April 23, 2025

Via email to: damon.mounts@saint-gobain.com & First Class Mail

Damon Mounts
EHS Manager - Nashville
CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc.
794 State Highway 369 North
Nashville, AR 71852

Re: Notice of Final Permitting Decision; Permit No. 0598-AOP-R16

Dear Mr. Mounts,

After considering the application and other applicable materials as required by APC&EC Rule 8.211 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq*., this notice of final permitting decision is provided for:

CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc.
794 Highway 369 North
Nashville, AR 71852

Permit Number: 0598-AOP-R16

Permitting Decision: approval with permit conditions as set forth in final Permit No. 0598-AOP-R16

Accessing the Permitting Decision:
https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/0598-AOP-R16.pdf.

Accessing the Statement of Basis:
https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/0598-AOP-R16-SOB.pdf.

Rule 26.903 of the Rules of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program do not require a public notice or public comment period for Administrative Amendments.

Sincerely,

Demetria Kimbrough
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality, Division of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

Enclosure: Certificate of Service
cc: abauer@ecci.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Natasha Oates, hereby certify that the final permit decision notice has been mailed by first class mail to CertainTeed Gypsum Manufacturing, Inc., 794 State Highway 369 North, Nashville, AR, 71852, on this 23rd day of April, 2025.

Natasha Oates

Natasha Oates, AA, Office of Air Quality

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

CERTAINTEED GYPSUM MANUFACTURING, INC.
PERMIT #0598-AOP-R16
AFIN: 31-00010

On March 9, 2025, the Director of the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality ("Division") gave notice of a draft permitting decision for the above referenced facility. On April 8, 2025, written comments on the draft permitting decision were submitted by Jack Burge, of ECCI, on behalf of the facility via the Air Permits email. The Division's response to these issues follows.

Note: The following page numbers and condition numbers refer to the draft permit. These references may have changed in the final permit based on changes made during the comment period.

Comment #1:

During the pre-draft commenting period, the Contact was Gabriel Green. However, since then, the Contact has changed to Damon Mounts. The facility requests that Gabriel Green's name be replaced with Damon Mounts for the Contact field. The facility requests that the Telephone Number field be changed to (870) 451-3015. The facility requests that the Position field remains the same.

Response to Comment #1:
Revised as requested.

Comment #2:
In the current draft permit, Specific Condition #15 is a duplicate of Specific Condition #14. The facility requests that the duplicate specific condition be removed from the permit.

Response to Comment #2:
Duplicate Specific Condition #15 removed.

Comment #3:
In the current draft permit, Specific Condition #26 requires the facility to conduct weekly opacity observations at SN-41, SN-42, and SN-42a. However, the condition also requires that the facility maintains a log of the observations that is updated daily. Because the observations only take place weekly, the facility requests that the permit language be modified to only require weekly log updates. The facility proposes the following as the new permit language for this Specific Condition:

"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 weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records weekly, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, 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]

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."

Response to Comment #3:
Specific Condition #26, now SC#25 after removing duplicate condition #15, has been revised as requested. SC#25 (previously #26) now reads as follows:

25. 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 weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records weekly, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, 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]

    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.

Comment #4:
The facility proposes to reword Specific Condition #12 to the following:

"The permittee shall perform a qualitative visual observation of visible emissions from the outlet of the control device no less frequently than daily while the affected facility is operating. If visible emissions exceeding the permit limit from the outlet of the control device are observed, then the permittee shall determine the opacity using U.S. EPA Reference Method 9. If the U.S. EPA Reference Method 9 reading determines that the opacity is above the permitted limit, the permittee shall immediately perform a corrective action which results in visible emissions below the permit limit. 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. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 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."

Response to Comment #4:
SC#12 has been revised to use standard Department language to ensure consistency. SC#12 now reads as follows:

12. Daily observations of the opacity from SN-53 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 daily, kept on site, and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 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."

Comment #5:
The facility proposes to reword Specific Condition #57 to the following:

"The permittee shall perform a qualitative visual observation of visible emissions from the outlet of the control device no less frequently than daily while the affected
facility is operating. If visible emissions exceeding the permit limit from the outlet of the control device are observed, then the permittee shall determine the opacity using U.S. EPA Reference Method 9. If the U.S. EPA Reference Method 9 reading determines that the opacity is above the permitted limit, the permittee shall immediately perform a corrective action which results in visible emissions below the permit limit. 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. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 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."

Response to Comment #5:
SC#57, now SC#56 after removing duplicate condition #15, has been revised to use standard Department language to ensure consistency. SC#56 (previously #57) now reads as follows:

56. Daily 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 daily, kept on site, and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 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.

Comment #6:
In the current draft permit, the permit language for Specific Condition #59 is inconsistent with the language used in Specific Condition #13, which is the equivalent condition for SN-53, the other source subject to CAM requirements. The facility requests the following as the new permit language for this Specific Condition to maintain consistency throughout the permit:

c. "Measurement Approach: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections of the bag filters shall

be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]"

d. "Data Representativeness: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]"

e. "QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9 ~~and shall be conducted daily~~. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]"

Response to Comment #6:
SC#59: c, d, and e have been revised as requested to be consistent with SC#13 CAM conditions. Since SC#15 was removed, SC#59 is now SC#58 and the revised portion reads as follows:

c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections of the bag filters shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]

d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]

e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]

Comment #7:
Statement of Basis: With this permit renewal, the emission limits at SN-37A did not change. The facility requests that the "Short Description of Any Changes That Would be Considered New or Modified Emissions" be reworded to the following:

"-Remove SN-04, SN-07 and SN-19
-Remove IA's: MotorOil Tank, Potash Silo and Boric Acid Silo.
-Add total HAPs to SN-08 and correct rounding at SN-60 and SN-67
-Revise emissions for SN-37C"

Response to Comment #7:
Revised as requested.

Comment #8:
Statement of Basis: With this permit renewal, the emission limits at SN-37A did not change. The facility requests that Item #6 be reworded to the following:

"Revise emissions for SN-37C. Annual emissions for PM_{10} were erroneously not rounded up to the next tenth during the 2019 renewal."

Response to Comment #8:
Revised as requested.

Comment #9:
Statement of Basis: The facility requests that the proposed lb/hr emission rate for Lead be changed to 1.26E-04 lb/hr to match the permit.

Response to Comment #9:
Revised as requested.

Comment #10:
Statement of Basis: In Specific Conditions #12 and #13 for SN-53, as well as in Specific Conditions #57 and #59 for SN-60, the facility is required to perform a visible emissions observation and conduct a full opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The facility requests that the Recorded Item cells for SN-53 and SN-60 be reworded to the following:

"Visible emissions observation, pressure differential, bag filters inspection"

Response to Comment #10:
The wording will remain as written, as it is consistent with standard Department conditions and language.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

OPERATING AIR PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER: 0598-AOP-R16

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

PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF THE ARKANSAS OPERATING AIR PERMIT PROGRAM, RULE 26: 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:

April 23, 2025 AND April 22, 2030

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

Signed:

Demetria Kimbrough
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Quality

April 23, 2025
Date

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	Arkansas DEQ Facility Identification Number
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
Hp	Horsepower
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
NESHAP	National Emission Standards (for) Hazardous Air Pollutants
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Equal To Or Smaller Than Ten Microns
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter Equal To Or Smaller Than 2.5 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-R16
FACILITY ADDRESS:	794 Highway 369 North Nashville, AR 71852
MAILING ADDRESS:	794 State Highway 369 North Nashville, AR 71852
COUNTY:	Howard County
CONTACT NAME:	Damon Mounts
CONTACT POSITION:	EHS Manager - Nashville
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	(870) 451-3015
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Elliott Marshall
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 3 miles west of the manufacturing facility. This permitting action is necessary to renew the existing Title V permit; additionally the following changes are being made:

1. Remove sources: SN-04 (Kettle Buell Baghouse), SN-07 (Primary Screen) and SN-19 (Secondary Crusher).
2. Remove Insignificant Activities (IA): A-3 S-21 Motor Oil Tank 750 gal., A-13 Potash Silo and A-13 Boric Acid Silo.
3. Add Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements to SN-53 and SN-60 (Specific Condition#13 and #58)
4. Add Total HAP emissions to SN-08 and correct rounding at SN-60 and SN-67.
5. Revise permit shield condition (Plantwide Condition #16).
6. Revise emissions for SN-37C. Annual emissions for PM_{10} were erroneously not rounded up to the next tenth during the 2019 renewal.

Permitted emission rates are increasing/decreasing by -13.2 tpy PM, -10.4 tpy PM_{10}, 0.2 tpy VOC, 0.1 tpy CO/NO_X and 0.49 tpy Total HAPs.

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 3 miles west 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 SN-06 (Primary Crusher). The gypsum is then conveyed to SN-71 (Terex Screen) and SN-72 (Telsmith Cone Crusher) or SN-19 (Secondary Crusher). The gypsum is then transported 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. The gypsum rock goes to rock bins which feed the one roller mill and the CP mill. Fine material will be transported to the mill via conveyors which are controlled with a baghouse (SN-65 Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse).

Raymond Roller Mills and Flash Dryers

The storage bins feed one Raymond Roller Mill (rated at 20 tons/hr), and a CP Mill (rated at 80 tons/hr). The Raymond Roller Mill pulverizes up to 40 tons/hr of gypsum rock and flash dry the millings to produce landplaster, the raw material used to manufacture stucco. Raymond Roller Mill #5 (SN-53) is equipped with a 3.0 MMBTU/hr natural gas burner. PM_{10} emissions from the mill is controlled with a baghouse. Products of natural gas combustion are vented through the baghouses uncontrolled. Raymond Roller Mill #5 bin is controlled with a bin vent (SN-64 Raymond Roller Mills #5 Bin Vent).

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 CP Buell System receives stucco from the 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.

From the CP Mill 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 various 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 production line #1 for the addition of starch, vermiculite, fiberglass, and accelerator. Starch and vermiculite 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 Dryer

The tunnel dryer (SN-44) drives off excess water. The dryer is 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. 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. Silicone oil is used as an additive during this process and emits VOCs and Formaldehyde.

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 End Trim baghouse #2 controls dust associated with a sluetter machine. The sluetter machine is used to cut mostly off-specification wallboard into thin strips. These strips are glued together to produce sluetters which are used as spacers for stacks of wallboard product.

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.

Waste Board Recycling Operations

CertainTeed plans to utilize all four waste streams for the recycling operation. Stockpiled waste board is fed into the RotoChopper FP66T (SN-70) then fed into the Crambo Grinder 3400 (SN-66) and finally fed into Nemus 2700 Trommel Screen (SN-67) by a front-end loader. The aforementioned equipment can also be run in different combinations. For example material can be run into the RotoChopper alone or material can be run into the Crambo then through the Nemus or material can be run into the RotoChopper then through the Nemus. The recyclable portions are stored in the stockpile storage (SN-68). A front-end loader will be used to transfer recyclable portions from the stockpile to a feed hopper/incline belt unit (SN-69). Recyclable portions are then transferred and dropped onto existing C-2 belt for the manufacturing process.

Rules and Regulations

The following table contains the rules and regulations applicable to this permit.

Rules and Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Rule 18, effective March 14, 2016

Rules and Regulations
Rules of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Rule 19, effective May 6, 2022
Rules of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Rule 26, effective March 14, 2016
40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO — *Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*
40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart UUU — *Standard of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries*
40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC — *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities*
40 C.F.R. Part 64 – *Compliance Assurance Monitoring*

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 PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$ SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Lead	140.0 85.8 See Note* 2.6 42.1 23.9 39.0 1.26E-04	180.4 122.2 7.4 81.7 100.2 151.0 5.50E-04
HAPs		Total HAPs**	4.10	4.76
04	Kettle Buell Baghouse	Removed upon permit issuance.		
06	Primary Crusher	PM PM_{10} VOC	1.3 0.5 0.1	1.3 0.5 0.1
07	Primary Screen	Removed upon permit issuance.		
08	Gasoline Storage Tank	VOC Total HAPs**	4.4 1.56	1.4 0.47
18	End Trim Line #1	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	0.7 0.7

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
19	Secondary Crusher	Removed upon permit issuance.		
32	End Trim Line #2	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	0.7 0.7
37A	Mining Operation	PM PM_{10}	60.8 35.7	43.4 28.9
37B	Unpaved Haul Roads	PM PM_{10}	39.2 21.3	61.2 33.2
37C	Paved Haul Roads	PM PM_{10}	12.9 7.3	20.1 11.4
39	CP Mill and Flash Calciner (65 MMBtu/hr)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Lead Total HAPs**	1.9 1.9 0.1 0.4 5.4 6.4 3.19E-05 0.12	8.4 8.4 0.2 1.6 23.5 28.0 1.40E-04 0.53
41	CP Mill Buell System	PM PM_{10}	1.9 1.9	8.0 8.0
42	Stucco Bin Line #1	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	0.6 0.6
42A	Stucco Bin Line #2	PM PM_{10}	0.2 0.2	0.6 0.6
44	Tunnel Dryer #1 (188 MMBtu/hr)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Lead Total HAPs**	10.8 10.8 0.2 27.6 15.5 18.5 9.22E-05 2.37	16.2 16.2 0.5 41.8 67.9 80.8 4.04E-04 3.63
53	Raymond Mill #5 (3 MMBtu/hr)	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Lead Total HAPs**	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 1.47E-06 0.01	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.3 6.44E-06 0.03

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
60	SFX Production Line	PM PM_{10} VOC	1.0 1.0 6.5	4.2 4.2 28.4
64	Raymond Roller Mills #5 Bin Vent	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1
65	Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse	PM PM_{10}	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4
66	Crambo Grinder with Mobile 242 kW Generator	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Total HAPs**	0.5 0.3 0.7 0.9 1.9 10.3 0.01	1.0 0.6 2.1 2.5 5.6 30.7 0.03
67	Nemus 3400 Trommel Screen with Mobile 70 kW Generator	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Total HAPs**	1.2 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.7 3.0 0.01	2.4 1.3 0.6 0.8 2.0 8.9 0.01
68	Recyclable Storage Pile	PM PM_{10}	0.8 0.8	3.3 3.3
69	Recycle Feed Hopper and Incline Belt	PM PM_{10}	0.7 0.3	0.5 0.2
70	RotoChopper with 630 HP Diesel Engine	PM PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_X Total HAPs**	3.2 1.2 1.3 1.6 0.1 0.5 0.02	2.3 0.9 3.9 4.8 0.1 1.3 0.06
71	Terex Screen	PM PM_{10} VOC	1.8 0.7 0.1	3.2 1.2 0.1
72	Telsmith Cone Crusher	PM PM_{10} VOC	0.9 0.4 0.1	1.7 0.7 0.1

*$PM_{2.5}$ 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.
***Air Contaminants such as ammonia, acetone, and certain halogenated solvents are not VOCs or HAPs.

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.

Permit 0598-AOP-R8 was issued on July 15, 2016. With this modification, the facility revised 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 included 11.8 tpy of VOC.

Permit 0598-AOP-R9 was issued on June 18, 2018. This modification added an emergency engine, SN-62, and a power screen, SN-63, to the permit; added use of a chemical dust suppressant to SN-06, and removed sources SN-22, SN-23, SN-24, SN-43, SN-46, SN-47, and SN-48. Permitted emission rates increased by 19.2 tpy of PM and 3.6 tpy of PM_{10}. All other pollutant emission rates were unchanged or decreased.

Permit 0598-AOP-R10 was issued on June 1, 2020. This was a Title V renewal for this facility. With this renewal, the facility increased the blasting area for SN-37A to 20,000 square feet, removed SN-38, SN-45, SN-49, SN-50, and SN-51 from the permit, and added three 12,000 gal diesel storage tanks as insignificant activities. The facility's permitted annual emissions decreased by 0.5 tpy PM, 3.8 tpy PM_{10}, 0.9 tpy SO_2, 30.0 tpy VOC, 72.6 tpy CO, 86.8 tpy NOx, 4.35E-04 tpy lead, and 1.67 tpy total HAPs.

Permit 0598-AOP-R11 was issued on November 23, 2020. With this minor modification, the facility added a Bin Vent (SN-64) to control emissions from the Raymond Mill #5 and a Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse (SN-65) to control emissions from the conveyor connecting the power screen to the mill. The facility's permitted annual emissions increased by 0.5 tpy PM/PM_{10}.

Permit 0598-AOP-R12 was issued on October 11, 2021. With this minor modification, the facility added an on-site waste gypsum board recycling operation. This operation included a grinder with a generator, a screen with a generator, and belt conveyors. The facility's permitted annual emissions increased by 7.2 tpy PM, 5.4 tpy PM_{10}, 2.7 tpy SO_2, 3.3 tpy VOC, 7.6 tpy CO, 39.6 tpy NOx, and 0.02 tpy total HAPs.

Permit 0598-AOP-R13 was issued on August 15, 2023. With this minor modification, the facility installed a new RotoChopper powered with a 630 HP diesel engine (SN-70) in the waste board recycling process. The engine was not subject to NSPS IIII or NESHAP ZZZZ because it qualified as a mobile source. The facility's permitted throughput of 110,000 tons of waste gypsum board per year was not changing. This modification also removed the Raymond Roller Mill #4 (SN-52) and Power Screen (SN-63) from the permit. The facility's permitted annual emissions increased by 3.8 tpy SO_2, 4.7 tpy VOC, and 0.03 tpy total HAPs. The facility's permitted annual emissions are decreased by 21.9 tpy PM, 7.7 tpy PM_{10}, 1.0 tpy CO, and 6.0E-06 tpy lead.

Permit 0598-AOP-R14 was issued on November 15, 2023. With this minor modification, the facility installed a new Terex Screen (SN-71) and Telsmith Cone Crusher (SN-72). The facility

removed the Mobile Crusher (SN-61) and its associated emergency generator (SN-62). The facility's permitted annual emissions decreased by 0.3 tpy PM, 0.1 tpy PM_{10}, 0.3 tpy SO_2, 0.3 tpy VOC, 0.7 tpy CO, 0.1 tpy NOx, and 0.01 tpy total HAPs.

Permit 0598-AOP-R15 was issued December 9, 2024. With this modification the facility:

1. Added the ability to use silicone oil as an additive at the Tunnel Dryer (SN-44), and added associated compliance conditions SC#40 and #41.
2. Corrected production rates at SN-44; the original maximum production rate, 192 MSF/hr, was based on a two production line configuration. In the last renewal (2019) the facility removed sources associated with the second production line but erroneously did not adjust the corresponding production rates. Production rates were reduced by half to reflect the current single production line configuration.

Permitted emissions rates increased by 9.6 tpy PM/PM_{10}, 12.3 tpy VOC, 0.4 tpy CO, 0.1 tpy NO_X, and 2.10 tpy Total HAPs.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-06
Primary Crusher

Description

Primary Crusher (3-05-015-05)

SN-06 (Primary Crusher) is located at the mining site. Trucks transport the gypsum to SN-06 (Primary Crusher). The gypsum is then conveyed to SN-71 (Terex Screen) and SN-72 (Telsmith Cone Crusher) and then to the manufacturing plant over an unpaved haul road.

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. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
06	Primary Crusher	PM_{10} VOC	0.5 0.1	0.5 0.1

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. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
06	Primary Crusher	PM	1.3	1.3

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 C.F.R. § 60.672(b)

4. The permittee will conduct daily observations of the opacity of SN-06 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. [Rule 19.705, 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]

    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. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 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. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.672(c)]

SN-53 and SN-64
Raymond Roller Mill #5 with Baghouses and Bin Vent

Description

Raymond Roller Mill and Flash Dryer

The process operates one Raymond Roller Mill equipped with a flash dryer. The Raymond Mill's purpose is to pulverize up to 40 ton per hour (total) of gypsum rock and dry the millings to produce landplaster, the raw material used to manufacture stucco. The flash dryer use only pipeline quality natural gas as heating fuel. Raymond Roller Mill #5 (SN-53) is equipped with a 3.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas burner.

Raymond Roller Mill #5 bin is controlled with a bin vent (SN-64 Raymond Roller Mill #5 Bin Vent).

Specific Conditions

9. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The hourly and annual emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by combusting only natural gas. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
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-06	0.1 0.1 0.1 1.1 1.3 6.44E-06
64	Raymond Roller Mill #5 Bin Vent	PM_{10}	0.1	0.1

10. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The hourly and annual emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by combusting only natural gas. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
53	Raymond Mill #5 3 MMBtu/hr with baghouse	PM Total HAPs	0.1 0.01	0.1 0.03

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
64	Raymond Roller Mill #5 Bin Vent	PM	0.1	0.1

11. 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 #0.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
53	5%	Rule 18.501
64	7%	40 C.F.R. § 60.672(f)

12. Daily observations of the opacity from SN-53 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 daily, kept on site, and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 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.

13. SN-53 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

    a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor daily the opacity, continuously monitor gas differential pressure, and document daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]

    b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the daily opacity below the limit specified in Specific Condition #11 and maintain the pressure drop within the range specified by the manufacturer; the permittee shall perform daily

inspections of the bag filters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]

c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit, record gas differential pressure and perform daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]

d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections of the bag filters shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]

e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]

f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
   i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
   ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
   iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, during the reporting period as specified in § 64.8. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.

g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to § 64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

14. The permittee must conduct quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspections at SN-64 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 permittee shall initiate corrective action within 24 hours to return the baghouse to normal operation. The permittee shall 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). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.674 (c)]

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

15. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The hourly and annual emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The products of combustion are limited by the combustion of pipeline quality natural gas. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 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	1.6
		CO	5.4	23.5
		NO_x	6.4	28.0
		Lead	3.19E-05	1.40E-04

16. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The hourly and annual emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. The products of combustion are limited by the combustion of pipeline quality natural gas. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 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 0.12	8.4 0.53

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
39	10%	40 C.F.R. § 60.732(b)

18. 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 weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records weekly, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, 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]

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 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart UUU]

20. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.732(a)]

21. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.732(b)]

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. The Buell baghouse is subject to the requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO.

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

22. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The hourly and annual emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 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

23. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table The hourly and annual emission rates are based on maximum equipment capacity. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 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

24. 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 #25.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
41, 42, 42a	7%	40 C.F.R. § 60.732(b)

25. 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 weekly log to record the following information. The permittee will update the records weekly, keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, 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]

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 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 CFR § 60 Subpart OOO]

27. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.672(a)(1)]

28. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.672(a)(1)]

SN-44
Tunnel Dryers #1

Description

The tunnel dryer (SN-44) drives off excess water. The dryer is 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. The 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. Silicone oil is used as an additive during this process and emits VOCs and Formaldehyde.

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. The annual emission rates are limited by Specific Condition #32, Plantwide Condition #8 and combustion of natural gas. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
44	Tunnel Dryer #1 188 MMBtu/hr	PM_{10}	10.8	16.2
		SO_2	0.2	0.5
		VOC	27.6	41.8
		CO	15.5	67.9
		NO_x	18.5	80.8
		Lead	9.22E-05	4.04E-04

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. The annual emission rates are limited by Specific Condition #32, Plantwide Condition #8 and combustion of natural gas. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
44	Tunnel Dryer #1 188 MMBtu/hr	PM	10.8	16.2
		Total HAPs	2.37	3.63

31. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
44	5%	Rule 18.501

32. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 2,000,000 pounds of silicone oil at SN-44 per rolling 12 month period. [Rule 18.1004, Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

33. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #32. 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 Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 18.1004, Rule 19.705, 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]

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 sluetter machine. The sluetter machine is used to cut mostly off-specification wallboard into thin strips. These strips are glued together to produce sluetters which are used as spacers for stacks of wallboard product.

Specific Conditions

34. 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 #8. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 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

35. 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 #8. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 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

36. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
18, 32	5%	Rule 18.501

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

37. 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 #40. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
08	Gasoline Storage Tank 7,600 gallon	VOC	4.4	1.4

38. 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 #40. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
08	Gasoline Storage Tank 7,600 gallon	Total HAPs	1.56	0.47

39. 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). [Rule 19.705, 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]

40. 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. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

41. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #40. 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. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

42. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.11111]

43. 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: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 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.

44. The permittee is not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 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 3 miles west 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

45. 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 Condition #47. Compliance with the emission limits for SN-37B and SN-37C shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #48. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
37A	Mining Operation	PM_{10}	35.7	28.9
37B	Unpaved Haul Roads	PM_{10}	21.3	33.2
37C	Paved Haul Roads	PM_{10}	7.3	11.4

46. 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 Condition #47. Compliance with the emission limits for SN-37B and SN-37C shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #48. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
37A	Mining Operation	PM	60.8	43.4
37B	Unpaved Haul Roads	PM	39.2	61.2
37C	Paved Haul Roads	PM	12.9	20.1

47. The permittee shall not blast more than 20,000 square feet of per blast and shall not exceed more than 520 blasts per rolling 12 month period. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Plantwide Condition #8. Any increase in the Plantwide Condition #8 shall require the permittee to recalculate emission limits. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

48. 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 #8. Any increase in the Plantwide Condition #8 shall require the permittee to recalculate emission limits and VMT limits. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

49. 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. [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

50. The permittee will apply water to unpaved haul roads and mechanically sweep paved haul roads once monthly or when dusty conditions are observed. [Rule 19.703 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

51. The permittee shall maintain a monthly log of the application of water to unpaved haul roads and sweeping of the paved haul roads to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #50. The log shall be maintained on sited and be provided to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

52. 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). [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 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

53. 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 #57. [Rule 19.501 *et seq*. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
60	SFX Production Line	PM_{10} VOC	1.0 6.5	4.2 28.4

54. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
60	SFX Production Line	PM	1.0	4.2

55. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
60	5%	Rule 18.501

56. Daily 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 daily, kept on site, and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 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.

57. 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. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

58. SN-60 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor daily the opacity, continuously monitor gas differential pressure, and document daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]

b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the daily opacity below the limit specified in Specific Condition #55 and maintain the pressure drop within the range specified by the manufacturer; the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the bag filters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]

c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections of the bag filters shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]

d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall conduct daily visible emissions observations and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 opacity observation if visible emissions appear to exceed the permit limit. The daily inspections shall be performed

by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]

e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]

f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
   i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
   ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
   iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, during the reporting period as specified in § 64.8. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.

g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to § 64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-65
Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse

Source Description

At the manufacturing plant, the gypsum rock is dumped in a covered staging area adjacent to the rock processing equipment area. The gypsum rock goes to rock bins which feed the two roller mills and the CP mill. Fine material will be transported to the mill via conveyors which are controlled with a baghouse (SN-65 Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse).

Specific Conditions

59. 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 Conditions #62 and #63. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-65	Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse	PM_{10}	0.1	0.4

60. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #62 and #63. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-65	Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.4

61. 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 Conditions #62 and #63.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
65	7%	40 C.F.R. § 60.672 (a)

62. The permittee shall conduct an initial performance test for opacity on the Martin Air Cleaner Baghouse (SN-65) according to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 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. [Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.8 and 60.675]

63. The permittee must conduct quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspections at SN-65 using EPA Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–7). The Method 22 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 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 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.674(c)]

SN-66, SN-67, SN-68, SN-69, and SN-70
Waste Board Recycling Operations

Source Description

CertainTeed plans to utilize all four waste streams for the recycling operation. Stockpiled waste board is fed into the RotoChopper FP66T (SN-70) then fed into the Crambo Grinder 3400 (SN-66) and finally fed into Nemus 2700 Trommel Screen (SN-67) by a front-end loader. The aforementioned equipment can also be run in different combinations. For example material can be run into the RotoChopper alone or material can be run into the Crambo then through the Nemus or material can be run into the RotoChopper then through the Nemus. The recyclable portions are stored in the stockpile storage (SN-68). A front-end loader will be used to transfer recyclable portions from the stockpile to a feed hopper/incline belt unit (SN-69). Recyclable portions are then transferred and dropped onto existing C-2 belt for the manufacturing process.

The generators for SN-66, SN-67, and SN-70 are considered mobile sources and therefore not subject to NSPS IIII or NESHAP ZZZZ.

Specific Conditions

64. 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 Conditions #68 and #70. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
66	Crambo Grinder with Mobile 242 kW Generator	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x	0.3 0.7 0.9 1.9 10.3	0.6 2.1 2.5 5.6 30.7
67	Nemus 3400 Trommel Screen with Mobile 70 kW Generator	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x	0.6 0.2 0.3 0.7 3.0	1.3 0.6 0.8 2.0 8.9
68	Recyclable Storage Pile	PM_{10}	0.8	3.3
69	Recycle Feed Hopper and Incline Belt	PM_{10}	0.3	0.2
70	RotoChopper with 630 HP Diesel Engine	PM_{10} SO_2 VOC CO NO_x	1.2 1.3 1.6 0.1 0.5	0.9 3.9 4.8 0.1 1.3

65. 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 Conditions #68 and #70. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
66	Crambo Grinder with Mobile 242 kW Generator	PM Total HAPs	0.5 0.01	1.0 0.03
67	Nemus 3400 Trommel Screen with Mobile 70 kW Generator	PM Total HAPs	1.2 0.01	2.4 0.01
68	Recyclable Storage Pile	PM	0.8	3.3
69	Recycle Feed Hopper and Incline Belt	PM	0.7	0.5
70	RotoChopper with 630 HP Diesel Engine	PM Total HAPs	3.2 0.02	2.3 0.06

66. 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
66, 67, 68, 69, and 70	20%	Rule 19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

67. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-66, SN-67, SN-68, SN-69, and SN-70 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 Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, 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]

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.

68. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 110,000 tons of waste boards at the waste board recycling operations (SN-66, SN-67, SN-68, SN-69, and SN-70) per rolling 12 month period. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

69. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #68. 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 Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

70. The permittee shall not operate the generators attached to SN-66, SN-67, and SN-70 in excess of 6,000 hours per calendar year. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

71. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #70. 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 Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-71 and SN-72
Terex Screen and Telsmith Cone Crusher

Source Description

The Terex Screen (SN-71) and Telsmith Cone Crusher (SN-72) processes the gypsum after the Primary Crusher (SN-06) before transporting them to the manufacturing plant. The facility uses dust suppressant foam to control particulate emissions.

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. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
71	Terex Screen	PM_{10} VOC	0.7 0.1	1.2 0.1
72	Telsmith Cone Crusher	PM_{10} VOC	0.4 0.1	0.7 0.1

73. 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. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
71	Terex Screen	PM	1.8	3.2
72	Telsmith Cone Crusher	PM	0.9	1.7

74. 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
71 and 72	12%	40 C.F.R. § 60.672(b)

75. Weekly observations of the opacity from SN-71 and SN-72 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 Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request.

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 not exceed a throughput of 1,860,000 tons of gypsum rock crushed at SN-72 per rolling 12 month period. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

77. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #76. 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 Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

78. The Terex Screen (SN-71) and Telsmith Cone Crusher (SN-72) are subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart OOO —*Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.670(a)]

79. SN-71 and SN-72 must meet the following fugitive emission limits and compliance requirements 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: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.672(b)]

a. The owner or operator must meet 12 percent opacity limit for crushers at which a capture system is not used.
b. The owner or operator must conduct an initial performance test according to § 60.11 of this part and § 60.675 of this subpart.
c. The owner or operator must conduct periodic inspections of water sprays according to § 60.674(b) and § 60.676(b).

80. 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). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)]

a. 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: [40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)(1)]
    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 [40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)(1)(i)]
    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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)(1)(ii)]
b. 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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)(2)]

81. 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: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)(1)]

a. The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet). [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)(1)(i)]
b. 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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)(1)(ii)]
c. 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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)(1)(iii)]

82. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)(3)]

83. The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)]

    a. 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: [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(1)]
        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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(1)(i)]
        ii. Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(1)(ii)]
    b. 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: [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(2)]
        i. No more than three emission points may be read concurrently. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(2)(i)]
        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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(2)(ii)]
        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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(e)(2)(iii)]

84. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.675(i)]

85. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.676(b)(1)]

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 rules and 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. [Rule 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. [Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Division of Environmental Quality 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 Division of Environmental Quality within sixty (60) calendar days after completing the testing. [Rule 19.702 and/or Rule 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.

    [Rule 19.702 and/or Rule 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. [Rule 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. [Rule 26 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

7. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, approval to construct any new major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Division of Environmental Quality may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. [Rule 19.901 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

8. 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. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

9. 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. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

10. The permittee shall use only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel for the following units: Raymond Roller Mills #4 and #5 (SN-52 and SN-53), Claudius Peters Mill and Flash Calciner (SN-39), and Tunnel Dryer #1 (SN-44). [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

Title VI Provisions

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

Permit Shield

16. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in the following table of this condition. The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated November 5, 2024.

Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-06, SN-41, SN-42, SN-42a	40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart OOO	National Emission Standards for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants
SN-39	40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart UUU	National Emission Standards for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries
SN-08	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
SN-53, SN-60	40 C.F.R. Part 64, CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Division of Environmental Quality deems the following types of activities or emissions as insignificant on the basis of size, emission rate, production rate, or activity in accordance with Group A of the Insignificant Activities list found in Rule 18 and Rule 19 Appendix A. Group B insignificant activities may be listed but are not required to be listed in permits. Insignificant activity emission determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated November 5, 2024. [Rule 26.304 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Category
Process Water Heater (5.0 MMBtu/hr)	A-1
Eleven (11) 200 gal Compressor/Motor Oil Storage Tanks (CS-4, 6, & 7)	A-2
S-13 Used Motor Oil Tank 200 gal	A-2
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
S-2 Motor Oil Tank 425 gal	A-3
S-20 Motor Oil Tank 500 gal	A-3
Vermiculite Silo	A-13
Starch Silo	A-13
Secondary Starch Silo	A-13
#1 Dryer Seal Stack	A-13
#1 Dryer Seal Stack	A-13
Three (3) 12,000 gal Diesel Storage Tanks (AST-2, 3, & 10)	A-13

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality takes final action on the renewal application. The Division of Environmental Quality will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports electronically using https://eportal.adeq.state.ar.us or mail them to the address below:

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

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

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

   a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Rule 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Division of Environmental Quality 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 Division of Environmental Quality 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.

[Rule 19.601, Rule 19.602, Rule 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 Rule are declared to be separable and severable. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(5), Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 26.701(F)(2)]

12. The Division of Environmental Quality 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality 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 Rule 26.701(F)(5)]

15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Rule 9. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(7) and Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality 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 Rule 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 Rule 26.2. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1) and Rule 26.703(A)]

20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Division of Environmental Quality, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(2) and Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(5) and Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality 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: [Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality approval. The Division of Environmental Quality 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.

[Rule 18.314(A), Rule 19.416(A), Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Division of Environmental Quality 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 Division of Environmental Quality 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.

[Rule 18.314(B), Rule 19.416(B), Rule 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 Division of Environmental Quality approval. The Division of Environmental Quality 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.

[Rule 18.314(C), Rule 19.416(C), Rule 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]

27. Any credible evidence based on sampling, monitoring, and reporting may be used to determine violations of applicable emission limitations. [Rule 18.1001, Rule 19.701, 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*

Subpart OOO—Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

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

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]

Appendix D

40 C.F.R. Part 64, CAM

PART 64—COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING

Authority:42 U.S.C. 7414 and 7661-7661f.

Source:62 FR 54940, Oct. 22, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 64.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part. Except as specifically provided in this section, terms used in this part retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable provisions of the Act.

Act means the Clean Air Act, as amended by Pub. L. 101-549, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Applicable requirement shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 of this chapter.

Capture system means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

Continuous compliance determination method means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:

(1) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and

(2) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.

Control device means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of this part, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition shall be binding for purposes of this part.

Data means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

Emission limitation or standard means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO_2 per hour, pounds of SO_2 per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO_2) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO_2). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of this part, an emission limitation or standard shall not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

Emissions unit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 of this chapter.

Exceedance shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Excursion shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Inherent process equipment means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

Major source shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Monitoring means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Recordkeeping may be considered monitoring where such records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). The conduct of compliance method tests, such as the procedures in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, on a routine periodic basis may be considered monitoring (or as a supplement to other monitoring), provided that requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of

this paragraph. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques, where appropriate for a particular circumstance:

(1) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.

(2) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system.

(3) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations).

(4) Maintenance and analysis of records of fuel or raw materials usage.

(5) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures.

(6) Verification of emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices.

(7) Visible emission observations.

(8) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a stationary source subject to this part.

Part 70 or 71 permit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, provided that it shall also refer to a permit issued, renewed, amended, revised, or modified under any federal permit program promulgated under title V of the Act.

Part 70 or 71 permit application shall mean an application (including any supplement to a previously submitted application) that is submitted by the owner or operator in order to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit.

Permitting authority shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Pollutant-specific emissions unit means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

Potential to emit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, provided that it shall be applied with respect to an "emissions unit" as defined under this part in addition to a "stationary source" as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

Regulated air pollutant shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

§ 64.2 Applicability.

(a) ***General applicability.*** Except for backup utility units that are exempt under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

(1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and

(3) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, "potential pre-control device emissions" shall have the same meaning as "potential to emit," as defined in § 64.1, except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

(b) ***Exemptions*** —

(1) ***Exempt emission limitations or standards.*** The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:

(i) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(ii) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under title VI of the Act.

(iii) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Act.

(iv) Emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions within a source or between sources.

(v) An emissions cap that meets the requirements specified in § 70.4(b)(12) or § 71.6(a)(13)(iii) of this chapter.

(vi) Emission limitations or standards for which a part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in § 64.1. The exemption provided in this paragraph (b)(1)(vi) shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device (such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating

records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test; in this example, this part would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage).

(2) ***Exemption for backup utility power emissions units.*** The requirements of this part shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter, that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a part 70 or 71 permit application that:

(i) The utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in part 75 (including the appendices thereto) of this chapter;

(ii) The utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the part 70 or 71 permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and

(iii) The actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation (or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation) are less than 50 percent of the amount in tons per year required for a source to be classified as a major source and are expected to remain so.

§ 64.3 Monitoring design criteria.

(a) ***General criteria.*** To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, monitoring under this part shall meet the following general criteria:

(1) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to obtain data for one or more indicators of emission control performance for the control device, any associated capture system and, if necessary to satisfy paragraph (a)(2) of this section, processes at a pollutant-specific emissions unit. Indicators of performance may include, but are not limited to, direct or predicted emissions (including visible emissions or opacity), process and control device parameters that affect control device (and capture system) efficiency or emission rates, or recorded findings of inspection and maintenance activities conducted by the owner or operator.

(2) The owner or operator shall establish an appropriate range(s) or designated condition(s) for the selected indicator(s) such that operation within the ranges provides a reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operating conditions. Such range(s) or condition(s) shall reflect the proper operation and maintenance of the control device (and associated capture system), in accordance with applicable design properties, for minimizing emissions over the anticipated range of operating conditions at least to the level required to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements. The reasonable assurance of compliance will be assessed by maintaining performance within the indicator range(s) or designated condition(s). The ranges shall be established in accordance with the design and performance requirements in this section and documented in accordance with the requirements in § 64.4. If necessary to assure that the control device and associated capture

system can satisfy this criterion, the owner or operator shall monitor appropriate process operational parameters (such as total throughput where necessary to stay within the rated capacity for a control device). In addition, unless specifically stated otherwise by an applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall monitor indicators to detect any bypass of the control device (or capture system) to the atmosphere, if such bypass can occur based on the design of the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(3) The design of indicator ranges or designated conditions may be:

(i) Based on a single maximum or minimum value if appropriate (e.g., maintaining condenser temperatures a certain number of degrees below the condensation temperature of the applicable compound(s) being processed) or at multiple levels that are relevant to distinctly different operating conditions (e.g., high versus low load levels).

(ii) Expressed as a function of process variables (e.g., an indicator range expressed as minimum to maximum pressure drop across a venturi throat in a particulate control scrubber).

(iii) Expressed as maintaining the applicable parameter in a particular operational status or designated condition (e.g., position of a damper controlling gas flow to the atmosphere through a by-pass duct).

(iv) Established as interdependent between more than one indicator.

(b) ***Performance criteria.*** The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to meet the following performance criteria:

(1) Specifications that provide for obtaining data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as detector location and installation specifications, if applicable).

(2) For new or modified monitoring equipment, verification procedures to confirm the operational status of the monitoring prior to the date by which the owner or operator must conduct monitoring under this part as specified in § 64.7(a). The owner or operator shall consider the monitoring equipment manufacturer's requirements or recommendations for installation, calibration, and start-up operation.

(3) Quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The owner or operator shall consider manufacturer recommendations or requirements applicable to the monitoring in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices.

(4) Specifications for the frequency of conducting the monitoring, the data collection procedures that will be used (e.g., computerized data acquisition and handling, alarm sensor, or manual log entries based on gauge readings), and, if applicable, the period over which discrete data points will be averaged for the purpose of determining whether an excursion or exceedance has occurred.

(i) At a minimum, the owner or operator shall design the period over which data are obtained and, if applicable, averaged consistent with the characteristics and typical variability of the

pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system). Such intervals shall be commensurate with the time period over which a change in control device performance that would require actions by owner or operator to return operations within normal ranges or designated conditions is likely to be observed.

(ii) For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit, calculated *including* the effect of control devices, the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, for each parameter monitored, the owner or operator shall collect four or more data values equally spaced over each hour and average the values, as applicable, over the applicable averaging period as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section. The permitting authority may approve a reduced data collection frequency, if appropriate, based on information presented by the owner or operator concerning the data collection mechanisms available for a particular parameter for the particular pollutant-specific emissions unit (e.g., integrated raw material or fuel analysis data, noninstrumental measurement of waste feed rate or visible emissions, use of a portable analyzer or an alarm sensor).

(iii) For other pollutant-specific emissions units, the frequency of data collection may be less than the frequency specified in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section but the monitoring shall include some data collection at least once per 24-hour period (e.g., a daily inspection of a carbon adsorber operation in conjunction with a weekly or monthly check of emissions with a portable analyzer).

(c) ***Evaluation factors.*** In designing monitoring to meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the owner or operator shall take into account site-specific factors including the applicability of existing monitoring equipment and procedures, the ability of the monitoring to account for process and control device operational variability, the reliability and latitude built into the control technology, and the level of actual emissions relative to the compliance limitation.

(d) ***Special criteria for the use of continuous emission, opacity or predictive monitoring systems.***

(1) If a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) is required pursuant to other authority under the Act or state or local law, the owner or operator shall use such system to satisfy the requirements of this part.

(2) The use of a CEMS, COMS, or PEMS that satisfies any of the following monitoring requirements shall be deemed to satisfy the general design criteria in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided that a COMS may be subject to the criteria for establishing indicator ranges under paragraph (a) of this section:

(i) Section 51.214 and appendix P of part 51 of this chapter;

(ii) Section 60.13 and appendix B of part 60 of this chapter;

(iii) Section 63.8 and any applicable performance specifications required pursuant to the applicable subpart of part 63 of this chapter;

(iv) Part 75 of this chapter;

(v) Subpart H and appendix IX of part 266 of this chapter; or

(vi) If an applicable requirement does not otherwise require compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section, comparable requirements and specifications established by the permitting authority.

(3) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring system subject to this paragraph (d) to:

(i) Allow for reporting of exceedances (or excursions if applicable to a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard), consistent with any period for reporting of exceedances in an underlying requirement. If an underlying requirement does not contain a provision for establishing an averaging period for the reporting of exceedances or excursions, the criteria used to develop an averaging period in (b)(4) of this section shall apply; and

(ii) Provide an indicator range consistent with paragraph (a) of this section for a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard. If an opacity standard applies to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, such limit may be used as the appropriate indicator range unless the opacity limit fails to meet the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section after considering the type of control device and other site-specific factors applicable to the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

§ 64.4 Submittal requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall submit to the permitting authority monitoring that satisfies the design requirements in § 64.3. The submission shall include the following information:

(1) The indicators to be monitored to satisfy §§ 64.3(a)(1)-(2);

(2) The ranges or designated conditions for such indicators, or the process by which such indicator ranges or designated conditions shall be established;

(3) The performance criteria for the monitoring to satisfy § 64.3(b); and

(4) If applicable, the indicator ranges and performance criteria for a CEMS, COMS or PEMS pursuant to § 64.3(d).

(b) As part of the information submitted, the owner or operator shall submit a justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If the performance specifications proposed to satisfy § 64.3(b)(2) or (3) include differences from manufacturer recommendations, the owner or operator shall explain the reasons for the differences between the requirements proposed by the owner or operator and the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements. The owner or operator also shall submit any data supporting the justification, and may refer to generally available sources of information used to support the justification (such as generally available air pollution engineering manuals, or EPA or permitting authority publications on appropriate monitoring for

various types of control devices or capture systems). To justify the appropriateness of the monitoring elements proposed, the owner or operator may rely in part on existing applicable requirements that establish the monitoring for the applicable pollutant-specific emissions unit or a similar unit. If an owner or operator relies on presumptively acceptable monitoring, no further justification for the appropriateness of that monitoring should be necessary other than an explanation of the applicability of such monitoring to the unit in question, unless data or information is brought forward to rebut the assumption. Presumptively acceptable monitoring includes:

(1) Presumptively acceptable or required monitoring approaches, established by the permitting authority in a rule that constitutes part of the applicable implementation plan required pursuant to title I of the Act, that are designed to achieve compliance with this part for particular pollutant-specific emissions units;

(2) Continuous emission, opacity or predictive emission monitoring systems that satisfy applicable monitoring requirements and performance specifications as specified in § 64.3(d);

(3) Excepted or alternative monitoring methods allowed or approved pursuant to part 75 of this chapter;

(4) Monitoring included for standards exempt from this part pursuant to § 64.2(b)(1)(i) or (vi) to the extent such monitoring is applicable to the performance of the control device (and associated capture system) for the pollutant-specific emissions unit; and

(5) Presumptively acceptable monitoring identified in guidance by EPA. Such guidance will address the requirements under §§ 64.4(a), (b), and (c) to the extent practicable.

(c)

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit control device (and process and capture system, if applicable) operating parameter data obtained during the conduct of the applicable compliance or performance test conducted under conditions specified by the applicable rule. If the applicable rule does not specify testing conditions or only partially specifies test conditions, the performance test generally shall be conducted under conditions representative of maximum emissions potential under anticipated operating conditions at the pollutant-specific emissions unit. Such data may be supplemented, if desired, by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations to justify the indicator ranges (or, if applicable, the procedures for establishing such indicator ranges). Emission testing is not required to be conducted over the entire indicator range or range of potential emissions.

(2) The owner or operator must document that no changes to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, including the control device and capture system, have taken place that could result in a significant change in the control system performance or the selected ranges or designated conditions for the indicators to be monitored since the performance or compliance tests were conducted.

(d) If existing data from unit-specific compliance or performance testing specified in paragraph (c) of this section are not available, the owner or operator:

(1) Shall submit a test plan and schedule for obtaining such data in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section; or

(2) May submit indicator ranges (or procedures for establishing indicator ranges) that rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that factors specific to the type of monitoring, control device, or pollutant-specific emissions unit make compliance or performance testing unnecessary to establish indicator ranges at levels that satisfy the criteria in § 64.3(a).

(e) If the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator requires installation, testing, or other necessary activities prior to use of the monitoring for purposes of this part, the owner or operator shall include an implementation plan and schedule for installing, testing and performing any other appropriate activities prior to use of the monitoring. The implementation plan and schedule shall provide for use of the monitoring as expeditiously as practicable after approval of the monitoring in the part 70 or 71 permit pursuant to § 64.6, but in no case shall the schedule for completing installation and beginning operation of the monitoring exceed 180 days after approval of the permit.

(f) If a control device is common to more than one pollutant-specific emissions unit, the owner or operator may submit monitoring for the control device and identify the pollutant-specific emissions units affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with § 64.3(a) rather than submit separate monitoring for each pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(g) If a single pollutant-specific emissions unit is controlled by more than one control device similar in design and operation, the owner or operator may submit monitoring that applies to all the control devices and identify the control devices affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with § 64.3(a) rather than submit a separate description of monitoring for each control device.

§ 64.5 Deadlines for submittals.

(a) ***Large pollutant-specific emissions units.*** For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit (taking into account control devices to the extent appropriate under the definition of this term in § 64.1) the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, the owner or operator shall submit the information required under § 64.4 at the following times:

(1) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for an initial part 70 or 71 permit if, by that date, the application either:

(i) Has not been filed; or

(ii) Has not yet been determined to be complete by the permitting authority.

(2) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for a significant permit revision under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, but only with respect to those pollutant-specific emissions units for which the proposed permit revision is applicable.

(3) The owner or operator shall submit any information not submitted under the deadlines set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section as part of the application for the renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(b) ***Other pollutant-specific emissions units.*** For all other pollutant-specific emissions units subject to this part and not subject to § 64.5(a), the owner or operator shall submit the information required under § 64.4 as part of an application for a renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(c) The effective date for the requirement to submit information under § 64.4 shall be as specified pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(b) of this section and a permit reopening to require the submittal of information under this section shall not be required pursuant to § 70.7(f)(1)(i) of this chapter, provided, however, that, if a part 70 or 71 permit is reopened for cause by EPA or the permitting authority pursuant to § 70.7(f)(1)(iii) or (iv), or § 71.7(f) or (g), the applicable agency may require the submittal of information under this section for those pollutant-specific emissions units that are subject to this part and that are affected by the permit reopening.

(d) Prior to approval of monitoring that satisfies this part, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B).

§ 64.6 Approval of monitoring.

(a) Based on an application that includes the information submitted in accordance with § 64.5, the permitting authority shall act to approve the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator by confirming that the monitoring satisfies the requirements in § 64.3.

(b) In approving monitoring under this section, the permitting authority may condition the approval on the owner or operator collecting additional data on the indicators to be monitored for a pollutant-specific emissions unit, including required compliance or performance testing, to confirm the ability of the monitoring to provide data that are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this part and to confirm the appropriateness of an indicator range(s) or designated condition(s) proposed to satisfy § 64.3(a)(2) and (3) and consistent with the schedule in § 64.4(e).

(c) If the permitting authority approves the proposed monitoring, the permitting authority shall establish one or more permit terms or conditions that specify the required monitoring in accordance with § 70.6(a)(3)(i) of this chapter. At a minimum, the permit shall specify:

(1) The approved monitoring approach that includes all of the following:

(i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);

(ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and

(iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy § 64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.

(2) The means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance or excursion for purposes of responding to and reporting exceedances or excursions under §§ 64.7 and 64.8 of this part. The permit shall specify the level at which an excursion or exceedance will be deemed to occur, including the appropriate averaging period associated with such exceedance or excursion. For defining an excursion from an indicator range or designated condition, the permit may either include the specific value(s) or condition(s) at which an excursion shall occur, or the specific procedures that will be used to establish that value or condition. If the latter, the permit shall specify appropriate notice procedures for the owner or operator to notify the permitting authority upon any establishment or reestablishment of the value.

(3) The obligation to conduct the monitoring and fulfill the other obligations specified in §§ 64.7 through 64.9 of this part.

(4) If appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for valid data collection for each averaging period, and, if appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for the averaging periods in a reporting period.

(d) If the monitoring proposed by the owner or operator requires installation, testing or final verification of operational status, the part 70 or 71 permit shall include an enforceable schedule with appropriate milestones for completing such installation, testing, or final verification consistent with the requirements in § 64.4(e).

(e) If the permitting authority disapproves the proposed monitoring, the following applies:

(1) The draft or final permit shall include, at a minimum, monitoring that satisfies the requirements of § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B);

(2) The permitting authority shall include in the draft or final permit a compliance schedule for the source owner to submit monitoring that satisfies §§ 64.3 and 64.4, but in no case shall the owner or operator submit revised monitoring more than 180 days from the date of issuance of the draft or final permit; and

(3) If the source owner or operator does not submit the monitoring in accordance with the compliance schedule as required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section or if the permitting authority disapproves the monitoring submitted, the source owner or operator shall be deemed not in compliance with part 64, unless the source owner or operator successfully challenges the disapproval.

§ 64.7 Operation of approved monitoring.

(a) ***Commencement of operation.*** The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part upon issuance of a part 70 or 71 permit that includes such monitoring, or by such later date specified in the permit pursuant to § 64.6(d).

(b) ***Proper maintenance.*** At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) ***Continued operation.*** Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(d) ***Response to excursions or exceedances.***

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(e) ***Documentation of need for improved monitoring.*** After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the part 70 or 71 permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or

designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

§ 64.8 Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements.

(a) Based on the results of a determination made under § 64.7(d)(2), the Administrator or the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with § 64.6(c)(3), the part 70 or 71 permit may specify an appropriate threshold, such as an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, for requiring the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(b) Elements of a QIP:

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

(2) The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.

(ii) Process operation changes.

(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.

(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.

(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section).

(c) If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(d) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to § 64.7(d)(2) the Administrator or the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(e) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

§ 64.9 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) ***General reporting requirements.***

(1) On and after the date specified in § 64.7(a) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the permitting authority in accordance with § 70.6(a)(3)(iii) of this chapter.

(2) A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under § 70.6(a)(3)(iii) of this chapter and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in § 64.8. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

(b) ***General recordkeeping requirements.***

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to § 64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

§ 64.10 Savings provisions.

(a) Nothing in this part shall:

(1) Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping

requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this part shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

(2) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

(3) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.