

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

ACME BRICK COMPANY - OUACHITA PLANT PERMIT #1343-AR-4 AFIN: 30-00086

On February 25, 2011 and February 25, 2011 the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality gave notice of a draft permitting decision because of the Commission's decision (Minute Order No. 10-31) Order No. 5 of Docket No. 09-014-P for the above referenced facility. During the comment period, written comments on the draft permitting decision were submitted by the facility. The Department'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:

In Section IV, Specific Condition 2, for SN 06 (Tunnel Kiln Exhaust), the lb/hr emission rate appears to be transposed for PM. The limit should read 0.5 lb/hr instead of 5.0 lb/hr.

Response to Comments #1:

The typographic error was corrected. Also, on page 8, the PM emission in the table "Total Allowable Emissions" was revised from 8.4 lb/hr to 3.9 lb/hr.

Comment #2:

Section IV, Specific Condition 3, for SN 09 (Grinding Building), the Opacity Limit referenced in the permit is 0%. However, 40 CFR 60.672(e)(1) states the following

"Fugitive emissions from the building openings (except for vents as defined in 60.671) must not exceed 7% opacity."

Acme requests that the opacity limit for SN-09 be listed at 7% in the permit.

Response to Comments #2:

This permitting action addresses only the permit appeal decision. The above comment was not part of the permit appeal decision. Therefore, ACME will need to submit a permit modification application to request the above change to the air permit.

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

MAY 2 2011

Joe Spence, Plant Manager
Acme Brick Company - Ouachita Plant
1615 Grigsby Ford Road
Malvern, AR 72104

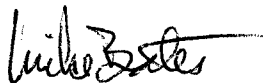
Dear Mr. Spence:

The enclosed Permit No. 1343-AR-4 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 11/12/2010.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq., and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 1343-AR-4 for the construction, operation and maintenance of an air pollution control system for Acme Brick Company - Ouachita Plant to be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation 8, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

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

Sincerely,



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

ADEQ MINOR SOURCE AIR PERMIT

Permit No. : 1343-AR-4

IS ISSUED TO:

Acme Brick Company - Ouachita Plant
1615 Grigsby Ford Rd.
Malvern, AR 72104
Hot Spring County
AFIN: 30-00086

THIS PERMIT IS THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE'S AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT, MODIFY, OPERATE, AND/OR MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND/OR FACILITY IN THE MANNER AS SET FORTH IN THE DEPARTMENT'S MINOR SOURCE AIR PERMIT AND THE APPLICATION. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARKANSAS WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (ARK. CODE ANN. SEC. 8-4-101 *ET SEQ.*) AND THE REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, AND IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division

MAY 2 2011

Date

Acme Brick Company - Ouachita Plant
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A.C.A.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten Microns
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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Section I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Acme Brick Company - Ouachita Plant
AFIN: 30-00086
PERMIT NUMBER: 1343-AR-4
FACILITY ADDRESS: 1615 Grigsby Ford Rd.
Malvern, AR 72104
MAILING ADDRESS: 1615 Grigsby Ford Road
Malvern, AR 72104
COUNTY: Hot Spring County
CONTACT NAME: Joe Spence
CONTACT POSITION: Plant Manager
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 501-332-6991
REVIEWING ENGINEER: Parviz Mokhtari
UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3801688.72 m
UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 515547.20 m

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Section II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Acme Brick Company owns and operates a clay brick manufacturing facility located at 1615 Grigsby Ford Road in Malvern, Arkansas. This facility manufactures hard fired clay brick for use in the construction of commercial and residential structures. This permit action is required, because on June 25, 2010, Michael O'Malley, Administrative Hearing Officer ("AHO"), issued Order No. 5 (Commission's decision, Minute Order No. 10-31) in Docket No. 09-014-P, which is a case styled: In the Matter of Acme Brick Company-Ouachita Plant. Order No. 5 affirms Permit No. 1343-AR-3 except as follows:

ADEQ is directed to delete the lead, chromium, and arsenic emissions rates set out in Specific Conditions 1 and 2 of the permit; ADEQ will delete in the first full sentence on Page 6 of the permit the following: "being added in this application;" and ADEQ will delete the references to 2-methylnaphthalene, benzene, chlorine, cadmium, nickel, selenium and beryllium from Specific Condition 2 on Page 11 in the permit. This modification resulted in the permitted emission removal of 0.01 tpy of lead, 0.01 tpy of chromium, and 0.01 tpy of arsenic.

Process Description

The manufacturing process at the Ouachita Plant consists of five stages:

- I. Raw Material Preparation
- II. Manufacturing
- III. Holding & Drying
- IV. Firing
- V. Packaging
- VI. Miscellaneous

I. RAW MATERIAL PREPARATION

A combination of raw materials is used to form the brick clay body. These materials include shale, an alluvial clay, sand, rock, and kaolin clay.

All material is hauled to the plant by trucks and is stored under roof in the clay preparation building. The trucks travel on paved haul roads.

The raw materials are placed in proportioning feeders with a front-end loader. The materials are conveyed from the feeders to a primary crusher. The crusher reduces the materials to an approximate 4-inch maximum size and then conveyed to the adjoining secondary grinding and sizing operation. This area contains a hammer mill for further size reduction and vibrating screens for final sizing.

The Grinding Building is an enclosed operation including storage; however, it is possible that some fugitive could exit this building. Grinding operation emissions are accounted for in

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Grinding Building fugitives (SN-09). AP-42 factors account for a comprehensive system (i.e. all processes within a grinding operation). The two 100-ton clay silos and six conveyors are subject to NSPS Subpart OOO, while all other existing equipment is exempt as pre 1983 construction.

II. MANUFACTURING

The raw material is conveyed from the material preparation operations to a separate building where extrusion and manufacturing occur.

The raw material is extruded through a screw auger extruder through a die and cut to size. Various materials are used as surface coatings for example: Red Iron Oxide, Manganese Dioxide, Penn Sand, and Alluvial clay. A dust collector (IA-23) is utilized to capture any fugitive dust from the additive area.

Once the extruded slugs are cut and sized into individual pieces, the pieces are then stacked on kiln cars.

III. DRYING

The kiln cars move from the extrusion to the drying process next. The kiln cars wait in a surge area holding room before entry into the dryers. The holding room (IA-18) has a tube axial exhaust fan that removes ambient air from this area in order to prevent condensation from forming.

The tunnel dryers are continuous counter flow heat exchangers, which reduce the moisture in the wet brick to approximately 1% by weight. Waste heat from the cooling zone of the kiln is introduced near the dryer exit. Two exhaust fans pull this waste heat toward the entrance end of the dryer as the product flows in the opposite direction. The moisture from the drying operation is exhausted from SN-04 and SN-05. The dryer uses waste heat from the kiln as its only heat source.

IV. FIRING

The tunnel kiln is also a counter-flow heat exchanger and also operates continuously. A neutral pressure zone exists at the end of the firing zone. The combustion gases are pulled toward the entrance of the kiln and are exhausted through an air pollution control device identified as SN-06. Simultaneously, ambient cooling air is introduced into the cooling zone of the kiln. Product discoloration will occur if combustion gases are pulled into the cooling zone. The heat for the dryers is supplied by the dryer supply fan in the cooling zone, which redirects the heated ambient air, which has been utilized for cooling the brick.

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V. PACKAGING

The final process is the brick packaging. The brick are automatically removed from the kiln cars and are inspected, sorted, and tied with steel and plastic bands.

After the brick are removed from the kiln cars, brick chips are removed from the kiln cars by a kiln car cleaning system equipped with a HEPA (IA-25).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The plant has diesel standby emergency generator (SN-10) that operates less than 3,000 hrs/yr. The plant has two vacuum systems (IA-22 & IA-26) that are insignificant sources.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective June 18, 2010
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective July 18, 2009
40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant

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Total Allowable Emissions

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

TOTAL ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS		
Pollutant	Emission Rates	
	lb/hr	tpy
PM	3.9	10.4
PM ₁₀	3.8	10.1
SO ₂	16.8	65.2
VOC	5.2	14.9
CO	16.7	63.8
NO _x	30.2	59.3
HF	1.47	5.80
HCl	1.02	3.81

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Section III: PERMIT HISTORY

Air permit # 1343-A was the initial State Implementation Plan (SIP) permit issued to Acme Brick Company's Ouachita plant in Malvern, Arkansas. The permit was issued on October 16, 1992, for the permitting of a hard fired clay brick manufacturing facility.

Air Permit # 1343-AR-1 was issued to Acme Brick Company's Ouachita plant on April 26, 1993. The air permit was modified by removing two old source numbers (SN-01 and SN-02) by incorporating the use of a dust collector on the emissions of these sources. A new source number (SN-08) was also added to account for the dust collector installed on the emissions from the additive area.

Air Permit # 1343-AOP-R0 was issued to Acme Brick Company's Ouachita plant on August 14, 1998. The facility modified their existing air permit by incorporating on-site stack test data to quantify emissions from four sources, the removal of six sources (SN-03, SN-04, SN-05, SN-07, SN-08, and SN-09) by defining them as insignificant under Regulation 19 Appendix A Group C Number 5, and the addition of a high efficiency HEPA filter on the plant vacuum system.

Air Permit # 1343-AOP-R1 was issued to Acme Brick Company's Ouachita plant on August 4, 2003. This Title V permit renewal changed two sources (SN-04 and SN-05) from insignificant activities (Group C Number 5) to permitted emission sources. The proposed change resulted in an increase of 6.9 tons per year (tpy) of PM/PM₁₀ emissions, 1.0 tpy of SO₂ emissions, 0.5 tpy of CO emissions, 7.6 tpy of VOC emissions, 1.64 tpy of HF emissions, and 0.35 tpy of HCl emissions.

Air Permit # 1343-AR-2 was issued Acme Brick Company's Ouachita plant on December 19, 2005. This modification allowed the permittee to add six new conveyors and two clay silos to the existing grinding building (SN-09), to lengthen the holding room, to replace seventy burners, to revise the emission rates for the tunnel kiln (SN-06), and to change the standby generator from an insignificant activity to a permitted source. The new equipment added to the grinding building is subject to NSPS Subpart OOO. Based on June 26, 2003 test data for SN-06, the facility was a minor source for HAPs. The compliance date for 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing was May 16, 2006. Therefore, it was determined that the facility was no longer subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJ. Minor source status was established based upon the reduction to below 10 tons per year (tpy) of any individual HAP or 25 tpy of any combination of HAPs. The changes resulted in permitted increases of 0.9 tons per year (tpy) in PM emissions, 0.6 tpy in PM₁₀ emissions, 0.6 tpy in VOC emissions, 0.6 tpy in CO emissions, 10.0 tpy in NO_x emissions, and permitted decreases of 10.16 tpy in HF emissions and 6.09 tpy in HCl emissions.

Air Permit # 1343-AOP-R2 was issued on December 14, 2004. This permit action re-established the facility as a Title V affected facility. Previously the permittee was allowed to attain minor source status to avoid MACT applicability because previous stack testing had shown facility HAP emissions below the major source thresholds. After attaining the minor source permit, further required stack testing showed the facility is in fact subject to Title V and the MACT, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing*. This permit provided a compliance plan for

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achieving compliance with Subpart JJJJ. The permittee developed plans for installing control equipment for compliance with the MACT standards. Upon startup of the control equipment and successful stack testing required by MACT standards, the permittee was required to submit a final application to incorporate the changes and lower emission limits associated with the new equipment. A CAO was existed which allowed for construction of control equipment in order to comply with the MACT. This permit action also increased permitted operation of the Standby Generator from 800 to 3,000 hours per year.

Air Permit # 1343-AOP-R3 was issued on October 2, 2009. This permit action re-established the facility as a minor source facility because the facility installed a control system to reduce HAPs (HF and HCl) emissions to less than the major source threshold. Additionally, because 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ has been vacated, all conditions required by this subpart were removed from the permit. The proposed modification resulted in the permitted emissions decrease of 19.2 tons per year (tpy) of PM/PM₁₀, 1.7 tpy of SO₂, 22.67 tpy of HF, and 7.28 tpy of HCl; additionally, the permitted emission increase of 0.01 tpy of lead, 0.01 tpy of chromium, and 0.01 tpy of arsenic.

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Section IV: EMISSION UNIT INFORMATION

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table.
 [Regulation 19, §19.501 et seq., and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Screen and Hammer Mill Exhaust	Sources combined to form source number SN-09 (Grinding Building)		
02	Hammer Mill			
03	Holding Room Exhaust Fan	Insignificant Activity No. 18 (IA-18) – Regulation 19, Group A, Number 13		
04	Dryer Exhaust #1	PM ₁₀	1.4	3.5
		SO ₂	0.2	0.6
		VOC	1.2	3.9
		CO	0.2	0.3
05	Dryer Exhaust #2	PM ₁₀	1.4	3.5
		SO ₂	0.2	0.6
		VOC	1.2	3.9
		CO	0.2	0.3
06	Tunnel Kiln With a Dry Scrubber	PM ₁₀	0.5	2.1
		SO ₂	14.9	61.8
		VOC	1.4	5.0
		CO	14.9	61.1
		NO _x	5.2	21.8
09	Grinding Building	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.4
10	Standby Generator	PM ₁₀	0.4	0.6
		SO ₂	1.5	2.2
		VOC	1.4	2.1
		CO	1.4	2.1
		NO _x	25.0	37.5

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

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Screen and Hammer Mill Exhaust	Sources combined to form source number SN-09 (Grinding Building)		
02	Hammer Mill			
03	Holding Room Exhaust Fan	Insignificant Activity No. 18 (IA-18) – Regulation 19, Group A, Number 13		
04	Dryer Exhaust #1	PM	1.4	3.5
		HF	0.26	0.82
		HCl	0.11	0.17
05	Dryer Exhaust #2	PM	1.4	3.5
		HF	0.26	0.82
		HCl	0.11	0.17
06	Tunnel Kiln With a Dry Scrubber	PM	0.5	2.1
		HF	0.95	4.16
		HCl	0.8	3.47
09	Grinding Building	PM	0.2	0.7
10	Standby Generator	PM	0.4	0.6

3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
04	20%	§19.503
05	20%	§19.503
06	5%	§18.501
09	0%	§19.304 and 40 CFR 60.672(e)(1)
10	20%	§19.503

4. The permittee shall not cause or permit the emission of air contaminants, including odors or water vapor and including an air contaminant whose emission is not otherwise prohibited by Regulation #18, if the emission of the air contaminant constitutes air pollution within the meaning of A.C.A. §8-4-303. [Regulation 18, §18.801 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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5. The permittee shall not conduct operations in such a manner as to unnecessarily cause air contaminants and other pollutants to become airborne. [Regulation 18, §18.901 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Tunnel Kiln Conditions (with a Dry Scrubber Pollution Control System) - SN-06

6. Natural gas shall be the only fuel used to fire the kiln, SN-06. [Regulation No. 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
7. The Permittee shall not use more than 321,667,000 cubic feet of natural gas per any consecutive twelve month period at SN-06. [Regulation No. 19, §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]
8. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition #7. The records shall include a rolling 12 month total in addition to each individual month's data. The permittee shall update the records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The permittee shall keep the records onsite, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
9. The permittee shall not process clay brick in excess of 150,042 tons per consecutive twelve (12) month period at SN-06. [§19.705 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
10. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #9. The permittee will update the records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The permittee will keep the records onsite, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [§19.705 of Regulation 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8 4 304 and §8- 4-311]

Grinding Building (SN-09)

11. SN-09 shall comply with all applicable provisions of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant (Appendix A). [§19.304 and 40 CFR §60.670 through §60.676]
12. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in §60.671. The opacity limit for SN-09 is set forth in Specific Condition #3. [§19.304 and 40 CFR §60.672(e)(1)]

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13. Monthly observations of the opacity from source SN-09 shall be conducted by personnel familiar with the permittee's visible emissions using EPA Reference Method 22. The permittee shall accept such observations for demonstration of compliance. The permittee shall maintain personnel trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 22. If visible emissions which appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions, implement corrective actions, and document that the visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective actions. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated monthly, kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [§19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

Standby Generator – (SN-10)

14. The permittee shall not use the standby generator more than 3,000 hours per any consecutive twelve month period. [§19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]
15. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Specific Condition 14. The records will include a rolling 12 month total in addition to each individual month's data. The permittee shall update the records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The permittee shall keep the records on-site, and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [§19.705 of Regulation 19, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and A.C.A. §8-4-311, and 40 CFR 70.6]

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Section V: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Department 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 Regulation 18 and 19 Appendix A. Insignificant activity emission determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated April 19, 2006 and email dated March 6, 2009.

Description	Category
IA-1, Dry Coating Mixer	A-13
IA-2, Bat Loss Drop	A-13
IA-3, Proportioning Feeders	A-13
IA-4, Pugmill	A-13
IA-5, Brick / Refractory Saw	A-13
IA-6, Brick Packaging / Dehacking	A-13
IA-7, Brick Setting	A-13
IA-9, Slurry Mixers	A-13
IA-10, Additive Storage	A-13
IA-11, Clay Storage	A-13
IA-12, 550 Gallon Gasoline Tank	A-13
IA-14, Conveyor Drop Points and Material Storage	A-13
IA-15, Sand Dryer	A-13
IA-18, Holding Room	A-13
IA-22, Manufacturing Vacuum System	A-13
IA-23, Brick Process Dust Collector	A-13
IA-25, Kiln Car Cleaner	A-13
IA-26, Grinding Vacuum System	A-13
Diesel Tank, 500 Gallons, 0.0074 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Diesel Tank, 1000 Gallons, 0.0074 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Waste Oil, 275 Gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Hydraulic Reservoir, 40 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Hydraulic Reservoir, 40 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Hydraulic Reservoir, 40 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Hydraulic Reservoir, 400 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Hydraulic Reservoir, 400 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3

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Description	Category
Motor / Engine Oil, 55 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Die Lube Reservoir, 55 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Vacuum Pump Reservoir, 300 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Gear Lube Reservoir, 55 gallons, <0.1 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Transmission Oil Reservoir, 55 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Antifreeze Tank, 200 gallons, <0.01 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3
Generator Diesel Supply Tank, ~2200 gallons, <0.5 psi vapor pressure at STP	A-3

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Section VI: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit that specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.). Any terms or conditions included in this permit that specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq.) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute.
2. This permit does not relieve the owner or operator of the equipment and/or the facility from compliance with all applicable provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and the regulations promulgated under the Act. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
3. The permittee shall notify the Department in writing within thirty (30) days after commencement of construction, completion of construction, first operation of equipment and/or facility, and first attainment of the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Regulation 19, §19.704 and/or A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
4. Construction or modification must commence within eighteen (18) months from the date of permit issuance. [Regulation 19, §19.410(B) and/or Regulation 18, §18.309(B) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
5. The permittee must keep records for five years to enable the Department to determine compliance with the terms of this permit such as hours of operation, throughput, upset conditions, and continuous monitoring data. The Department may use the records, at the discretion of the Department, to determine compliance with the conditions of the permit. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
6. A responsible official must certify any reports required by any condition contained in this permit and submit any reports to the Department at the address below. [Regulation 19, §19.705 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1004 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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

7. The permittee shall test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) newly constructed or 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) existing equipment already operating according to the time frames set forth by the Department. The permittee must notify the Department of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) days in advance of such test. The permittee must submit compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) days after the completion of testing. [Regulation 19, §19.702 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
8. The permittee shall provide: [Regulation 19, §19.702 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - 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
9. The permittee shall operate equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within their design limitations. The permittee shall maintain in good condition at all times equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment. [Regulation 19, §19.303 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1104 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
10. If the permittee exceeds an emission limit established by this permit, the permittee will be deemed in violation of said permit and will be subject to enforcement action. The Department may forego enforcement action for emissions exceeding any limits established by this permit provided the following requirements are met: [Regulation 19, §19.601 and/or Regulation 18, §18.1101 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - a. The permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the emissions resulted from an equipment malfunction or upset and are not the result of negligence or improper maintenance, and the permittee took all reasonable measures to immediately minimize or eliminate the excess emissions.
 - b. The permittee reports the occurrence or upset or breakdown of equipment (by telephone, facsimile, or overnight delivery) to the Department by the end of the next business day after the occurrence or the discovery of the occurrence.

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- c. The permittee must submit to the Department, within five business days after the occurrence or the discovery of the occurrence, a full, written report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken to minimize or eliminate future occurrences, including, but not limited to, action to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such conditions, to minimize the amount by which said limits are exceeded, and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded. If the information is included in the initial report, the information need not be submitted again.
11. The permittee shall allow representatives of the Department upon the presentation of credentials: [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - a. To enter upon the permittee's premises, or other premises under the control of the permittee, where an air pollutant source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
 - b. To have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, or the Act;
 - c. To inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit;
 - d. To sample any emission of pollutants; and
 - e. To perform an operation and maintenance inspection of the permitted source.
12. The Department issued this permit in reliance upon the statements and presentations made in the permit application. The Department has no responsibility for the adequacy or proper functioning of the equipment or control apparatus. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
13. The Department may revoke or modify this permit when, in the judgment of the Department, such revocation or modification is necessary to comply with the applicable provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and the regulations promulgated the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act. [Regulation 19, §19.410(A) and/or Regulation 18, §18.309(A) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
14. This permit may be transferred. An applicant for a transfer must submit a written request for transfer of the permit on a form provided by the Department and submit the disclosure statement required by Arkansas Code Annotated §8-1-106 at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The permit will be automatically transferred to the new permittee unless the Department denies the request to transfer within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the disclosure statement. The Department may deny a transfer on the basis of the information revealed in the disclosure statement or other investigation or, deliberate falsification or omission of relevant information. [Regulation 19, §19.407(B) and/or Regulation 18, §18.307(B) and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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15. This permit shall be available for inspection on the premises where the control apparatus is located. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
16. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed herein. [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
17. This permit supersedes and voids all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation 18 and 19 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
18. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation No. 9. [A.C.A §8-1-105(c)]
19. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:
 - a. Such an extension does not violate a federal requirement;
 - b. The permittee demonstrates the need for the extension; and
 - c. The permittee documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons it cannot be met.

[Regulation 18, §18.102(C-D), Regulation 19, §19.103(D), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

20. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed an emission rate, throughput requirement, or other limit in this permit. No such activities are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facilities total emissions and reported as such. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:
 - a. Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
 - b. Such a request is temporary in nature;
 - c. Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
 - d. The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date/time such emission will occur;
 - e. Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
 - f. The permittee maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions/testing.

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[Regulation 18, §18.102(C-D), Regulation 19, §19.103(D), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

21. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, an alternative to the specified monitoring in this permit. No such alternatives are authorized until the permittee receives written Department approval. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:
- a. The request does not violate a federal requirement;
 - b. The request provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the current requirements; and
 - c. Any such request, if approved, is incorporated in the next permit modification application by the permittee.

[Regulation 18, §18.102(C-D), Regulation 19, §19.103(D), A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Appendix A

40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO

Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant

e-CFR Data is current as of April 8, 2011

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

[Browse Previous](#) | [Browse Next](#)

Subpart 000—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) Fluorospars.
- (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 expeditiously 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 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) 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 H₂O (0.05 in. H₂O)] 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.

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

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—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart OOO

Table 1 to Subpart OOO—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—Stack Emission Limits for Affected Facilities With Capture Systems

Table 2 to Subpart OOO—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).

^aExceptions to the PM limit apply for individual enclosed storage bins and other equipment. See §60.672(d) through (f).

^bThe stack opacity limit and associated opacity testing requirements do not apply for affected facilities using wet scrubbers.

Table 3 to Subpart OOO—Fugitive Emission Limits

Table 3 to Subpart OOO—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	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 * * *

	railcar loading stations or from any other affected facility (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) * * *		
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	10 percent opacity	15 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.
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.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Hook, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to Acme Brick Company - Ouachita Plant, 1615 Grigsby Ford Road, Malvern, AR, 72104, on this 2nd day of May, 2011.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Hook', written over a horizontal line.

Cynthia Hook, AAI, Air Division