

AIR QUALITY PERMIT

Issued To: Fisher Sand & Gravel Company Permit: #4106-00
P.O. Box 1034 Application Complete: 05/29/07
Dickinson, ND 58602-1034 Preliminary Determination Issued: 06/27/07
Department's Decision Issued: 07/30/07
Permit Final: 08/15/07
AFS #: 777-4106

A Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP), with conditions, is hereby granted to Fisher Sand & Gravel Company (Fisher) 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. Permitted Equipment

Fisher operates a portable parallel flow drum mix asphalt plant. A complete list of the permitted equipment is included in Section I.A of the permit analysis.

B. Plant Location

MAQP #4106-00 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 to MAQP #4106-00 will be required for locations in or within 10 km of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas.*

SECTION II: Conditions and Limitations

A. Emission Limitations

1. Asphalt plant particulate matter emissions shall be limited to 0.04 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) (ARM 17.8.340, ARM 17.8.752, and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60, Subpart I).
2. Fisher shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from the asphalt plant, stack emissions that exhibit 20% opacity or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.340, ARM 17.8.752, and 40 CFR 60, Subpart I).
3. Fisher shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler; systems for mixing hot mix asphalt; and the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems, any visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.340, ARM 17.8.752, and 40 CFR 60, Subpart I).
4. Fisher 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).

5. Fisher 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.4. (ARM 17.8.752).
6. A baghouse for air pollution control, with a device to measure the pressure drop (magnehelic gauge, manometer, etc.), must be installed and maintained on the asphalt drum. Pressure drop must be measured in inches of water. Temperature indicators at the control device inlet and outlet must be installed and maintained (ARM 17.8.752).
7. Fisher shall only use propane, natural gas, fuel oil, or non-specification waste oil to fire the hot mix dryer (ARM 17.8.749).
8. Asphalt plant production shall be limited to 720,000 tons during any rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.1204).
9. Once a stack test is performed, the asphalt production rate shall be limited to the average production rate during the last source test demonstrating compliance (ARM 17.8.749).
10. Fisher shall not operate more than one diesel-fired generator at any given time and the maximum rated design capacity shall not exceed 973-kilowatts (kW) (ARM 17.8.749).
11. The hours of operation of the diesel-fired generator shall not exceed 2,400 hours during any rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.1204).
12. If the permitted equipment is used in conjunction with any other equipment owned or operated by Fisher, 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 time period. Any calculations used to establish production levels shall be approved by the Department (ARM 17.8.749).
13. Fisher shall comply with all applicable standards and limitations, and the reporting, recordkeeping, and notification requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart I (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart I).
14. Fisher shall comply with all appropriate standards and limitations, and the reporting, recordkeeping, and notification requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, as applicable (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart III).

B. Testing Requirements

1. Within 60 days after achieving maximum production, but not later than 180 days after initial start-up, an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Methods 1-5 source test shall be performed on the asphalt plant to demonstrate compliance with Section II.A.1. In addition, an EPA Method 9 opacity test must be performed in conjunction with all particulate tests to demonstrate compliance with the conditions specified in Section II.A.2 (ARM 17.8.106 and ARM 17.8.749).
2. Additional EPA Methods 1-5 and 9 source tests must be performed on the asphalt plant on an every 4-year basis from the initial source test date, or according to another testing/monitoring schedule as may be approved by the Department, in order to demonstrate compliance with the conditions in Sections II.A.1 and II.A.2 (ARM 17.8.106 and ARM 17.8.749).

3. Pressure drop on the control device and temperatures must be recorded during the compliance source test and reported as part of the test results (ARM 17.8.749).
4. Fisher may retest at any time in order to test at a higher production rate (ARM 17.8.749).
5. All compliance source tests must be conducted in accordance with the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual (ARM 17.8.106).
6. Since asphalt production will be limited to the average production rate during the compliance source test, it is suggested that the test be performed at the highest production rate practical (ARM 17.8.749).
7. The Department may require further testing (ARM 17.8.105).

C. Operational Reporting Requirements

1. If this asphalt plant is moved to another location, an Intent to Transfer form must be sent to the Department. In addition, 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 Intent to Transfer form and 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 17.8.765).
2. Fisher 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. Fisher shall notify the Department of any construction or improvement project conducted, pursuant to ARM 17.8.745, that would include a 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 or the addition of a new emission unit. 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. Fisher 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 Fisher 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. Fisher shall document, by month, the asphalt production from the facility. By the 25th day of each month, Fisher shall calculate the asphalt 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. Fisher shall document, by month, the hours of operation of the diesel generator. By the 25th day of each month, Fisher shall calculate the hours of operation of the generator for the previous month. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 12-month limitation in Section II.A.11. The information for each of the previous months shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).
7. Fisher shall annually certify that its emissions are less than those that would require the facility to obtain an air quality operating permit as required by ARM 17.8.1204(3)(b). The annual certification shall comply with the certification requirements of ARM 17.8.1207. The annual certification shall be submitted along with the annual emissions inventory information (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.1204).

SECTION III: General Conditions

- A. Inspection – Fisher 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 (CEMS, CERMS) or observing any monitoring or testing, and otherwise conducting all necessary functions related to this MAQP.
- B. Waiver – The MAQP and all the terms, conditions, and matters stated herein shall be deemed accepted if Fisher fails to appeal as indicated below.
- C. Compliance with Statutes and Regulations – Nothing in this permit shall be construed as relieving Fisher 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 MAQP 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 an MAQP 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 MAQP 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 Fisher may be grounds for revocation of this MAQP, as required by that section and rules adopted thereunder by the Board.
- H. Construction Commencement – Construction must begin within 3 years of MAQP issuance and proceed with due diligence until the project is complete or the MAQP shall be revoked (ARM 17.8.762).
- I. The Department may modify the conditions of this MAQP 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. Fisher shall comply with the conditions contained in this MAQP while operating in any location in Montana, except within those areas that have a Department-approved permitting program.

Permit Analysis
Fisher Sand & Gravel Company
Permit #4106-00

I. Introduction/Process Description

Fisher Sand & Gravel Company (Fisher) owns and operates a portable parallel flow drum mix asphalt plant. The facility is to originally locate at Section 31, Township 1 South, Range 25 East, Yellowstone County, Montana.

A. Permitted Equipment

At the time of Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) issuance, the facility consists of the following equipment:

- A four bin feeder;
- A 300 ton per hour (TPH) parallel flow drum mixer with baghouse;
- A pugmill with conveyor;
- A screen;
- A drag conveyor;
- A lime silo;
- A scale conveyor;
- A diesel-fired asphalt Heater;
- An asphalt Heater Tank;
- A burner fuel tank;
- A 973-Kilowatt (kW) diesel-fired generator; and
- Associated Equipment.

B. Source Description

The raw materials are fed into the four bin feeder and the raw materials are then conveyed to the screen where oversized material is removed. From the screen, the raw materials are conveyed to the pugmill where the various sized materials are mixed together. From the pugmill, the mixed materials are conveyed by the scale conveyor into the drum mixer where the mixed materials, lime, and oil are combined to form asphalt. The baghouse controls particulate matter emissions from the drum mixer.

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 of Environmental Quality (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).

Fisher 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 4 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; and
5. ARM 17.8.223 Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM₁₀.

Fisher 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, Fisher 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. Commencing July 1, 1971, no person shall burn any gaseous fuel containing sulfur compounds in excess of 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gaseous fuel, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions.
 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 CFR 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS). Fisher is considered an NSPS affected facility under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60 and is subject to the requirements of Subpart I. In addition, Fisher is potentially subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart III.
- 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. Fisher submitted the appropriate permit application fee for the current permit action.
 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. Fisher has a PTE greater than 15 tons per year of particulate matter, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbon monoxide (CO) and oxides of sulfur (SO_x); therefore, an air quality permit is required.

3. ARM 17.8.744 Montana Air Quality Permits--General Exclusions. This rule identifies the activities that are not subject to the Montana Air Quality Permit 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 Montana Air Quality Permit 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. Fisher submitted the required permit application for the current permit action. (7) 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. Fisher submitted an affidavit of publication of public notice for the May 13, 2007, issue of *The Billings Gazette*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Town of Billings in Yellowstone County, as proof of compliance with the public notice requirements.
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 Fisher 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 17.8.759 Review of Permit Applications. This rule describes the Department's responsibilities for processing permit applications and making permit decisions on those permit applications that do not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.
11. 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 1 year after the permit is issued.
12. 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).

13. 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.
14. 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 1 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 greater than (>) 100 tons per year of any pollutant;
 - b. PTE > 10 tons per year of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP), PTE > 25 tons per year of a combination of all HAPs, or lesser quantity as the Department may establish by rule; or
 - c. PTE > 70 tons per 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 #4106-00 for Fisher, the following conclusions were made:
 - a. The facility requested federally enforceable permit condition to limit the facility's PTE NO_x to less than 100 tons per year.

- b. The facility's PTE is less than 10 tons per year for any one HAP and less than 25 tons per year of all HAPs.
- c. This source is not located in a serious PM₁₀ nonattainment area.
- d. This facility is subject to 40 CFR 60, subpart I and potentially subject to 40 CFR 60, subpart III.
- e. This facility is not subject to any current NESHAP standards.
- f. This source is not a Title IV affected source nor a solid waste combustion unit.
- g. This source is not an EPA designated Title V source.
- h. ARM 17.8.1204(3). The Department may exempt a source from the requirement to obtain an air quality operating permit by establishing federally enforceable limitations which limit that source's PTE.
 - i. In applying for an exemption under this section the owner or operator of the facility shall certify to the Department that the source's PTE does not require the source to obtain an air quality operating permit.
 - ii. Any source that obtains a federally enforceable limit on PTE shall annually certify that its actual emissions are less than those that would require the source to obtain an air quality operating permit.

Based on these facts, the Department has determined that Fisher will be a synthetic minor source of emissions as defined under Title V. However, if minor sources subject to NSPS are required to obtain a Title V Operating Permit, Fisher will be required to obtain a Title V Operating Permit.

3. ARM 17.8.1207, Certification of Truth, Accuracy, and Completeness. The compliance certification submittal by ARM 17.8.1204(3) shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this subchapter shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

III. BACT Determination

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

Fisher proposed to control particulate emissions from the drum-mix asphalt plant with a baghouse. All visible emissions from the asphalt plant including systems for handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate, systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler, systems for mixing drum-mix asphalt, and the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems are limited to 20% opacity.

In addition, all asphalt particulate emissions are limited to 0.04 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf). Further, Fisher must take reasonable precautions to limit the fugitive emissions of airborne particulate matter on haul roads, access roads, parking lots, and the general plant area. Reasonable precautions include treating 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. Operating and maintaining a baghouse to meet the corresponding emission limitations in Section I.A of the permit and using water and/or chemical dust suppressant to comply with the reasonable precautions limitation will constitute BACT for the Fisher facility.

The control options required are similar to other recently permitted similar sources and are capable of achieving the appropriate emission standards.

IV. Emission Inventory

Source	Tons Per Year					
	PM	PM ₁₀	NO _x	VOC	CO	SO _x
300 TPH Drum Mix Asphalt Plant with dryer (baghouse control)	14.08	8.10	19.36	45.76	11.26	20.41
Cold Aggregate Screens and Storage Bins	3.89	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cold Aggregate Conveyors	4.32	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aggregate Storage Piles	8.41	3.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lime Silo	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diesel-Fired Generator (up to 973 kW)	3.44	3.44	48.54	10.46	3.87	3.21
Diesel-Fired Asphalt Heater	0.07	0.07	0.95	0.21	0.08	0.06
Burner (Drum Mix) Fuel Tank	0.00	0.00	0.0002	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Heater Tank	0.00	0.00	0.000003	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haul Roads	12.68	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	46.99	23.22	68.85	56.42	15.21	23.69
* A complete emission inventory for MAQP #4106-00 is on file with the Department.						
** 2,400 hour per year limits NOx emissions less than Title V threshold (100 tons per year)						

V. Air Quality Impacts

MAQP #4106-00 will cover the operations of this portable drum mix asphalt plant while operating in those areas within Montana, classified as being in attainment with federal ambient air quality standards, and those areas still undefined (not yet classified). Based on the information provided, the amount of controlled emissions generated by this facility will not exceed any set ambient air quality standard for operations in these areas. This facility is a portable source that will operate on an intermittent and temporary basis at any given location, so any impacts to air quality will be minor and short-lived.

VI. Ambient Air Impact Analysis

This permit is for a portable drum mix asphalt plant to be located at various locations around Montana. This permit contains operational conditions and limitations that will protect air quality for any given site and the surrounding area. Also, this facility is a portable source that will operate on an intermittent and temporary basis, so any effects to air quality will be minor and short-lived.

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

An environmental assessment, required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act, was completed for this project. A copy is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Permitting and Compliance Division
Air Resources Management Bureau
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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

Issued To Fisher Sand & Gravel Company
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Dickinson, ND 58602-1034

Air Quality Permit number: 4106-00

Preliminary Determination Issued: June 27, 2007

Department Decision Issued: July 30, 2007

Permit Final: August 15, 2007

1. *Legal Description of Site:* MAQP #4106-00 would be for the operation of a portable asphalt plant to be initially located at Section 31, Township 1 South, Range 25 East, in Yellowstone County. MAQP #4106-00 would apply while operating at any location in Montana, except within those areas having a Department-approved permitting program, those areas considered tribal lands, and in or within 10 km of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. A Missoula County air quality permit will be required for locations within Missoula County, Montana and an addendum to MAQP #4106-00 will be required to operate in or within 10 km of certain PM₁₀ nonattainment areas
2. *Description of Project:* Fisher proposes the construction and operation of a portable asphalt plant that would consist of a portable drum mix asphalt plant (300 TPH) with a baghouse, and associated equipment (including, but not limited to, a four bin feeder, lime silo, screen, pugmill, fuel storage tanks, and conveyors).
3. *Objectives of Project:* The object of the project would be to produce business and revenue for the company by the sale and use of asphalt. The issuance of MAQP #4106-00 would allow Fisher to operate the permitted equipment at various locations throughout Montana.
4. *Alternatives Considered:* In addition to the proposed action, the Department also considered the “no-action” alternative. The “no-action” alternative would deny issuance of the air quality preconstruction permit to the proposed facility. However, the Department does not consider the “no-action” alternative to be appropriate because Fisher has demonstrated compliance with all applicable rules and regulations as required for permit issuance. Therefore, the “no-action” alternative was eliminated from further consideration.
5. *A Listing of Mitigation, Stipulations, and Other Controls:* A list of enforceable conditions, including a BACT analysis, would be included in MAQP #4106-00.
6. *Regulatory Effects on Private Property:* The Department considered alternatives to the conditions imposed in this permit as part of the permit development. The Department determined that the permit conditions are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and demonstrate compliance with those requirements and do not unduly restrict private property rights.

7. The following table summarizes the potential physical and biological effects of the proposed project on the human environment. The “no-action” alternative was discussed previously.

		Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Comments Included
A	Terrestrial and Aquatic Life and Habitats			X			Yes
B	Water Quality, Quantity, and Distribution			X			Yes
C	Geology and Soil Quality, Stability and Moisture			X			Yes
D	Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality			X			Yes
E	Aesthetics			X			Yes
F	Air Quality			X			Yes
G	Unique Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources			X			Yes
H	Demands on Environmental Resource of Water, Air and Energy			X			Yes
I	Historical and Archaeological Sites				X		Yes
J	Cumulative and Secondary Impacts			X			Yes

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON POTENTIAL PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS: The following comments have been prepared by the Department.

A. Terrestrial and Aquatic Life and Habitats

Terrestrials would use the same area as the asphalt plant operations. The asphalt plant operations would be considered a minor source of emissions (by industrial standards) with intermittent and seasonal operations. Therefore, any effects to terrestrial and aquatic life would be minor and short-lived. Only minor effects on terrestrial life and aquatic life would be expected as a result of equipment operations or from pollutant deposition.

B. Water Quality, Quantity and Distribution

Water would be used for dust suppression on the surrounding roadways and areas of operation and for pollution control for equipment operations. However, water use would only cause minor impacts upon water quality, quantity, and distribution at the site because the equipment would only have seasonal and intermittent operations.

Surface water resources would be protected by the pollution prevention measures identified in the storm water discharge permit to protect both aquatic and water resources. Water would be made readily available through the water lease agreement and would be used, as necessary, to comply with emissions limitations and conditions established in Section I.A of MAQP #4106-00. Thus, any impacts to water quality quantity, and distribution from the proposed project would be minor and short-lived.

C. Geology and Soil Quality, Stability and Moisture

The soils at the facility sites would be impacted by the asphalt plant operations due to the construction and use of the asphalt plant. Minimal disturbance to soil would occur as a result of construction and use of the facility because the facility would be operating on an intermittent and temporary basis, and pollutant deposition upon the surrounding soils would be minimal. Further, considering the facility’s portable and temporary nature, the area’s industrial usage, the

fact that good pollutant dispersion would exist within the area, and the fact that the facility would typically operate within an existing permitted open cut pit, any effects upon geology and soil quality, stability, and moisture from operating this facility would be minor and short-lived.

D. Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality

As described in Section 8.F of this EA, the impacts from the air emissions of this facility would be minor. As a result, the corresponding deposition of the air pollutants on the surrounding vegetation would also be minor. Also, equipment construction and operations would result in only minor soil and water disturbance (as described in Sections 8.B and 8.C) because the facility would be portable and temporary in nature and corresponding permits would be acquired before operation commences. Therefore, because the facility would locate in an area where good pollutant dispersion would occur, would locate in an area where little vegetation would be effected, and would be a minor source of emissions and temporary in nature, impacts from the emissions of the asphalt plant on vegetation would be minor.

E. Aesthetics

The asphalt plant operations would be visible and would create additional noise in the area of operation. MAQP #4106-00 would include conditions to control emissions, including visible emissions, from the plant. The asphalt plant operations would have a minor amount of emissions, would be portable, would have seasonal and intermittent operations, and would locate near an existing highway. Noise would be noticeable, but minor, due to the location of the site in relation to existing activity and surrounding land use. Therefore, impacts upon aesthetics would be minor and short-lived.

F. Air Quality

The air quality impacts from the asphalt plant operations would be minor because MAQP #4106-00 would include conditions limiting the opacity from the plant, as well as requiring a baghouse and other means to control air pollution. Additionally, the facility is considered a minor source of air pollution by industrial standards. While deposition of pollutants would occur as a result of operating the facility, the Department determined that any air quality impacts from deposition of pollutants would be minor due to dispersion characteristics of pollutants, the atmosphere, (wind speed, wind direction, ambient temperature, etc.) and conditions that would be placed in MAQP #4106-00. The Department determined that controlled emissions from the source will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard; therefore, any impacts to air quality from the proposed facility would be minor

The asphalt plant operations would be limited by MAQP #4106-00 to total emissions of 250 tons per year (TPY) or less of any regulated pollutant from non-fugitive sources at the plant, including any additional equipment operated at the site that and that is owned by Fisher. Furthermore, the facility emissions would be subject to BACT. For example, the plant would be required to use water to reduce emissions from equipment operations, storage piles, and haul roads. Also, the operation would have temporary and intermittent use, thereby further reducing potential air quality impacts from the facility. Therefore, air quality impacts would be minor.

G. Unique Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources

In an effort to assess any potential impacts to unique endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources in the initial proposed area of operation, the Department researched its files and found that the Department had contacted the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) for another Fisher MAQP application with the same initial location. The MNHP

search results concluded that there are no such environmental resources found within the defined search area. The area, in this case, is defined as the section, township and range of the proposed site, with an additional 1-mile buffer. Based on the small size and temporary nature of equipment operations and the minimal disturbance to the environment (water, air, and soils) from the proposed project, the Department determined that no impacts to unique endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources would be likely.

H. Demands on Environmental Resource of Water, Air and Energy

Due to the relatively small size of the facility, the asphalt plant operations would only require small quantities of water, air, and energy for proper operation. Small quantities of water would be used for dust suppression and would control fugitive emissions being generated at the site. Energy requirements would also be small because the facility is small by industrial standards with seasonal and intermittent operations. In addition, impacts to air resources would be minor because the source is small by industrial standards, with intermittent and seasonal operations, and because air pollutants generated by the facility would be widely dispersed. Furthermore, facility emissions would be controlled. Therefore, any impacts to water, air, and energy resources would be minor.

I. Historical and Archaeological Sites

In an effort to identify any historical and/or archaeological sites that may be present in the proposed area of construction/operation, the Department researched its files and found that the Department had contacted the Montana Historical Society - State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) for another Fisher facility with the same initial site location. Search results concluded that no resources have been identified within the same quarter section of the proposed initial area of operations. According to past correspondence from SHPO, given the previous disturbance in the area, there would be a low likelihood of adverse disturbance to any known archaeological or historic site. Therefore, no impacts upon historical or archaeological sites would be expected as a result of the proposed asphalt plant operations.

J. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

The asphalt plant operations would cause minor cumulative and secondary impacts to the physical and biological aspects of the human environment because the facility would have seasonal and intermittent use and because the facility is considered a minor source of air pollutants by industrial standards. The facility would generate emissions of PM, PM₁₀, NO_x, VOC, CO, and SO_x. Noise would also be generated from the site. Emissions and noise would cause minimal disturbance at the initial site location. Additionally, this facility, in combination with the other emissions from the site would not be permitted to exceed 250 TPY of non-fugitive emissions. Overall, any cumulative and secondary impacts would be minor.

8. The following table summarizes the potential economic and social effects of the proposed project on the human environment. The “no-action” alternative was discussed previously.

		Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Comments Included
A	Social Structures and Mores				X		Yes
B	Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity				X		Yes
C	Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenue			X			Yes
D	Agricultural or Industrial Production			X			Yes
E	Human Health			X			Yes
F	Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities			X			Yes
G	Quantity and Distribution of Employment				X		Yes
H	Distribution of Population				X		Yes
I	Demands for Government Services			X			Yes
J	Industrial and Commercial Activity				X		Yes
K	Locally Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals			X			Yes
L	Cumulative and Secondary Impacts			X			Yes

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON POTENTIAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS: The following comments have been prepared by the Department.

A. Social Structures and Mores

The asphalt plant operation would cause no disruption to the social structures and mores in the area because the source is a minor source of emissions and temporary in nature. Additionally, the facility would be a minor source of air pollution and would be required to operate under the conditions that would be contained in MAQP #4106-00. Thus, no native or traditional communities would be affected by the proposed project operations and no impacts upon social structures or mores would result. The predominant use of the surrounding area would not change as a result of this project, which has previously been used for asphalt plant production.

B. Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity

The cultural uniqueness and diversity of the area would not be impacted by the proposed asphalt plant operations because the site would be separated from the residential areas. Additionally, the facility would be considered a portable/temporary source with seasonal and intermittent operations resulting in short-term and minor impacts. Also, the predominant use of the site and surrounding area would not change as a result of this project.

C. Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenue

The asphalt plant operations would have little, if any, impact on the local and state tax base and tax revenue because the facility would be a temporary source and small by industrial standards. The facility operations would not require the use of any new employees.

Thus, only minor impacts to the local and state tax base and revenue could be expected from the employees and facility production. Furthermore, the impacts to local tax base and revenue are expected to be minor because the source would be portable and any money generated for taxes would be widespread.

D. Agricultural or Industrial Production

The asphalt plant operations would have only a minor impact on local industrial production since the facility is small by industrial standards and would operate in the area on a temporary and intermittent basis. Because of the portable nature of the equipment, only minor and temporary impacts upon surrounding agricultural land are expected to occur. As described in Section 8.D, impacts to vegetation would be minimal. Also, pollution control would be utilized on equipment operations and corresponding operational limits would be established to protect the environment. Therefore, any impacts to agricultural or industrial production would be minor and short-lived.

E. Human Health

MAQP #4106-00 would incorporate conditions to ensure that the asphalt plant would be operated in compliance with all applicable air quality rules and standards. These rules and standards are designed to be protective of human health. As described in Section 8.F., the air emissions from this facility would be minimized by the use of BACT and other emission limits established in MAQP #4106-00. Therefore, only minor impacts would be expected upon human health from the proposed asphalt plant.

F. Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities

The asphalt plant operations would not affect access to recreational and wilderness activities in the area because the site is private property that currently has little wilderness or recreational value. Therefore, no changes to recreational and wilderness activities, or access to those activities, would be expected from the operation of the asphalt plant. The facility would be a temporary source and would have minor amounts of emissions, as described in Section 8.F of this EA. Further, any changes in the quality of recreational and wilderness activities from noise, created by operating the equipment at the site, would be minor and intermittent.

G. Quantity and Distribution of Employment

The asphalt plant is a temporary source, which would not impact the quantity and distribution of employment in the area because Fisher would not use any new employees for the project. Thus, because no new employees would be needed for such operations, no effects on the quantity and distribution of employment in the area would be realized.

H. Distribution of Population

The asphalt plant operation would be a minor industrial source of emissions and the facility would not require the addition of new employees to operate the facility. Since the proposed project is a portable source, with seasonal and intermittent operations, it would not be expected to create any new permanent employment in the area. No individuals are expected to permanently relocate to the area as a result of operating the asphalt plant. Therefore, the asphalt plant operations would not impact the normal population distribution in the initial area of operation or any future operating site.

I. Demands for Government Services

Minor increases would be seen in traffic on existing roadways in the area while the asphalt plant operations are in progress. In addition, government services would be required for acquiring and determining compliance with the appropriate permits from government agencies. Demands for government services would be minor.

J. Industrial and Commercial Activity

The asphalt plant operations would represent only a minor increase in the industrial activity in a given area because of the size of the operations (relatively small by industrial standards) and the portable and temporary nature of the facility. No additional industrial or commercial activity would be expected as a result of the proposed operations.

K. Locally Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals

Fisher would be allowed, by MAQP #4106-00, to operate in areas designated by EPA as attainment, or unclassified. MAQP #4106-00 would contain limits, which would be protective of air quality and the ambient air quality standards while the facility is operating in these designated areas. Additionally, because the facility is a portable source that would operate at multiple sites on an intermittent and temporary basis, the Department determined that any impacts to existing air quality in these areas of operation would be minor and short-lived.

L. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

The asphalt plant would cause minor cumulative and secondary impacts to the social and economic aspects of the human environment in the immediate area because the source is a portable, temporary source. Minor increases in traffic would have minor effects on local traffic in the immediate area, thus having a minor effect on the social environment. Because the source is relatively small (by industrial standards) and temporary, only minor economic impacts to the local economy could be expected from the operation of the facility. Thus, minor and temporary cumulative effects would result to the local economy.

Recommendation: No Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.

If an EIS is not required, explain why the EA is an appropriate level of analysis: The current permitting action is for the construction and operation of a portable asphalt plant. MAQP #4106 includes conditions and limitations to ensure the facility will operate in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. In addition, there are no significant impacts associated with this proposal.

Other groups or agencies contacted or which may have overlapping jurisdiction: Montana Historical Society – State Historic Preservation Office, Natural Resource Information System – Montana Natural Heritage Program

Individuals or groups contributing to this EA: Department of Environmental Quality – Air Resources Management Bureau, Montana Historical Society – State Historic Preservation Office, Natural Resource Information System – Montana Natural Heritage Program

EA prepared by: Dave Aguirre

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