

AIR QUALITY PERMIT

Issued To: Johnston Sand & Gravel
P.O. Box 1359
Marion, MT 59925

Permit #2572-03
Administrative Amendment (AA) Requests
Received: 05/15/07 and 08/07/07
Department's Decision on AA: 04/10/08
Permit Final: 04/26/08
AFS #: 777-2572

A Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP), with conditions, is hereby granted to Johnston Sand & Gravel (Johnston) pursuant to Sections 75-2-204 and 211 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA), as amended, and Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.8.740, *et seq.*, as amended, for the following:

SECTION I: Permitted Facilities

A. Plant Location

Johnston owns and operates a portable crushing/screening facility at various locations throughout Montana. MAQP #2572-03 applies while operating at any location in Montana, except within those areas in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas, those areas having a Department of Environmental Quality (Department)-approved permitting program, and those areas considered tribal lands. *A Missoula County air quality permit will be required for locations within Missoula County.* An addendum to MAQP #2572-03 would be required to operate in or within 10 km of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. A list of the permitted equipment is contained in Section I.A of the permit analysis.

B. Current Permit Action

On May 11, 2007, the Department received a Notice of Intent to transfer ownership from Woodring's Construction to Johnston. Additionally, on August 7, 2007, the Department received updated information regarding the diesel engines/generators that are used onsite to power the facility. The Department has determined that the current permit action is an Administrative Amendment which will reflect the ownership change and the specific listing of the diesel engines/generators, which were previously included in general as associated equipment.

SECTION II: Conditions and Limitations

A. Emission Limitations

1. Johnston shall not cause or authorize emissions to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere that exhibits an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.304).
2. Water and spray bars shall be available on-site at all times and operated as necessary to maintain compliance with the opacity limitations in Sections II.A.1 (ARM 17.8.752).

3. Johnston shall not cause or authorize the use of any street, road, or parking lot without taking reasonable precautions to control emissions of airborne particulate matter (ARM 17.8.308 and ARM 17.8.752).
4. Johnston shall treat all unpaved portions of the haul roads, access roads, parking lots, or the general plant area with water and/or chemical dust suppressant, as necessary, to maintain compliance with the reasonable precautions limitation in Section II.A.3 (ARM 17.8.752).
5. Johnston shall not operate more than two crushers at any given time and the combined maximum rated throughput capacity shall not exceed 150 tons per hour (TPH) (ARM 17.8.749).
6. Combined crushing production from the two crushers shall not exceed 1,314,000 tons during any rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749).
7. Johnston shall not operate more than two screens at any given time and the combined maximum rated throughput capacity shall not exceed 140 TPH (ARM 17.8.749).
8. Combined screening production shall not exceed 1,226,400 tons during any rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749).
9. Johnston shall not operate more than three diesel-fired engine/generators at any given time and the combined maximum rated design capacity shall not exceed 360 horsepower (hp) (ARM 17.8.749).
10. If the permitted equipment is used in conjunction with any other equipment owned or operated by Johnston, at the same site, production shall be limited to correspond with an emission level that does not exceed 250 tons during any rolling 12-month period. Any calculations used to establish production levels shall be approved by the Department (ARM 17.8.749).
11. Johnston shall comply with all applicable standards and limitations, and the reporting, record keeping, testing, and notification requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart III, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, as applicable (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart III).

B. Testing Requirements

1. All compliance source tests shall conform to the requirements of the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures manual (ARM 17.8.106).
2. The Department may require further testing (ARM 17.8.105).

C. Operational Reporting Requirements

1. If this crushing/screening plant is moved to another location, an Intent to Transfer form must be sent to the Department and a Public Notice Form for Change of Location must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to which the transfer is to be made, at least 15 days prior to the move. The proof of publication (affidavit) of the Public Notice Form for Change of Location must be submitted to the Department prior to the move. These forms are available from the Department (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.765).

2. Johnston shall supply the Department with annual production information for all emission points, as required by the Department in the annual emission inventory request. The request will include, but not be limited to, all sources of emissions identified in the emission inventory contained in the permit analysis.

Production information shall be gathered on a calendar-year basis and submitted to the Department by the date required in the emission inventory request. Information shall be in the units required by the Department. This information may be used for calculating operating fees, based on actual emissions from the facility, and/or to verify compliance with permit limitations (ARM 17.8.505).

3. Johnston shall notify the Department of any construction or improvement project conducted, pursuant to ARM 17.8.745, that would include *the addition of a new emissions unit*, change in control equipment, stack height, stack diameter, stack flow, stack gas temperature, source location, or fuel specifications, or would result in an increase in source capacity above its permitted operation. The notice must be submitted to the Department, in writing, 10 days prior to startup or use of the proposed de minimis change, or as soon as reasonably practicable in the event of an unanticipated circumstance causing the de minimis change, and must include the information requested in ARM 17.8.745(l)(d) (ARM 17.8.745).
4. Johnston shall maintain on-site records showing daily hours of operation and daily production rates for the last 12 months. The records compiled in accordance with this permit shall be maintained by Johnston as a permanent business record for at least 5 years following the date of the measurement, must be available at the plant site for inspection by the Department, and must be submitted to the Department upon request (ARM 17.8.749).
5. Johnston shall document, by month, the combined crushing production from the facility. By the 25th day of each month, Johnston shall calculate the crushing production from the facility for the previous month. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 12-month limitation in Section II.A.8. The information for each of the previous months shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).
6. Johnston shall document, by month, the combined screening production from the facility. By the 25th day of each month, Johnston shall calculate the screening production from the facility for the previous month. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 12-month limitation in Section II.A.10. The information for each of the previous months shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

SECTION III: General Conditions

- A. Inspection – Johnston shall allow the Department's representatives access to the source at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections or surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, auditing any monitoring equipment such as continuous emission monitor systems (CEMS) and continuous emissions rate monitoring system (CERMS), or observing any monitoring or testing, and otherwise conducting all necessary functions related to this permit.

- B. Waiver – The permit and all the terms, conditions, and matters stated herein shall be deemed accepted if Johnston fails to appeal as indicated below.
- C. Compliance with Statutes and Regulations – Nothing in this permit shall be construed as relieving Johnston of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule, or standard, except as specifically provided for in ARM 17.8.740, *et seq.* (ARM 17.8.756)
- D. Enforcement – Violations of limitations, conditions and requirements contained herein may constitute grounds for permit revocation, penalties, or other enforcement as specified in Section 75-2-401, *et seq.*, MCA.
- E. Appeals – Any person or persons jointly or severally adversely affected by the Department’s decision may request, within 15 days after the Department renders its decision, upon affidavit setting forth the grounds therefore, a hearing before the Board of Environmental Review (Board). A hearing shall be held under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act. The filing of a request for a hearing does not stay the Department’s decision, unless the Board issues a stay upon receipt of a petition and a finding that a stay is appropriate under Section 75-2-211(11)(b), MCA. The issuance of a stay on a permit by the Board postpones the effective date of the Department’s decision until conclusion of the hearing and issuance of a final decision by the Board. If a stay is not issued by the Board, the Department’s decision on the application is final 16 days after the Department’s decision is made.
- F. Permit Inspection – As required by ARM 17.8.755, Inspection of Permit, a copy of the air quality permit shall be made available for inspection by Department personnel at the location of the permitted source.
- G. Permit Fee – Pursuant to Section 75-2-220, MCA, as amended by the 1991 Legislature, failure to pay the annual operation fee by Johnston may be grounds for revocation of this permit, as required by that section and rules adopted thereunder by the Board.
- H. Construction Commencement – Construction must begin within three years of permit issuance and proceed with due diligence until the project is complete or the permit shall be revoked (ARM 17.8.762).
- I. The Department may modify the conditions of this permit based on local conditions of any future site. These factors may include, but are not limited to, local terrain, meteorological conditions, proximity to residences, etc.
- J. Johnston shall comply with the conditions contained in this permit while operating in any location in Montana, except within those areas that have a Department-approved permitting program.

Permit Analysis
Johnston Sand & Gravel
Permit #2572-03

I. Introduction/Process Description

Johnston Sand & Gravel (Johnston) owns and operates a portable crushing plant. Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) #2572-03 applies while operating at any location in Montana, except those areas having a Department of Environmental Quality (Department)-approved permitting program, areas considered tribal lands, or areas in or within 10 kilometers (km) of certain particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas. *A Missoula County air quality permit will be required for locations within Missoula County, Montana.* An addendum will be required for locations in or within 10 km of PM₁₀ nonattainment areas.

A. Permitted Equipment

The facility is permitted to operate two crushers with a combined maximum material throughput capacity not to exceed 150 tons per hour (TPH), two screens with a combined maximum material throughput capacity not to exceed 140 TPH, three diesel-fired generators with a combined maximum rated design capacity not to exceed 360 horsepower (hp), and associated material handling equipment.

B. Source Description

Johnston currently uses this crushing/screening plant and associated equipment to crush and sort sand and gravel materials for use in various construction operations. For a typical operational setup, materials are loaded into the crushing/screening plant by a feeder, transferred by conveyor, and passed through the crushers. Materials are crushed by the crushers and sent to the screens. Materials are screened, separated, and sent to stockpile for sale and use in construction operations. Diesel engines/generators are used to power the facility.

C. Permit History

On June 7, 1989, **Permit #2572-00** was issued to Woodring's Construction (Woodring) to operate a portable crushing plant west of Kalispell, Montana.

On August 3, 1993, Permit #2572-01 was issued to Woodring because Woodring filed a Notice of Intent to Transfer Location of Air Quality Permit to the SE ¼, SE ¼ of Section 15, Township 29 N, Range 20 W, in Flathead County. The new location was within 10 km of the Kalispell PM₁₀ nonattainment area. Since the new location was within 10 km of a PM₁₀ nonattainment area, Permit #2572-00 had to be altered to limit the impact of the portable crushing facility on the nonattainment area. Permit #2572-01 and **Addendum #1** was issued and allowed Woodring to operate at the new location 24 hours a day and 8760 hours/year at the new site. **Permit #2572-01** replaced permit #2572-00.

On August 10, 1997 Permit #2572-02 and Addendum #2 was issued to reflect the fact that Woodring purchased a new screening plant to be included on the same permit as the existing crushing equipment. Since the new screening plant increases the facility's potential emissions, and the location is within 10 kilometers of the Kalispell PM₁₀ nonattainment area, additional modeling was done to assess the impacts on the nonattainment area. The modeling results showed there would be no significant impact on the surrounding nonattainment area. **Permit #2572-02** replaced permit #2572-01.

On September 30, 1998 **Addendum #2** that was issued with Permit #2572-02 for operation of the crushing plant within the nonattainment zone expired.

C. Current Permit Action

On May 11, 2007, the Department received a Notice of Intent to transfer ownership from Woodring to Johnston. Additionally, on August 7, 2007, the Department received updated information regarding the diesel engines/generators that are used on-site to power the facility. The Department has determined that the current permit action is an Administrative Amendment which will reflect the ownership change and the specific listing of the diesel engines/generators, which were previously included in general as associated equipment. **Permit #2572-03** replaces permit #2572-02.

D. Additional Information

Additional information, such as applicable rules and regulations, Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) determinations, air quality impacts, and environmental assessments, is included in the analysis associated with each change to the permit.

II. Applicable Rules and Regulations

The following are partial explanations of some applicable rules and regulations that apply to the facility. The complete rules are stated in the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) and are available, upon request, from the Department. Upon request, the Department will provide references for location of complete copies of all applicable rules and regulations or copies where appropriate.

A. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 1 – General Provisions, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.101 Definitions. This rule includes a list of applicable definitions used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise in a specific subchapter.
2. ARM 17.8.105 Testing Requirements. Any person or persons responsible for the emission of any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere shall, upon written request of the Department, provide the facilities and necessary equipment (including instruments and sensing devices) and shall conduct tests, emission or ambient, for such periods of time as may be necessary using methods approved by the Department.
3. ARM 17.8.106 Source Testing Protocol. The requirements of this rule apply to any emission source testing conducted by the Department, any source, or other entity as required by any rule in this chapter, or any permit or order issued pursuant to this chapter, or the provisions of the Clean Air Act of Montana, 75-2-101, *et seq.*, Montana Code Annotated (MCA).

Johnston shall comply with the requirements contained in the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual, including, but not limited to, using the proper test methods and supplying the required reports. A copy of the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual is available from the Department upon request.

4. ARM 17.8.110 Malfunctions. (2) The Department must be notified promptly by telephone whenever a malfunction occurs that can be expected to create emissions in excess of any applicable emission limitation or to continue for a period greater than four hours.

5. ARM 17.8.111 Circumvention. (1) No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device or any means that, without resulting in reduction of the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals, or dilutes an emission of air contaminant that would otherwise violate an air pollution control regulation. (2) No equipment that may produce emissions shall be operated or maintained in such a manner as to create a public nuisance.

B. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 2 – Ambient Air Quality, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.210 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide
2. ARM 17.8.211 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide
3. ARM 17.8.212 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide
4. ARM 17.8.220 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Settled Particulate Matter
5. ARM 17.8.223 Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM₁₀

Johnston must maintain compliance with the applicable ambient air quality standards.

C. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 3 – Emission Standards, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.304 Visible Air Contaminants. This rule requires that no person may cause or authorize emissions to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere from any source installed after November 23, 1968, that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes.
2. ARM 17.8.308 Particulate Matter, Airborne. (1) This rule requires an opacity limitation of less than 20% for all fugitive emission sources and that reasonable precautions be taken to control emissions of airborne particulate matter. (2) Under this rule, Johnston shall not cause or authorize the use of any street, road, or parking lot without taking reasonable precautions to control emissions of airborne particulate matter.
3. ARM 17.8.309 Particulate Matter, Fuel Burning Equipment. This rule requires that no person shall cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere particulate matter caused by the combustion of fuel in excess of the amount determined by this section.
4. ARM 17.8.310 Particulate Matter, Industrial Process. This rule requires that no person shall cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess of the amount set forth in this section.
5. ARM 17.8.322 Sulfur Oxide Emissions--Sulfur in Fuel. This rule requires that no person shall burn liquid, solid, or gaseous fuel in excess of the amount set forth in this section.
6. ARM 17.8.324 Hydrocarbon Emissions--Petroleum Products. (3) No person shall load or permit the loading of gasoline into any stationary tank with a capacity of 250 gallons or more from any tank truck or trailer, except through a permanent submerged fill pipe, unless such tank truck or trailer is equipped with a vapor loss control device as described in (1) of this rule.

7. ARM 17.8.340 Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources. This rule incorporates, by reference, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS).

40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Non-Metallic Mineral Processing Plants. In order for a crushing/screening plant to be subject to NSPS requirements, two specific criteria must be met. First, the crushing/screening plant must meet the definition of an affected facility (in this case, crushing capability of greater than 150 TPH) and, second, the equipment in question must have been constructed, reconstructed, or modified after August 31, 1983. Based on the information submitted by Johnston, the facility is not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO because the combined crushing capability does not exceed 150 TPH.

40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE), indicates that NSPS requirements apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE is manufactured after April 1, 2005, and is not a fire pump engine. The currently permitted diesel engines/generators are CI ICE manufactured before April 1, 2005, and are not fire pump engines. Therefore, NSPS requirements do not apply to these particular engines. However, since this permit is written in a de minimis friendly manner, should the existing diesel engines/generators be replaced with an engine manufactured after April 1, 2005, that is not a fire pump engine; NSPS requirements would apply to that engine/generator.

- D. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 5 – Air Quality Permit Application, Operation, and Open Burning Fees, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.504 Air Quality Permit Application Fees. This rule requires that an applicant submit an air quality permit application fee concurrent with the submittal of an air quality permit application. A permit application is incomplete until the proper application fee is paid to the Department. A permit fee is not required for the current permit action because the permit action is considered an administrative permit change.
2. ARM 17.8.505 Air Quality Operation Fees. An annual air quality operation fee must, as a condition of continued operation, be submitted to the Department by each source of air contaminants holding an air quality permit, excluding an open burning permit, issued by the Department; the air quality operation fee is based on the actual or estimated actual amount of air pollutants emitted during the previous calendar year.

An air quality operation fee is separate and distinct from an air quality permit application fee. The annual assessment and collection of the air quality operation fee, described above, shall take place on a calendar-year basis. The Department may insert into any final permit issued after the effective date of these rules, such conditions as may be necessary to require the payment of an air quality operation fee on a calendar-year basis, including provisions that pro-rate the required fee amount.

- E. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 7 – Permit, Construction, and Operation of Air Contaminant Sources, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.740 Definitions. This rule is a list of applicable definitions used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise in a specific subchapter.

2. ARM 17.8.743 Montana Air Quality Permits--When Required. This rule requires a person to obtain an air quality permit or permit alteration to construct, alter, or use any asphalt plant, crusher or screen that has the potential to emit (PTE) greater than 15 tons per year of any pollutant. Johnston has a PTE greater than 15 tons per year of PM₁₀, and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x); therefore, an MAQP is required.
 3. ARM 17.8.744 Montana Air Quality Permits--General Exclusions. This rule identifies the activities that are not subject to the MAQP program.
 4. ARM 17.8.745 Montana Air Quality Permits--Exclusion for De Minimis Changes. This rule identifies the de minimis changes at permitted facilities that do not require a permit under the MAQP Program.
 5. ARM 17.8.748 New or Modified Emitting Units--Permit Application Requirements. (1) This rule requires that a permit application be submitted prior to installation, alteration, or use of a source. A permit application was not required for the current permit action because the permit change is considered an administrative permit change. (2) This rule requires that the applicant notify the public by means of legal publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the application for a permit. An affidavit of publication of public notice was not required for the current permit action because the permit change is considered an administrative permit change.
 6. ARM 17.8.749 Conditions for Issuance or Denial of Permit. This rule requires that the permits issued by the Department must authorize the construction and operation of the facility or emitting unit subject to the conditions in the permit and the requirements of this subchapter. This rule also requires that the permit must contain any conditions necessary to assure compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), the Clean Air Act of Montana, and rules adopted under those acts.
 7. ARM 17.8.752 Emission Control Requirements. This rule requires a source to install the maximum air pollution control capability that is technically practicable and economically feasible, except that BACT shall be utilized. The required BACT analysis is included in Section III of this permit analysis.
 8. ARM 17.8.755 Inspection of Permit. This rule requires that air quality permits shall be made available for inspection by the Department at the location of the source.
 9. ARM 17.8.756 Compliance with Other Requirements. This rule states that nothing in the permit shall be construed as relieving Johnston of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule, or standard, except as specifically provided in ARM 17.8.740, *et seq.*
 10. ARM 17.8.762 Duration of Permit. An air quality permit shall be valid until revoked or modified, as provided in this subchapter, except that a permit issued prior to construction of a new or altered source may contain a condition providing that the permit will expire unless construction is commenced within the time specified in the permit, which in no event may be less than one year after the permit is issued.
- ARM 17.8.763 Revocation of Permit. An air quality permit may be revoked upon written request of the permittee, or for violations of any requirement of the Clean Air Act of Montana, rules adopted under the Clean Air Act of Montana, the FCAA, rules adopted under the FCAA, or any applicable requirement contained in the Montana State Implementation Plan (SIP).

12. ARM 17.8.764 Administrative Amendment to Permit. An air quality permit may be amended for changes in any applicable rules and standards adopted by the Board of Environmental Review (Board) or changed conditions of operation at a source or stack that do not result in an increase of emissions as a result of those changed conditions. The owner or operator of a facility may not increase the facility's emissions beyond permit limits unless the increase meets the criteria in ARM 17.8.745 for a de minimis change not requiring a permit, or unless the owner or operator applies for and receives another permit in accordance with ARM 17.8.748, ARM 17.8.749, ARM 17.8.752, ARM 17.8.755, and ARM 17.8.756, and with all applicable requirements in ARM Title 17, Chapter 8, Subchapters 8, 9, and 10.
13. ARM 17.8.765 Transfer of Permit. (1) This rule states that an air quality permit may be transferred from one location to another if the Department receives a complete notice of intent to transfer location, the facility will operate in the new location for less than one year, the facility will comply with the FCAA and the Clean Air Act of Montana, and the facility complies with other applicable rules. (2) This rule states that an air quality permit may be transferred from one person to another if written notice of intent to transfer, including the names of the transferor and the transferee, is sent to the Department.

F. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 8 - Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.801 Definitions. This rule is a list of applicable definitions used in this subchapter.
2. ARM 17.8.818 Review of Major Stationary Sources and Major Modification--Source Applicability and Exemptions. The requirements contained in ARM 17.8.819 through ARM 17.8.827 shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation under the FCAA that it would emit, except as this subchapter would otherwise allow.

This facility is not a major stationary source since it is not a listed source and the facility's PTE is less than 250 tons per year of any pollutant (excluding fugitive emissions).

G. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 12 – Operating Permit Program Applicability, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.1201 Definitions. (23) Major Source under Section 7412 of the FCAA is defined as any stationary source having:
 - a. PTE > 100 tons/year of any pollutant;
 - b. PTE > 10 tons/year of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP), PTE > 25 tons/year of a combination of all HAPs, or lesser quantity as the Department may establish by rule; or
 - c. PTE > 70 tons/year of PM₁₀ in a serious PM₁₀ nonattainment area.
2. ARM 17.8.1204 Air Quality Operating Permit Program Applicability. (1) Title V of the FCAA Amendments of 1990 requires that all sources, as defined in ARM 17.8.1204 (1), obtain a Title V Operating Permit. In reviewing and issuing Air Quality Permit #2572-03 for Johnston, the following conclusions were made.

- a. The facility's PTE is less than 100 tons/year for any pollutant.
- b. The facility's PTE is less than 10 tons/year for any one HAP and less than 25 tons/year of all HAPs.
- c. This source is not located in a serious PM₁₀ nonattainment area.
- d. This facility is not subject to any current NSPS.
- e. This facility is not subject to any current National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).
- f. This source is not a Title IV affected source or a solid waste combustion unit.
- g. This source is not an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated Title V source.

Based on these facts, the Department has determined that Johnston will be a minor source of emissions as defined under Title V.

III. BACT Determination

A BACT determination is required for each new or altered source. Johnston shall install on the new or altered source the maximum air pollution control capability which is technically practicable and economically feasible, except that BACT shall be utilized.

A BACT determination was not required for the current permit action because the permit action is considered an administrative action.

IV. Emission Inventory

Source	tons/year					
	PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	VOC	CO	SO _x
Crusher (Capacity 150 ton/hr)	0.79	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Screen (Capacity 140 ton/hr)	1.35	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Material Transfer	0.37	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pile Forming	6.31	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bulk Loading	4.20	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diesel Engines/Generators (up to 360 hp)	3.47	3.47	48.88	3.89	10.53	3.23
Haul Roads	6.34	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	22.83	11.13	48.88	3.89	10.53	3.23
A complete emission inventory for Permit #2572-03 is on file with the Department.						

V. Air Quality Impacts

Based on the relatively small amount of emissions resulting from the Johnston operation and the limits and conditions that would be included in Permit #2572-03, the Department believes that the allowable/permitted emissions from this source will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any ambient air quality standard while operating in any area classified as attainment or unclassified for the ambient air quality standards.

VI. Ambient Air Impact Analysis

The Department believes this permit action will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard because it is an administrative action and does not include any emission increases.

VII. Taking or Damaging Implication Analysis

As required by 2-10-101 through 105, MCA, the Department conducted a private property taking and damaging assessment and determined there are no taking or damaging implications.

VIII. Environmental Assessment

This permitting action will not result in an increase of emissions from the facility and is considered an administrative action; therefore, an environmental assessment is not required.

Analysis Prepared By: Eileen Steilman

Date: April 4, 2008