

Statement of Basis

**Permit to Construct No. P-2018.0038
Project ID 62106**

**Sunroc dba Clements Concrete Company - Joplin Pit
Boise, Idaho**

Facility ID 001-00184

Final

January 3, 2019
Morrie Lewis
Permit Writer

The purpose of this Statement of Basis is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01. et seq, Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, for issuing air permits.

ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE	3
FACILITY INFORMATION	4
DESCRIPTION	4
PERMITTING HISTORY	4
APPLICATION SCOPE.....	4
APPLICATION CHRONOLOGY	5
TECHNICAL ANALYSIS	5
EMISSIONS UNITS AND CONTROL EQUIPMENT	5
EMISSION INVENTORIES	7
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSES.....	7
REGULATORY ANALYSIS.....	7
ATTAINMENT DESIGNATION (40 CFR 81.313).....	7
FACILITY CLASSIFICATION.....	7
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT (IDAPA 58.01.01.201).....	7
TIER II OPERATING PERMIT (IDAPA 58.01.01.401).....	8
TITLE V CLASSIFICATION (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR PART 70)	8
PSD CLASSIFICATION (40 CFR 52.21)	8
NSPS APPLICABILITY (40 CFR 60).....	8
NESHAP APPLICABILITY (40 CFR 61).....	8
MACT/GACT APPLICABILITY (40 CFR 63).....	9
PERMIT CONDITIONS REVIEW.....	9
PUBLIC REVIEW.....	9
PUBLIC COMMENT OPPORTUNITY	9
APPENDIX A – EMISSION INVENTORY.....	10
APPENDIX B – STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN CONDITIONS.....	12
APPENDIX C – NSPS REGULATORY APPLICABILITY	14
APPENDIX D – PROCESSING FEE.....	34

ACRONYMS, UNITS, AND CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

AAC	acceptable ambient concentrations
AACC	acceptable ambient concentrations for carcinogens
BMP	best management practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent emissions
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EL	screening emission levels
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
IDAPA	a numbering designation for all administrative rules in Idaho promulgated in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
lb/hr	pounds per hour
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O&M	operation and maintenance
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	permit to construct
PTE	potential to emit
<i>Rules</i>	<i>Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho</i>
scf	standard cubic feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
T/yr	tons per consecutive 12 calendar month period
T2	Tier II operating permit
TAP	toxic air pollutants
U.S.C.	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compounds

FACILITY INFORMATION

Description

Sunroc dba Clements Concrete Company - Joplin Pit operates an existing sand and gravel pit which is located approximately 2500 feet north of 10988 Joplin Road in Boise.

At this facility crushing equipment, conveyors, screening equipment, and a wash plant are used for crushing and screening of sand and gravel.

Permitting History

This is the initial PTC for an existing facility that was constructed before August 31, 1983. The following information was derived from a review of the permit files available to DEQ. Permit status is noted as active and in effect (A) or superseded (S).

Table 1 PERMITTING HISTORY

Issue Date	Permit Number	Project	Status	History Explanation
January 3, 2019	P-2018.0038 PROJ 62106	Conversion of T2 to PTC permit.	A	Replaced T2-2008.0059 PROJ 60841.
March 30, 2009	T2-2008.0059 PROJ 60841	Revised permit to change ownership.	S	Replaced T2-2008.0059. Replaced by P-2018.0038 PROJ 62106.
February 19, 2009	T2-2008.0059	Revised permit to change ownership.	S	Replaced T2-2007.0122. Replaced by T2-2008.0059 PROJ 60841.
November 20, 2007	T2-2007.0122	Renewal permit.	S	Replaced T2-040030. Replaced by T2-2008.0059.
February 10, 2005	T2-040030	Revised permit to change ownership and remove Subpart OOO requirements.	S	Replaced T2-000038. Replaced by T2-2007.0122.
July 12, 2002	T2-000038	Initial facility-wide permit.	S	Initial permit. Replaced by T2-040030.

Application Scope

The applicant has requested conversion of their Tier II operating permit (T2) to a Permit to Construct (PTC).

This facility is identified in 40 CFR 52.670(d), Subpart N in the Northern Ada County PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan, and all applicable requirements from the Maintenance Plan of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) have been incorporated in this permit and remain unchanged by this permitting action (i.e., Permit Conditions 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, and 3.9). A copy of the relevant SIP has been included in Appendix B.

Application Chronology

August 27, 2018	DEQ received an application.
August 31, 2018	DEQ received an application fee.
September 17, 2018	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for peer and regional office review.
September 21, 2018	DEQ determined that the application was incomplete.
October 22, 2018	DEQ received supplemental information from the applicant.
November 20, 2018	DEQ determined that the application was complete.
December 3 – 18, 2018	DEQ provided an opportunity to request a public comment period on the application and proposed permitting action.
December 14, 2018	DEQ made available the draft permit and statement of basis for applicant review.
December 17, 2018	DEQ received the permit processing fee.
January 3, 2019	DEQ issued the final permit and statement of basis.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Emissions Units and Control Equipment

Equipment ID	Source	Control Equipment
76-4036	<u>Primary and Secondary Crushers</u>	
	Manufacturer/model: Eljay RC54 Standard Roller Cone Serial number: 23J0889 Capacity: 450 tons per hour (T/hr) ^(a) Manufacture date: 1983	Proper O&M, reasonable controls such as water sprays, and BMP
76-4027 ^(b)	Manufacturer/model: Cedar Rapids Jaw Serial number: 33832 Capacity: 450 T/hr ^(a) Reconstruction date: 1996 ^(b) Manufacture date: 1980	
	77-4039	<u>Primary and Secondary Screens</u>
Manufacturer/model: Eljay 5' x 16' Triple Deck Serial number: 3YFO87M Capacity: 350 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1983		Proper O&M, reasonable controls such as water sprays, and BMP
77-4024 ^(b)	Manufacturer/model: JCI 7' x 20' Triple Deck Serial number: S051611 Capacity: 500 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 2006 ^(b)	
	77-4034 ^(b)	

Equipment ID	Source	Control Equipment
	<u>Conveyor Transfer Points</u>	
	Manufacturer/model: Good Fellow Capacity: 300 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 2016 ^(b)	Proper O&M, reasonable controls such as water sprays, and BMP
	Manufacturer/model: Good Fellow Capacity: 300 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 2016 ^(b)	
	Manufacturer/model: Good Fellow Capacity: 300 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1982	
	Manufacturer/model: Morberg Capacity: 300 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1983	
	Manufacturer/model: (manufactured by permittee) Capacity: 375 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1982	
	Manufacturer/model: (manufactured by permittee) Capacity: 375 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1982	
	Manufacturer/model: (manufactured by permittee) Capacity: 375 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1982	
	Manufacturer/model: (manufactured by permittee) Capacity: 375 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1982	
	Manufacturer/model: (manufactured by permittee) Capacity: 375 T/hr ^(a) Manufacture date: 1982	
	<u>Diesel fuel storage tanks</u>	
	1 x 5,000 gallon, 1 x 5,000 gallon, 1 x 7,500 gallon	
	Truck loading Vehicle traffic (paved and unpaved roads) Stockpiles (active and inactive)	Proper O&M, reasonable controls, and BMP

- a) Tons per hour rated capacity (T/hr). The total combined capacity of the plant is limited by this permit (Permit Condition 3.6).
- b) NSPS Subpart OOO affected facility as defined in 40 CFR 60.670 and 671. Equipment was identified as constructed, reconstructed, or modified after the effective date of August 31, 1983. Reconstructed equipment includes the Cedar Rapids Jaw, and replacement equipment includes the JCI screens and two Good Fellow conveyors.

Emission Inventories

This project is not a modification as defined in Section 006 of the Rules; an increase in emissions or a physical change in the method of operation of permitted emission sources has not been proposed. A copy of the emission inventory relied upon in issuing the initial Tier II Operating permit and this initial PTC was included in Appendix A for reference.

The change in facility-wide potential to emit (PTE) is used to determine if a public comment period may be required and to determine the processing fee per IDAPA 58.01.01.225. Because an increase in PTE was not proposed for this project, public review was not required. Because this was an initial permit, a processing fee was required as determined in Appendix D.

Ambient Air Quality Impact Analyses

Because an increase in emissions was not proposed for this project, emissions of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, CO, VOC, HAP, and TAP from this project were below applicable screening emission levels (EL) and published DEQ modeling thresholds established in IDAPA 58.01.01.585-586 and in the State of Idaho Air Quality Modeling Guideline.¹ Refer to the Emission Inventories section for additional information.

The applicant has demonstrated pre-construction compliance to DEQ's satisfaction that emissions from this facility will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard. The applicant has also demonstrated pre-construction compliance to DEQ's satisfaction that the emissions increase due to this permitting action will not exceed any acceptable ambient concentration (AAC) or acceptable ambient concentration for carcinogens (AACC) for toxic air pollutants (TAP).

REGULATORY ANALYSIS

Attainment Designation (40 CFR 81.313)

The facility is located in Ada County, which is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and Ozone. Refer to 40 CFR 81.313 for additional information.

This facility is identified in 40 CFR 52.670(d), Subpart N in the Northern Ada County PM10 Maintenance Plan, and all applicable requirements from the Maintenance Plan of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) have been incorporated in this permit and remain unchanged by this permitting action (i.e., Permit Conditions 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, and 3.9). A copy of the relevant SIP has been included in Appendix B.

Facility Classification

This project is not a modification as defined in Section 006 of the Rules; an increase in emissions or a physical change in the method of operation of permitted emission sources has not been proposed. A copy of the emission inventory relied upon in issuing the initial Tier II Operating permit and this initial PTC was included in Appendix A for reference.

Permit to Construct (IDAPA 58.01.01.201)

IDAPA 58.01.01.201 Permit to Construct Required

The permittee has requested that a PTC be issued to this facility. Therefore, a permit to construct is required to be issued in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.220. This permitting action was processed in accordance with the procedures of IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228.

¹ Criteria pollutant thresholds in Table 2, State of Idaho Guideline for Performing Air Quality Impact Analyses, Doc ID AQ-011, September 2013.

Tier II Operating Permit (IDAPA 58.01.01.401)

IDAPA 58.01.01.401 Tier II Operating Permit

The application was submitted for a permit to construct (refer to the Permit to Construct section), and an optional Tier II operating permit has not been requested. Therefore, the procedures of IDAPA 58.01.01.400–410 were not applicable to this permitting action.

Title V Classification (IDAPA 58.01.01.300, 40 CFR Part 70)

IDAPA 58.01.01.301 Requirement to Obtain Tier I Operating Permit

Post project facility-wide emissions from this facility do not have a potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year for PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x, CO, VOC, and HAP or 10 tons per year for any one HAP or 25 tons per year for all HAP combined. Therefore, the facility is not a Tier I source in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.006 and the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.301 do not apply.

PSD Classification (40 CFR 52.21)

40 CFR 52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality

The facility is not a major stationary source as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1), nor is it undergoing any physical change at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1) as a major stationary source, that would constitute a major stationary source by itself as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1). Therefore in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2), PSD requirements are not applicable to this permitting action. The facility is not a designated facility as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1)(i)(a), and does not have facility-wide emissions of any criteria pollutant that exceed 250 T/yr.

NSPS Applicability (40 CFR 60)

Because the permittee has equipment constructed and/or modified both before and after the effective date, the facility is subject to the following New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60:

- 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants²

Although overall plant capacity and throughput remained unchanged at 550 tons per hour, it was determined that certain equipment had been added, replaced, or reconstructed after the effective date of 8/31/1983 and issuance of the initial facility-wide permit.³ As a result, Subpart OOO requirements have been incorporated into Section 4 of the permit.

Although baghouse and scrubber control equipment and leak detect monitoring have not been proposed, nor enclosure of affected facilities within a building, these remain available compliance options under Subpart OOO. Requirements related to these options and to specific testing methodology were not included in the permit, but were incorporated by reference. The wash plant is not an affected source subject to 40 CFR 60. The wash plant consists of wet material processing operations as defined in 40 CFR 60.671 not applicable to Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (Subpart OOO) in accordance with 40 CFR 60.670(a)(2). A copy of all NSPS regulatory applicability analyses provided by the applicant is provided in Appendix C.

NESHAP Applicability (40 CFR 61)

The facility is not subject to any National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements in 40 CFR 61.

² Subpart OOO – Standards for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, initially promulgated August 1, 1985 and as later amended.

³ NSPS regulatory applicability analyses for existing equipment was determined in the Statement of Basis for Tier II Operating Permit No. T2-2008.0059, DEQ, February 19, 2009.

MACT/GACT Applicability (40 CFR 63)

The facility is not subject to any Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards in 40 CFR 63.

Permit Conditions Review

This section describes only those permit conditions that have been added, revised, modified or deleted as a result of this permitting action.

Removed existing Permit Section 4 (Permit Condition 4.1 of T2-2008.0059 PROJ 60841) as follows:

Table 4.1 provides a summary of all emission rate limits required by this permit.

Table 4.1 SUMMARY OF EMISSION RATE LIMITS

Source Description	PM₁₀^c	
	lb/hr	T/yr^d
<i>Sand and gravel transfers, crushers, screens, vehicle traffic, and wind erosion of stockpiles</i>	12.32	18.5

a) As determined by a pollutant-specific EPA reference method, a DEQ-approved alternative, or as determined by DEQ's emissions estimation methods used in this permit analysis.

b) As determined by multiplying the actual or allowable (if actual is not available) pound per hour emission rate by the allowable hours per year that the process (es) may operate(s), or by actual annual production rates.

c) Includes condensable.

d) Year is a consecutive 12-calendar month period.

This summary table was removed because it was considered redundant to restate emission limits included elsewhere in the permit (Permit Condition 3.3), and it was not a permit condition referenced by State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. Refer to Appendix B for additional information concerning incorporated SIP requirements.

Added Permit Section 4

Although overall plant capacity and throughput remained unchanged at 550 tons per hour, it was determined that certain equipment had been added, replaced, or reconstructed after the effective date of 8/31/1983 and issuance of the initial facility-wide permit. As a result, Subpart OOO requirements have been incorporated into Section 4 of the permit.

Although baghouse and scrubber control equipment and leak detect monitoring have not been proposed, nor enclosure of affected facilities within a building, these remain available compliance options under Subpart OOO. Requirements related to these options and to specific testing methodology were not included in the permit, but were incorporated by reference. The wash plant is not an affected source subject to 40 CFR 60. The wash plant consists of wet material processing operations as defined in 40 CFR 60.671 not applicable to Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (Subpart OOO) in accordance with 40 CFR 60.670(a)(2). A copy of all NSPS regulatory applicability analyses provided by the applicant is provided in Appendix C.

PUBLIC REVIEW

Public Comment Opportunity

An opportunity for public comment period on the application was provided in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.209.01.c. During this time, there was not a request for a public comment period on DEQ's proposed action. Refer to the Application Chronology section for public comment opportunity dates.

Appendix A – Emission Inventory

Mike's Sand and Gravel
 20067 Franklin Road
 Nampa, Idaho 83687

208-939-2000

Below is what I have calculated for the facility at 600000 tons per year annual production with storage piles of 900000 tons per year.

	Tonnage	Acres	# / A / day	days	Annual # PM-10			
Active Stockpiles	900000		9	6.3	182	70	3095.82	
Inactive Stockpiles	900000		9	1.7	183	70	839.97	
Crushers, Screens								
Conveyors		# PM-10/ tons						
RC12 Primary Crusher	600000	0.0024				70	432	
Eijay Primary Crusher	600000	0.0024				70	432	
Eijay Primary Screen Pit	600000	0.015				70	2700	
Eijay Secondary Screen Pit	400000	0.015				70	1800	
Top Soil	250000	0.015				70	1125	
Fuel Storage								
Fuel Storage								
Fuel Storage								
Conveyors Drops (26)								
	Wind 8mph	Moisture 4%	PM-10 (K) 0.35	drop equation # PM-10/ton 0.00078	Ave. tons per drop site. 400000	# of drop sites 26	70	2433.6
	26 drops	400000 ave. at drop site	0.0007819					
Traffic Unpaved Roads	% silt 2.5	ave speed 5	% moisture 19	Day active 4	# of trips 250	dist./trip 172	% Control 0.5	PM-10 Emission 70
Traffic Paved Roads	silt load 36.45833							4072.7
Front End Loaders	2.5	4.6	15	4	250	1200	0.038	70
Dozer Traffic	0.7	2	25	4	250	50	0.038	70
					Total estimated pounds of PM-10 for 1999			70
								<u>36.3</u>
								<u>36951.7</u>

Appendix B – State Implementation Plan Conditions

40 CFR 52.670(d), Subpart N

As of the issuance date of this permit, the State Implementation requirements for this facility are now located at 40 CFR 52.670(d), EPA-approved State Source-specific Requirements, and they appear in the CFR exactly as follows:

Name of source	Permit number	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Mike's Sand and Gravel, Nampa, Idaho	001-00184	07/12/02	10/27/03, 68 FR 61106	The following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 2.2.1, 3.1, and the Appendix. (Boise/Ada County Maintenance Plan)

Below is a copy of the Federal Register Notice that initially established these requirements.

61110 Federal Register / Vol. 68, No. 207 / Monday, October 27, 2003 / Rules and Regulations

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

Subpart N—Idaho

2. Section 52.670 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(38) to read as follows:

§ 52.670 Identification of plan.

(c)

(38) The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Idaho DEQ, the State, or Idaho) submitted a PM10 maintenance plan and redesignation request for the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area on September 27, 2002, and provided supplemental information on July 10, 2003 and July 21, 2003.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) The following terms and conditions limiting particulate matter emissions in the following permits:

(1) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for LP Wood Polymers, Inc. Permit No. 001-00115, issued July 12, 2002, the following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 3.1, and the Appendix.

(2) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for Consolidated Concrete Company, Permit No. 001-00046, issued December 03, 2001, the following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, and the Appendix.

(3) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for Crookham Company, Permit No. 027-00020, issued January 18, 2002, the following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2, and the Appendix.

(4) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for Double D Service Center, Permit No. 001-00168, issued February 4, 2002, the following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, and the Appendix.

(5) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for Plum Creek Northwest Lumber, Inc., Permit No. 001-00091, issued July 12, 2002, the following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 2.1.2, 3.1, and the Appendix.

(6) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for C. Wright Construction, Inc., Permit No. T2-000033, issued July 08, 2003, the following conditions: 2 (heading only), 2.5, (2.12, Table 2.2 as it applies to PM10), 2.14, 3 (heading only), 3.3, Table 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.10, 4 (heading only), 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 5, and Table 5.1.

(7) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for Nelson Construction Co., Permit No. T2-020029, issued July 21, 2003, the following conditions: 2 (heading only), 2.12, 2.14, 3 (heading only), 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 4 (heading only), 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5, and Table 5.1.

(8) State of Idaho Air Pollution Operating Permit for Mike's Sand and Gravel, Permit No. 001-00184, issued July 12, 2002, the following conditions: 1.1, 1.3, 2.2.1, 3.1, and the Appendix.

Appendix C – NSPS Regulatory Applicability

Subpart 000—Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

§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.

Crushing Equipment: 1 Eljay RC54 Roller Cone Crusher (mfr 1983), 1 Cedar Rapids Jaw Crusher (mfr 1980's, parts replaced in 1996)

Conveyors: 9 conveyors (5 made in house, mfr 1982; 1 Morberg, mfr 1983; 1 Good Fellow, mfr 1982, 2 Good Fellow mfr 2016)

Screening Equipment: 1 Eljay 5'x16' triple deck screen (mfr 1983), 1 JCI 6'x20' triple deck screen (mfr 2003), 1 JCI 7'x20' triple deck screen (mfr 2006)

Wash Plant consisting of a clarifier, classifier, one screen deck and 7 conveyors.

(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).

The wash plant at the facility is a wet materials processing operation as defined in §60.671; therefore the provisions of this subpart do not apply to the wash plant.

(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.

The JCI 6'x20' triple deck screen (mfr 2003), JCI 7'x20' triple deck screen (mfr 2006) and two Good Fellow conveyors (mfr 2016) commenced construction after August 31, 1983, and are therefore subject to the requirements of this part.

The Cedar Rapids Jaw Crusher was manufactured in the 1980's, however, parts were replaced in 1996). 40 CFR 60.15 states:

"Reconstruction" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

- (1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and
- (2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.

Since it is unknown if the cost of the new components exceeded 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, it is assumed that the Jaw Crusher will be 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.

The material in the wash plant will at all times be 100% saturated with water that is inherent to the process, and is not considered a wet suppression system or add-on control.

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.

The material in the wash plant will at all times be 100% saturated with water that is inherent to the process, and is not considered a wet suppression system or add-on control.

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.

The wash plant at the Joplin facility will be used to classify material via wet screening, and washing to remove unwanted dust and debris. The material in the wash plant will at all times be 100% saturated with water that is inherent to the process, and is not considered a wet suppression system or add-on control.

§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.

Sunroc will meet the fugitive emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 3 of this subpart for the JCI 6'x20' triple deck screen (mfr 2003), JCI 7'x20' triple deck screen (mfr 2006), transfer points associated with the two Good Fellow conveyors (mfr 2016) and the Cedar Rapids Jaw Crusher (reconstructed 1996).

(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).

Sunroc uses water sprays to control emissions from the equipment at the Joplin facility.

The two Good Fellow conveyors manufactured in 2016 are subject to the requirement of paragraph (b) above. Sunroc will perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system. Sunroc will initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expeditiously as practical if they find that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles.

Sunroc will 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.

If Sunroc ceases operation of water sprays, or uses another control mechanism to control fugitives associated with the transfer points from the two Good Fellow conveyors manufactured in 2016, the logbook entry required under §60.676(b) will 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.

Sunroc will determine compliance with the opacity standards for the JCI 6' x 20' Triple Deck Screen, JCI 7' x 20' Triple Deck Screen, transfer points associated with the two Good Fellow conveyors manufactured in 2016, and Cedar Rapids Jaw Crusher, using Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 and the additions described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)-(iii) above.

(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.

Sunroc will determine compliance with the fugitive emissions standard using Method 9 observations for a duration of 30 minutes. Compliance will be determined 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.

If necessary, Sunroc may use the alternative methods and procedures listed in paragraphs (e)(1)-(3) above when determining compliance with the particulate matter standards.

(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.

$$V_e = \frac{Q_f}{A_e}$$

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.

Sunroc will provide a minimum of 7-day advance notification to IDEQ prior to conduction the performance tests required by this subpart.

(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.

Sunroc will record the periodic inspections of the water sprays on the transfer points of the two Good Fellow conveyors manufactured in 2016 in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) above.

(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 flowrate.

(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).

Sunroc will submit written reports of the performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart.

(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.

The Sunroc facility is an existing facility and has changed ownership several times. The facility is operating, however, the actual date of initial startup is unknown.

(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).

Notifications and reports required under this subpart and under subpart A of this part will be submitted to IDEQ.

Table 1 to Subpart 000 of Part 60—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart 000

Subpart A reference	Applies to subpart 000	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	<p>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.</p> <p>As indicated under 60.675(c), the observation period for the affected units at the Sunroc facility is reduced to 30 minutes for fugitive emissions.</p>
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).

^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 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 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.

Sunroc will conduct an initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart to show compliance with the 10% opacity limit for the JCI 6' x 20' Triple Deck Screen, JCI 7' x 20' Triple Deck Screen and transfer points associated with the two Good Fellow conveyors and the 15% opacity limit for the Cedar Rapids Jaw Crusher.

Appendix D – Processing Fee

PTC Processing Fee Calculation Worksheet

Instructions:

Fill in the following information and answer the following questions with a Y or N. Enter the emissions increases and decreases for each pollutant in the table.

Company: Sunroc dba Clements Concrete -
Address: 10988 Joplin Road
City: Boise
State: ID
Zip Code: 83714
Facility Contact: Mark Elder
Title: Division Manager
AIRS No.: 001-00184

N Does this facility qualify for a general permit (i.e. concrete batch plant, hot-mix asphalt plant)? Y/N

Y Did this permit require engineering analysis? Y/N

N Is this a PSD permit Y/N (IDAPA 58.01.01.205.04)

Emissions Inventory			
Pollutant	Annual Emissions Increase (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Reduction (T/yr)	Annual Emissions Change (T/yr)
NO _x	0.0	0	0.0
SO ₂	0.0	0	0.0
CO	0.0	0	0.0
PM10	0.0	0	0.0
VOC	0.0	0	0.0
Total:	0.0	0	0.0
Fee Due	\$ 1,000.00		

Comments: T2-to-PTC conversion project with no emissions increases.