dscf)[a]	Not applicable (except for individual enclosed storage bins) 7 percent for dry control devices on individual enclosed storage bins	An initial performance test according to §60.8 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Monitoring of wet scrubber parameters according to §60.674(a) and §60.676(c), (d), and (e); and
			Monitoring of baghouses according to §60.674(c), (d), or (e) and §60.676(b).

[a]Exceptions to the PM limit apply for individual enclosed storage bins and other equipment. See §60.672(d) through (f).

[b]The stack opacity limit and associated opacity testing requirements do not apply for affected facilities using wet scrubbers.

Table 3 to Subpart OOO of Part 60—Fugitive Emission Limits

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, transfer points on belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, enclosed truck or railcar loading stations or from any other affected facility (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for crushers at which a capture system is not used * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced	10 percent opacity	15 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.

construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008			
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008	7 percent opacity	12 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Periodic inspections of water sprays according to §60.674(b) and §60.676(b); and
			A repeat performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart within 5 years from the previous performance test for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without water sprays. Affected facilities controlled by water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in §60.674(b) and §60.676(b) are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.

Appendix B

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU—*Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries*

Subpart UUU—Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries

SOURCE: 57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§60.730 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each calciner and dryer at a mineral processing plant. Feed and product conveyors are not considered part of the affected facility. For the brick and related clay products industry, only the calcining and drying of raw materials prior to firing of the brick are covered.

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subpart LL, Metallic Mineral Processing Plants, is not subject to the provisions of this subpart. Also, the following processes and process units used at mineral processing plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart: vertical shaft kilns in the magnesium compounds industry; the chlorination-oxidation process in the titanium dioxide industry; coating kilns, mixers, and aerators in the roofing granules industry; and tunnel kilns, tunnel dryers, apron dryers, and grinding equipment that also dries the process material used in any of the 17 mineral industries (as defined in §60.731, “Mineral processing plant”).

(c) The owner or operator of any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after April 23, 1986, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§60.731 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

Calciner means the equipment used to remove combined (chemically bound) water and/or gases from mineral material through direct or indirect heating. This definition includes expansion furnaces and multiple hearth furnaces.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities.

Dryer means the equipment used to remove uncombined (free) water from mineral material through direct or indirect heating.

Installed in series means a calciner and dryer installed such that the exhaust gases from one flow through the other and then the combined exhaust gases are discharged to the atmosphere.

Mineral processing plant means any facility that processes or produces any of the following minerals, their concentrates or any mixture of which the majority (>50 percent) is any of the following minerals or a combination of these minerals: alumina, ball clay, bentonite, diatomite, feldspar, fire clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, industrial sand, kaolin, lightweight aggregate, magnesium compounds, perlite, roofing granules, talc, titanium dioxide, and vermiculite.

§60.732 Standards for particulate matter.

Each owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test required by §60.8 is completed, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup, whichever date comes first. No emissions shall be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility that:

(a) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.092 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) [0.040 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)] for calciners and for calciners and dryers installed in series and in excess of 0.057 g/dscm (0.025 gr/dscf) for dryers; and

(b) Exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity, unless the emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

§60.733 Reconstruction.

The cost of replacement of equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the "fixed capital cost of the new components" or the "fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility" under §60.15. Calciner and dryer equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion are: end seals, flights, and refractory lining.

§60.734 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) With the exception of the process units described in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a dry control device to comply with the mass emission standard shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the control device.

(b) In lieu of a continuous opacity monitoring system, the owner or operator of a ball clay vibrating grate dryer, a bentonite rotary dryer, a diatomite flash dryer, a diatomite rotary calciner, a feldspar rotary dryer, a fire clay rotary dryer, an industrial sand fluid bed dryer, a kaolin rotary calciner, a perlite rotary dryer, a roofing granules fluid bed dryer, a roofing granules rotary dryer, a talc rotary calciner, a titanium dioxide spray dryer, a titanium dioxide fluid bed dryer, a vermiculite fluid bed dryer, or a vermiculite rotary dryer who uses a dry control device may have a certified visible emissions observer measure and record three 6-minute averages of the opacity of visible emissions to the atmosphere each day of operation in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A of part 60.

(c) The owner or operator of a ball clay rotary dryer, a diatomite rotary dryer, a feldspar fluid bed dryer, a fuller's earth rotary dryer, a gypsum rotary dryer, a gypsum flash calciner, gypsum kettle calciner, an industrial sand rotary dryer, a kaolin rotary dryer, a kaolin multiple hearth furnace, a perlite expansion furnace, a talc flash dryer, a talc rotary dryer, a titanium dioxide direct or indirect rotary dryer or a vermiculite expansion furnace who uses a dry control device is exempt from the monitoring requirements of this section.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a wet scrubber to comply with the mass emission standard for any affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate monitoring devices that continuously measure and record the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber. The pressure loss monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within 5 percent of water column gauge pressure at the level of operation. The liquid flow rate monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within 5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate.

§60.735 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Records of the measurements required in §60.734 of this subpart shall be retained for at least 2 years.

(b) Each owner or operator who uses a wet scrubber to comply with §60.732 shall determine and record once each day, from the recordings of the monitoring devices in §60.734(d), an arithmetic average over a 2-hour period of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the flowrate of the scrubbing liquid.

(c) Each owner or operator shall submit written reports semiannually of exceedances of control device operating parameters required to be monitored by §60.734 of this subpart. For the purpose of these reports, exceedances are defined as follows:

(1) All 6-minute periods during which the average opacity from dry control devices is greater than 10 percent; or

(2) Any daily 2-hour average of the wet scrubber pressure drop determined as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 90 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard; or

(3) Each daily wet scrubber liquid flow rate recorded as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 80 percent or greater than 120 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard.

(d) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this section provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 40591, July 29, 1993]

§60.736 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.732 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and volume for each test run shall be at least 2 hours and 1.70 dscm.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions.

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices of §60.734(d) to determine the average change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the average flowrate of the scrubber liquid during each of the particulate matter runs. The arithmetic averages of the three runs shall be used as the baseline average values for the purposes of §60.735(c).

§60.737 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: No restrictions.

Appendix C

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC—Nati*onal Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities*

Subpart CCCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

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SOURCE: 73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§63.11110 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and management practices for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from the loading of gasoline storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF). This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and management practices.

§63.11111 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?

(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each GDF that is located at an area source. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.

(b) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11116.

(c) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11117.

(d) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11118.

(e) An affected source shall, upon request by the Administrator, demonstrate that their monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon or the 100,000-gallon threshold level, as applicable. For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in §63.11112(b) and (c), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in §63.11112(d), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. For existing sources that are subject to this subpart only because they load gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 24, 2011. Records required under this paragraph shall be kept for a period of 5 years.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of affected sources, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 as a result of being subject to this subpart. However, you must still apply for and obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 if you meet one or more of the applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b).

(g) The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to this subpart.

(h) Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDF at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source.

(i) If your affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold.

(j) The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to §63.11116 of this subpart.

(k) For any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart and another Federal rule, you may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable subparts. You must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. You must identify the affected source and provisions with which you will comply in your Notification of Compliance Status required under §63.11124. You also must demonstrate in your Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which you will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in this subpart. You are responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, you are violating this subpart. Compliance with this rule is your responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

§63.11112 What parts of my affected source does this subpart cover?

(a) The emission sources to which this subpart applies are gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing GDF that meet the criteria specified in §63.11111. Pressure/Vacuum vents on gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at GDF are covered emission sources. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this subpart.

(b) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction on the affected source after November 9, 2006, and you meet the applicability criteria in §63.11111 at the time you commenced operation.

(c) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

(d) An affected source is an existing affected source if it is not new or reconstructed.

§63.11113 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source before January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2011.

(c) If you have an existing affected source that becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart because of an increase in the monthly throughput, as specified in §63.11111(c) or §63.11111(d), you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than 3 years after the affected source becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart.

(d) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source and you are complying with Table 1 to this subpart, you must comply according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source from November 9, 2006 to September 23, 2008, you must comply no later than September 23, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after September 23, 2008, you must comply upon startup of your affected source.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration test required under §63.11120(a)(1) and (2) must be conducted as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(2) If you have an existing affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test as specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) or (e)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) For vapor balance systems installed on or before December 15, 2009, you must test no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section.

(ii) For vapor balance systems installed after December 15, 2009, you must test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(f) If your GDF is subject to the control requirements in this subpart only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must comply with the standards in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) If your GDF is an existing facility, you must comply by January 24, 2014.

(2) If your GDF is a new or reconstructed facility, you must comply by the dates specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you start up your GDF after December 15, 2009, but before January 24, 2011, you must comply no later than January 24, 2011.

(ii) If you start up your GDF after January 24, 2011, you must comply upon startup of your GDF.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 35944, June 25, 2008; 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

Emission Limitations and Management Practices

§63.11115 What are my general duties to minimize emissions?

Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) You must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(b) You must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in §63.11125(d) and §63.11126(b).

[76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§63.11116 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.

(a) You must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Minimize gasoline spills;

(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

(3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;

(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(b) You are not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in §63.11125, §63.11126, or subpart A of this part, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(c) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in §63.11113.

(d) Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§63.11117 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(a) You must comply with the requirements in section §63.11116(a).

(b) Except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, you must only load gasoline into storage tanks at your facility by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in §63.11132, and as specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section. The applicable distances in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) shall be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.

(1) Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(2) Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(3) Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section are allowed if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit.

(c) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons are not required to comply with the submerged fill requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply only with all of the requirements in §63.11116.

(d) You must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(e) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under §63.11124(a).

(f) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in §63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§63.11118 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(a) You must comply with the requirements in §§63.11116(a) and 63.11117(b).

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, you must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Each management practice in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your GDF.

(2) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, you will be deemed in compliance with this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your GDF that meets the requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(c) The emission sources listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section are not required to comply with the control requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply with the requirements in §63.11117.

(1) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons that are constructed after January 10, 2008.

(2) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons that were constructed before January 10, 2008.

(3) Gasoline storage tanks equipped with floating roofs, or the equivalent.

(d) Cargo tanks unloading at GDF must comply with the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart.

(e) You must comply with the applicable testing requirements contained in §63.11120.

(f) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under §63.11124.

(g) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§63.11125 and 63.11126.

(h) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in §63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008]

Testing and Monitoring Requirements

§63.11120 What testing and monitoring requirements must I meet?

(a) Each owner or operator, at the time of installation, as specified in §63.11113(e), of a vapor balance system required under §63.11118(b)(1), and every 3 years thereafter, must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E,—Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(2) You must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart for your vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), or (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3,—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(iii) Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994 (incorporated by reference, *see* §63.14).

(b) Each owner or operator choosing, under the provisions of §63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 1 to this subpart must demonstrate to the Administrator or delegated authority under paragraph §63.11131(a) of this subpart, the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 1 to this subpart using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting an initial performance test on the vapor balance system to demonstrate that the vapor balance system achieves 95 percent reduction using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1,—Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003, (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(2) You must, during the initial performance test required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart and for the static pressure performance requirement in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) You must comply with the testing requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Conduct of performance tests. Performance tests conducted for this subpart shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance (*i.e.*, performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(d) Owners and operators of gasoline cargo tanks subject to the provisions of Table 2 to this subpart must conduct annual certification testing according to the vapor tightness testing requirements found in §63.11092(f).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

Notifications, Records, and Reports

§63.11124 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in §63.11117 must comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in §63.11117, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in §63.11117 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in §63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of §63.11117 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in §63.13, within 60 days of the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11113, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facilities' monthly throughput is calculated based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you are operating in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires submerged fill as specified in §63.11117(b), you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (a)(1) or paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in §63.11118 must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in §63.11118. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in §63.11118 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in §63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of §63.11118 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in §63.13, in accordance with the schedule specified in §63.9(h). The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facility's throughput is determined based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section, you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your gasoline dispensing facility that meets the requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(4) You must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in §63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by §63.11120(a) and (b).

(5) You must submit additional notifications specified in §63.9, as applicable.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§63.11125 What are my recordkeeping requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in §63.11118 must keep records of all tests performed under §63.11120(a) and (b).

(b) Records required under paragraph (a) of this section shall be kept for a period of 5 years and shall be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit.

(c) Each owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart must keep records documenting vapor tightness testing for a period of 5 years. Documentation must include each of the items specified in §63.11094(b)(2)(i) through (viii). Records of vapor tightness testing must be retained as specified in either paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must keep all vapor tightness testing records with the cargo tank.

(2) As an alternative to keeping all records with the cargo tank, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator may keep records of only the most recent vapor tightness test with the cargo tank, and keep records for the previous 4 years at their office or another central location.

(ii) Vapor tightness testing records that are kept at a location other than with the cargo tank must be instantly available (*e.g.*, via e-mail or facsimile) to the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit or within a mutually agreeable time frame. Such records must be an exact duplicate image of the original paper copy record with certifying signatures.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall keep records as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.11115(a), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

§63.11126 What are my reporting requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in §63.11118 shall report to the Administrator the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under §63.11120(b). Reports submitted under this paragraph must be submitted within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall report, by March 15 of each year, the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.11115(a), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. No report is necessary for a calendar year in which no malfunctions occurred.

[76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

Other Requirements and Information

§63.11130 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions apply to you.

§63.11131 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.11116 through 63.11118 and 63.11120.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

§63.11132 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA), or in subparts A and BBBBBB of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

Dual-point vapor balance system means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

Gasoline cargo tank means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.

Monthly throughput means the total volume of gasoline that is loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

Motor vehicle means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

Nonroad engine means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards promulgated under section 7411 of this title or section 7521 of this title.

Nonroad vehicle means a vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Submerged filling means, for the purposes of this subpart, the filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in §63.11117(b) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

Vapor balance system means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

Vapor-tight means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in §63.11092(f) of this part.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 1 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More1

If you own or operate	Then you must
1. A new, reconstructed, or existing GDF subject to §63.11118	Install and operate a vapor balance system on your gasoline storage tanks that meets the design criteria in paragraphs (a) through (h).
	(a) All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank shall be equipped with closures that seal upon disconnect.
	(b) The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank shall be vapor-tight, as defined in §63.11132.
	(c) The vapor balance system shall be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer.
	(d) The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbow, shall be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations.
	(e) If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it shall be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in §63.11117(b).
	(f) Liquid fill connections for all systems shall be equipped with vapor-tight caps.
	(g) Pressure/vacuum (PV) vent valves shall be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. The pressure specifications for PV vent valves shall be: a positive pressure setting of 2.5 to 6.0 inches of water and a negative pressure setting of 6.0 to 10.0 inches of water. The total leak rate of all PV vent valves at an affected facility, including connections, shall not exceed 0.17 cubic foot per

	hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.63 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water.
	(h) The vapor balance system shall be capable of meeting the static pressure performance requirement of the following equation:
	$Pf = 2e^{-500.887/v}$
	Where:
	Pf = Minimum allowable final pressure, inches of water.
	v = Total ullage affected by the test, gallons.
	e = Dimensionless constant equal to approximately 2.718.
	2 = The initial pressure, inches water.
2. A new or reconstructed GDF, or any storage tank(s) constructed after November 9, 2006, at an existing affected facility subject to §63.11118	Equip your gasoline storage tanks with a dual-point vapor balance system, as defined in §63.11132, and comply with the requirements of item 1 in this Table.

[1]The management practices specified in this Table are not applicable if you are complying with the requirements in §63.11118(b)(2), except that if you are complying with the requirements in §63.11118(b)(2)(i)(B), you must operate using management practices at least as stringent as those listed in this Table.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 35944, June 25, 2008; 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Cargo Tanks Unloading at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More

If you own or operate	Then you must
A gasoline cargo tank	Not unload gasoline into a storage tank at a GDF subject to the control requirements in this subpart unless the following conditions are met:
	(i) All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected,
	(ii) The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect,
	(iii) All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight,
	(iv) All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank, and
	(v) All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened.
	(vi) The filling of storage tanks at GDF shall be limited to unloading from vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 shall be carried with the cargo tank, as specified in §63.11125(c).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC

§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications	Yes, specific requirements given in §63.11111.
§63.1(c)(2)	Title V Permit	Requirements for obtaining a title V permit from the applicable permitting authority	Yes, §63.11111(f) of subpart CCCCCC exempts identified area sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes, additional definitions in §63.11132.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; Circumvention, severability	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes, except that these notifications are not required for facilities subject to §63.11116
§63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance—Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f)	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	No.
§63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in this subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	No, §63.11113 specifies the compliance dates.
§63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources That become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years)	No.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize	Operate to minimize emissions at all times;	No. *See* §63.11115

	emissions	information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions ASAP	Owner or operator must correct malfunctions as soon as possible.	No.
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan	Requirement for SSM plan; content of SSM plan; actions during SSM	No.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§63.6(f)(2)-(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	You must comply with opacity/VE standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	If standard does not State test method, use EPA Method 9 for opacity in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter and EPA Method 22 for VE in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter	No.
§63.6(h)(2)(ii)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(2)(iii)	Using Previous Tests To Demonstrate Compliance With Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart	No.
§63.6(h)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(4)	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date	Must notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(i), (iii)-(v)	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations	Dates and schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(ii)	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with 30 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(6)	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE Observations	Must keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(i)	Report Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) Monitoring Data From Performance Test	Must submit COMS data with other performance test data	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(ii)	Using COMS Instead of EPA Method 9	Can submit COMS data instead of EPA Method 9 results even if rule requires EPA Method 9 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, but must notify Administrator before performance test	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iii)	Averaging Time for COMS During Performance Test	To determine compliance, must reduce COMS data to 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iv)	COMS Requirements	Owner/operator must demonstrate that COMS performance evaluations are	No.

		conducted according to §63.8(e); COMS are properly maintained and operated according to §63.8(c) and data quality as §63.8(d)	
§63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	COMS is probable but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if EPA Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for COMS to be probable evidence-proper maintenance, meeting Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter, and data have not been altered	No.
§63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Administrator will use all COMS, EPA Method 9 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter), and EPA Method 22 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter) results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance	No.
§63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard	No.
§63.6(i)(1)-(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart	Yes.
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date	Yes.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes.
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance test must be conducted under representative conditions	No, §63.11120(c) specifies conditions for conducting performance tests.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data	Yes.

		from an additional test run can be used	
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; keep data for 5 years	Yes.
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring of Flares	Monitoring requirements for flares in §63.11 apply	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	No.
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)-(iii)	Operation and Maintenance of Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS)	Must maintain and operate each CMS as specified in §63.6(e)(1); must keep parts for routine repairs readily available; must develop a written SSM plan for CMS, as specified in §63.6(e)(3)	No.
§63.8(c)(2)-(8)	CMS Requirements	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	No.
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	No.
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	No.
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	No.

§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)	No.
§63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	No.
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.
§63.9(b)(1)-(2), (4)-(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications when Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups and shutdowns	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. *See* §63.11125(d) for recordkeeping of

			(1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunction.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(v)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§63.10(c)	Records	Additional records for CMS	No.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	No.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	SSM Reports	Contents and submission	No. *See* §63.11126(b) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(e)(1)-(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of CMS performance evaluation; two-three copies of COMS performance evaluation	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(i)-(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)-(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no	No.

		deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)-(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	No, §63.11130(K) specifies excess emission events for this subpart.
§63.10(e)(3)(vi)-(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS; requires all of the information in §§63.10(c)(5)-(13) and 63.8(c)(7)-(8)	No.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	No.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.
§63.11(b)	Flares	Requirements for flares	No.
§63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Hook, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc., 794 State Highway 369 North, Nashville, AR, 71852, on this 15th day of July, 2016.

Cynthia Hook, ASIII, Air Division