AIR QUALITY PERMIT

Issued To: Oily Waste Processors, Inc.
172 N. Manchester Road
P.O. Box 2903
Great Falls, MT 59403

Permit: #3181-00
Application Complete: 12/21/01
Preliminary Determination Issued: 01/29/02
Department's Decision Issued: 02/15/02
Permit Final: 03/05/02
AFS: #013-0034

An air quality permit, with conditions, is hereby granted to Oily Waste Processors, Inc. (Oily Waste), pursuant to Sections 75-2-204 and 211 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA), as amended, and Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.8.701, *et seq*., as amended, for the following:

SECTION I: Permitted Facilities

A. Permitted Equipment

The Oily Waste facility includes a portable Smart Ash Burner (incinerator) and a Smart Heat Energy Recovery Furnace. The unit operates on top of a capped 55 gallon metal drum with a maximum combustion rate of 50 pounds of oily waste material per hour.

B. Plant Location

The Oily Waste facility is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the city of Great Falls. The physical address of the facility is 172 North Manchester Road, Great Falls, Montana. The legal description of the site is in the SE3 of the SE3 of Section 15, Township 21 North, Range 2 East, Cascade County, Montana.

SECTION II. Conditions and Limitations

A. Operational Requirements and Emission Limitations

1. Oily Waste shall not burn/incinerate any materials other than used oil filters, oil soaked rags, and oil adsorbents. Hazardous wastes may not be incinerated in the Smart Ash Burner (ARM 17.8.710).

2. Oily Waste shall not operate the Smart Ash Burner for a period exceeding 2080 hours during any rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.710).

3. Oily Waste shall not cause or authorize any emissions to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere which exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.715).

4. Oily Waste shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere any particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) of flue gas adjusted to 12% carbon dioxide (ARM 17.8.715).

5. Oily Waste 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).

6. Oily Waste shall treat all unpaved portions of the haul roads, access roads, parking lots, or general plant area with water and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain compliance with the reasonable precautions limitation in Section II.A.6 (ARM 17.8.710).

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 of Environmental Quality (Department) may require testing (ARM 17.8.105).

C. Operational Reporting Requirements

1. Oily Waste 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 is not 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 to calculate operating fees, based on actual emissions from the facility, and/or to verify compliance with permit limitations(ARM 17.8.505).

   By March 1 of each year, Oily Waste shall submit to the Department an estimate of the amount of material combusted annually in the Smart Ash Burner. If an estimate of material combusted in the Smart Ash Burner is not provided the Department will use the maximum design throughput capacity of the Smart Ash Burner multiplied by the annual hours of operation of the Smart Ash Burner to estimate the amount of material combusted. The information may be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.505).

2. Oily Waste shall notify the Department of any construction or improvement project conducted pursuant to ARM 17.8.705(l)(r), 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 start up 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 17.8.705(l)(r)(iv) (ARM 17.8.705).

3. All records compiled in accordance with this permit must be maintained by Oily Waste 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 17.8.710).

4. Oily Waste shall document, by month, the operating hours of the Smart Ash Burner. By the 25th day of each month, Oily Waste shall total the hours of operation during the previous 12 months to verify compliance with the limitation in Section II.A.2. A written report of the compliance verification shall be submitted along with annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.710).

D. Notification

Oily Waste shall provide the Department with written notification of the actual start-up date of the Smart Ash Burner within 15 days of actual start-up.

SECTION III: General Conditions

A. Inspection – Oily Waste 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 permit.

B. Waiver – The permit and the terms, conditions, and matters stated herein shall be deemed accepted if Oily Waste fails to appeal as indicated below.

C. Compliance with Statutes and Regulations – Nothing in this permit shall be construed as relieving Oily Waste of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule or standard, except as specifically provided in ARM 17.8.701, *et seq*. (ARM 17.8.717).

D. Enforcement – Violations of limitations, conditions and requirements contained herein may constitute grounds for permit revocation, penalties or other enforcement action 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 it's decision, upon affidavit setting forth the grounds therefor, a hearing before the Board of Environmental Review (Board). A hearing shall be held under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act. The Department's decision on the application is not final unless 15 days have elapsed and there is no request for a hearing under this section. The filing of a request for a hearing postpones the effective date of the Department's decision until conclusion of the hearing and issuance of a final decision by the Board.

F. Permit Inspection – As required by ARM 17.8.716, Inspection of Permit, a copy the air quality permit shall be made available for inspection by the Department at the location of the 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 Oily Waste may be grounds for revocation of this permit, as required by that section and rules adopted thereunder by the Board.

Permit Analysis
Oily Waste Processors, Inc.
Permit #3181-00

I. Introduction/Process Description

A. Permitted Equipment

The Oily Waste Processors, Inc. (Oily Waste), facility contains a portable Smart Ash Burner (incinerator) and a Smart Heat Energy Recovery Furnace. The Smart Ash Burner operates on top of a capped 55-gallon metal drum with a maximum combustion rate of 50 pounds of oily waste material per hour.

B. Source Description

Oily Waste owns and operates a waste oil processing facility. The facility incorporates a portable Smart Ash Burner (incinerator) for the purpose of burning oil filters, oil soaked rags, and other oil soaked adsorbents. The unit operates on top of a capped 55-gallon metal drum with a maximum combustion rate of 50 pounds of oily waste material per hour.

Material is placed into the drum, a fire is ignited, the 55-gallon drum is capped, and the Smart Ash Burner burns combustible material in the escaping gas stream. The facility will also incorporate a Smart Heat Energy Recovery Furnace to be used in conjunction with the Smart Ash Burner. The Smart Heat Energy Recovery Furnace pulls cool air from inside the building, forces the air through a heat exchanger, and returns heated air from the Smart Ash Burner to the building.

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 test, 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).

Oily Waste shall comply with the requirements contained in the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual, including, but not limited, 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 the following:

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 17.8.223 Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM_{10}

Oily Waste 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 20% for all fugitive emission sources and that reasonable precautions be taken to control emissions of airborne particulate matter. (2) Under this rule, Oily Waste 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, allow or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere particulate matter caused by the combustion of fuel in excess of the amount determined by this rule.

4. ARM 17.8.310 Particulate Matter, Industrial Process. This rule requires that no person shall cause, allow or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess of the amount set forth in this rule.

5. ARM 17.8.316 Incinerators. This rule requires that no person may cause or authorize emissions to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere from any incinerator, particulate matter in excess of 0.10 grains per standard cubic foot of dry flue gas, adjusted to 12% carbon dioxide and calculated as if no auxiliary fuel had been used. Further, no person shall cause or authorize to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere from any incinerator emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes.

This section does not apply to the Smart Ash Burner incinerator because Oily Waste has applied for and received an air quality permit in accordance with ARM 17.8.706(5) and MCA 75-2-215.

6. 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 rule.

7. ARM 17.8.340 Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources. This rule incorporates, by reference, 40 CFR 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS). This facility is not a New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) affected source because it does not meet the definition of any NSPS subpart defined in 40 CFR 60.

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 section 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. Oily Waste submitted the appropriate permit application fee.

2. ARM 17.8.505 When Permit Required--Exclusions. 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 prorate 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 17.8.701 Definitions. This rule is a list of applicable definitions used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise in a specific subchapter.

2. ARM 17.8.704 General Procedures for Air Quality Preconstruction Permitting. This air quality preconstruction permit contains requirements and conditions applicable to both construction and subsequent use of the permitted equipment.

3. ARM 17.8.705 When Permit Required--Exclusions. This rule requires a facility to obtain an air quality permit or permit alteration if they construct, alter or use any air contaminant sources that have the potential to emit greater than 25 tons per year of any pollutant. Oily Waste does not have the potential to emit more than 25 tons per year of any pollutant. However, an air quality permit must be obtained for all incinerators under the requirements of MCA 75-2-215. Since Oily Waste must obtain an air quality permit, all normally applicable requirements apply in this case.

4. ARM 17.8.706 New or Altered Sources and Stacks--Permit Application Requirements. This rule requires that a permit application be submitted prior to installation, alteration or use of a source. Oily Waste submitted the required permit application.

5. ARM 17.8.707 Waivers. ARM 17.8.706 requires that a permit application be submitted 180 days before construction begins. This rule allows the Department to waive this time limit. The Department hereby waives this time limit.

6. ARM 17.8.710 Conditions for Issuance of Permit. This rule requires that Oily Waste demonstrate compliance with applicable rules and standards before a permit can be issued. Also, a permit may be issued with such conditions as are necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable rules and standards. Oily Waste demonstrated compliance with all applicable rules and standards as required for permit issuance.

7. ARM 17.8.715 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 Best Available Control Technology (BACT) shall be utilized. The required BACT analysis is included in Section III of this permit analysis.

8. ARM 17.8.716 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 17.8.717 Compliance with Other Statutes and Rules. This rule states that nothing in the permit shall be construed as relieving Oily Waste of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule or standard, except as specifically provided in ARM 17.8.701, *et seq*.

10. ARM 17.8.720 Public Review of Permit Applications. The 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. Oily Waste submitted an affidavit of publication of public notice for the December 27, 2001, issue of the Great Falls Tribune, a newspaper of general circulation in the Town of Great Falls, in Cascade County, Montana, as proof of compliance with the public notice requirements.

11. ARM 17.8.731 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 17.8.733 Modification of Permit. An air quality permit may be modified 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. A source may not increase its emissions beyond those found in its permit unless the source applies for and receives another permit.

13. ARM 17.8.734 Transfer of Permit. This section 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 Modifications--Source Applicability and Exemptions. The requirements contained in ARM 17.8.819 through 17.8.827 shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification, with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) that it would emit, except as this subchapter would otherwise allow.

This facility is not a major stationary source since this facility is not a listed source and the facility's potential to emit is below 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 source having:

   a. Potential to Emit (PTE) > 100 ton/year of any pollutant;

   b. PTE > 10 ton/year of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP), PTE > 25 ton/year of a combination of all HAPs, or lesser quantity as the Department may establish by rule; or

   c. Sources with the PTE > 70 ton/year of PM_{10} in a serious PM_{10} nonattainment area.

2. ARM 17.8.1204 Air Quality Operating Permit Program. (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 #3181-00 for Oily Waste, the following conclusions were made.

   a. The facility's PTE is less than 100 ton/year for any pollutant.

   b. The facility's PTE is less than 10 ton/year for and one HAP and less than 25 ton/year of all HAPs.

   c. This source is not located in a serious PM_{10} nonattainment area.

   d. This facility is not subject to any current NSPS.

   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.

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

H. Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 75-2-103, Definitions, provides, in part, as follows:

1. "Incinerator" means any single or multiple-chambered combustion device that burns combustible material, alone or with a supplemental fuel or catalytic combustion assistance, primarily for the purpose of removal, destruction, disposal, or volume reduction of all or any portion of the input material.

2. "Solid waste" means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous wastes, including, but not limited to… air pollution control facilities...

I. MCA 75-2-215, Solid or hazardous waste incineration - additional permit requirements:

1. MCA 75-2-215 requires air quality permits for all new commercial solid waste incinerators. Oily Waste will, therefore, have to obtain an air quality permit.

2. MCA 75-2-215 requires the applicant to provide, to the Department's satisfaction, a characterization and estimate of emissions and ambient concentrations of air pollutants, including hazardous air pollutants from the incineration of solid waste. The Department determined that the information submitted in the application is sufficient to fulfill this requirement.

3. MCA 75-2-215 requires that the Department reach a determination that the projected emissions and ambient concentrations constitute a negligible risk to public health, safety and welfare. The Department completed a health risk assessment based on an emissions inventory and ambient air quality modeling for this proposal. Based on the results of the emission inventory, modeling, and the health risk assessment, the Department determined that Oily Waste's proposal complies with this requirement.

4. MCA 75-2-215 requires the application of pollution control equipment or procedures that meet or exceed the BACT. The Department determined that the proposed incinerator constitutes BACT.

III. BACT Determination

A BACT determination is required for each new or altered source. Oily Waste shall install on the new or altered source the maximum air pollution control capability which is technically practicable and economically feasible, except that best available control technology shall be utilized. In addition, MCA 75-2-215 requires a BACT determination for all pollutants, not just criteria pollutants.

The Department reviewed the Oily Waste BACT analysis as part of this permit. Oily Waste proposed no additional control on the Smart Ash Burner as BACT for this source. As described by Oily Waste, the Smart Ash Burner was designed to reduce the amount of pollutants, including hazardous air pollutants, emitted from the incinerator. Previous research conducted by the Department indicates that very few incinerators of this type have been required to install additional air pollution control equipment beyond that provided by the design of the incinerator. With the estimated total particulate emissions being less than 1 ton per year, the incremental cost per ton of additional control would be very high and not in line with control costs of other similar sources. In

addition, the incinerator is limited by permit to 0.10 gr/dscf for particulate matter and to 10% for opacity. Therefore, the Department determined that compliance with the particulate and opacity emission limits, with the addition of no additional controls, constitutes BACT for this source.

BACT for products of combustion (CO, NO_X, VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants is good combustion. The operating procedures and requirements contained in the permit will ensure good combustion and will constitute BACT.

The control options that have been selected as part of this review have controls and control costs similar to other recently permitted similar sources and are capable of achieving the appropriate emission standards.

IV. Emission Inventory

Criteria Pollutant Emissions:

	ton/year					
Source	**PM_{10}**	**NO_x**	**SO_2**	**CO**	**VOC**	**Pb**
Smart Ash Burner	4.28E-02	2.76E-02	8.56E-04	7.28E-03	1.46E-03	9.52E-05

Assumptions

Permitted hours of operation:	2080 hour/year (Section II.A.2 Permit #3181-00)
Material burn rate:	50 lb/hr or 52 ton/yr (Company Information)
Oil consumption rate:	10 lb/hr (Assume 20% of total material buned is oil)
Percent Sulfur in lubricating oil:	0.400%
Percent ash in lubricating oil:	0.010%
Percent Pb in lubricating oil:	0.119%
Specific gravity of oil:	7.208 lb/gallon
Oil incineration rate:	1.4 gallon/hr or 2912 gallon/year

PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor: 0.0412 lb/hr (Source Test Information)
Calculations: 0.0412 lb/hr * 2080 hr/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 4.28E-02 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:

Emission Factor: 19 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-2, 10/96)
Calculations: 19 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 2.76E-02 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:

Emission Factor: 147 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-2, 10/96)
Calculations: (147 * 0.4/100)lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 8.56E-04 ton/yr

CO Emissions:

Emission Factor: 5 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-2, 10/96)
Calculations: 5 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year *0.0005 ton/lb = 7.28E-03 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:

Emission Factor: 1 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-3, 10/96)
Calculations: 1 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/yr * 0.0005 ton/lb = 1.46E-03 ton/yr

Pb Emissions:

Emission Factor: 55 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-1, 10/96)
Calculations: (55 * 0.119/100)lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/yr * 0.0005 ton/lb = 9.52E-05 ton/yr

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP's)

HAP	**ton/yr**
Antimony	5.00E-07
Arsenic	1.60E-04
Beryillium	2.62E-06
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	3.20E-06
Cadmium	1.35E-05
Chromium	1.75E-06
Cobalt	3.10E-07
Dibutylphthalate	5.00E-08
Manganese	9.90E-05
Naphthalene	1.89E-05
Nickel	1.60E-05
Phenol	3.49E-06

Assumptions:

Permitted hours of operation: 2080 hour/year (Section II.A.2 Permit #3181-00)
Material burn rate: 50 lb/hr or 52 ton/yr (Company Information)
Oil consumption rate: 10 lb/hr (Assume 20% of total material buned is oil)
Specific gravity of oil: 7.208 lb/gallon
Oil incineration rate: 1.4 gallon/hr or 2912 gallon/year

Antimony Emissions:

Emission Factor: 3.40E-04 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 3.40E-04 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 5.0E-07 ton/yr

Arsenic Emissions:

Emission Factor: 1.10E-01 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 1.10E-01 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 1.60E-04 ton/yr

Beryllium Emissions:

Emission Factor: 1.80E-03 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 1.80E-03 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 2.62E-06 ton/yr

Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate

Emission Factor: 2.20E-03 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 2.20E-03 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 3.20E-06 ton/yr

Cadmium Emissions:

Emission Factor: 9.30E-03 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 9.30E-03 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 1.35E-05 ton/yr

Chromium Emissions:

Emission Factor: 1.20E-03 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 1.20E-03 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 1.75E-06 ton/yr

Cobalt Emissions:

Emission Factor: 2.10E-04 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 2.10E-04 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 3.10E-07 ton/yr

Dibutylphthalate Emissions:

Emission Factor: 3.40E-05 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 3.40E-05 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 5.00E-08 ton/yr

Manganese Emissions:

Emission Factor: 6.80E-02 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 6.80E-02 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 9.90E-05 ton/yr

Naphthalene Emissions:

Emission Factor: 1.30E-02 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 1.30E-02 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 1.89E-05 ton/yr

Nickel Emissions:

Emission Factor: 1.10E-02 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 1.10E-02 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 1.60E-05 ton/yr

Phenol Emissions:

Emission Factor: 2.40E-03 lb/1000 gallons (AP-42 Table 1.11-5, 10/96)
Calculations: 2.40E-03 lb/1000 gallons * 2912 gallon/year * 0.0005 ton/lb = 3.49E-06 ton/yr

V. Existing Air Quality

Permit #3181-00 is issued for the operation of a Smart Ash Burner to be located in Cascade County, Montana. In the view of the Department, the amount of controlled emissions generated by this project will not exceed any set ambient standard.

VI. Ambient Air Impact Analysis

The Department conducted air dispersion modeling to determine the ambient air quality impacts from HAPs generated by the Smart Ash Burner. The SCREENVIEW model was selected for the air dispersion modeling. The full meteorology option was selected to provide a conservative result. Receptors were placed out to a distance of 5000 meters in a simple terrain array. Simple terrain receptors were used to represent the topography of the project area.

Stack parameters and emission rates used in the SCREENVIEW model are on file with the Department. Stack velocity and gas temperature were taken from source test data provided by the distributor of the Smart Ash Burner.

The peak annual ambient impact was 8.895E-03 $\mu g/m^3$ at 167 meters. The predicted annual ambient impact of each individual HAP was determined by multiplying the modeled peak annual ambient concentration of all HAPs by the percent of each individual HAP making up the total. The impacts calculated for each HAP are compared to the cancer and non-cancer levels specified in Tables 1 and 2 of ARM 17.8.706(5). If the predicted ambient impact of a particular HAP is less than the level specified in the table and the inhalation pathway is the only appropriate pathway, that HAP can be excluded from the human health risk assessment. The following table summarizes the calculated ambient impacts of the HAPs, indicates the cancer and non-cancer levels, and also indicates whether or not each HAP passes the screening criteria.

HAP	**Modeled Annual Impact ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Cancer Annual (ug/m^3)**	**Non-Cancer Chronic Annual (ug/m^3)**	**Non-Cancer Acute Annual (ug/m^3)**	**Passes (Y/N)**
Antimony	3.60E-07	None	2.00E-03	None	Yes
Arsenic	1.78E-04	2.33E-05	5.00E-03	None	No
Beryillium	2.67E-05	4.17E-05	4.80E-05	None	Yes
Bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.67E-05	4.17E-02	7.00E-01	None	Yes
Cadmium	8.90E-06	5.56E-05	3.50E-02	None	Yes
Chromium (hexavalent)	1.78E-06	8.33E-06	2.00E-05	None	Yes
Cobalt	3.60E-07	None	None	None	Yes
Dibutylphthalate	4.00E-08	None	None	None	Yes
Lead	8.63E-03	None	1.50E-02	None	Yes
Manganese	8.90E-05	None	5.00E-04	None	Yes
Naphthalene	1.78E-05	None	1.40E-01	None	Yes
Nickel	1.78E-05	3.85E-04	2.40E-03	1.00E-02	Yes
Phenol	3.56E-06	None	4.50E-01	None	Yes
Totals	8.895E-03				Yes

The above table indicates that the modeled ambient impact concentration of arsenic exceeds the annual cancer level listed in Table 1 of ARM 17.8.706(5) and must therefore be included in the human health risk assessment. All other HAPs fall below the screening levels. The Department determined, based on ambient air modeling, that the impact from this permitting action will be minor. The Department believes it will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard.

VII. Human Health Risk Assessment

A health risk assessment was conducted to determine if the proposed Smart Ash Burner complied with the negligible risk requirement of MCA 75-2-215 and ARM 17.8.706. The emission inventory did not contain sufficient quantities of any pollutant on the Department's list of pollutants for which non-inhalation impacts must be considered; therefore, the Department determined that inhalation risk was the only necessary pathway to consider. As defined in ARM 17.8.701(10), negligible risk is "*an increase in excess lifetime cancer risk of less than 1.0 x 10^{-6} for any individual pollutant, and 1.0 x 10^{-5} for the aggregate of all pollutants, and an increase in the sum of the non-cancer hazard quotients for all pollutants with similar toxic effects of less than 1.0 in order to determine negligible risk.*" For the purposes of determining the negligible risk of the Smart Ash Burner, all pollutants are included in the human health risk assessment as presented in the table below.

HAP	**Modeled Annual Impact ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Cancer Potency ($1/\mu g/m^3$)**	**Chronic Non-Cancer Reference Exposure Level ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Acute Non-Cancer Reference Exposure Level ($\mu g/m^3$)**	**Cancer ELCR Chronic**	**Non-Cancer Hazard Quotient**		**Pass**
						Chronic	**Acute**	
Antimony	3.60E-07	None	None	None	None	None	None	Yes
Arsenic	1.78E-04	4.30E-03	5.00E-01	None	7.65E-07	3.56E-04	None	Yes
Beryillium	2.67E-05	2.40E-03	4.80E-03	None	6.41E-08	5.56E-03	None	Yes
Bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate	2.67E-05	4.00E-06	7.00E+01	None	1.07E-10	3.81E-07	None	Yes
Cadmium	8.90E-06	1.80E-03	3.50E+00	None	1.60E-08	2.54E-06	None	Yes
Chromium (hexavalent)	1.78E-06	1.20E-02	2.00E-03	None	2.10E-08	8.90E-04	None	Yes
Cobalt	3.60E-07	None	None	None	None	None	None	Yes
Dibutylphthalate	4.00E-08	None	None	None	None	None	None	Yes
Lead	8.63E-03	None	1.50E+00	None	None	5.75E-03	None	Yes
Manganese	8.90E-05	None	4.00E-01	None	None	2.23E-04	None	Yes
Naphthalene	1.78E-05	None	1.40E+01	None	None	1.27E-06	None	Yes
Nickel	1.78E-05	2.00E-04	2.40E-01	1.00E+00	3.56E-09	7.42E-05	1.78E-05	Yes
Phenol	3.56E-06	None	4.50E+01	None	None	7.91E-08	None	Yes
Totals	**8.895E-03**				**8.70E-07**	**1.29E-02**	1.78E-05	**Yes**

- All cancer potency factors referenced from IRIS
- All non-cancer reference exposure levels referenced from the MT-DEQ Health Risk Assessment Procedures/Model

In the table above, all of the individual pollutant concentrations for the excessive lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) meet the acceptable risk limit because they are less than 1.0 x 10^{-6} for each pollutant and less than 1.0 x10^{-5} for the aggregate of all pollutants. Further, the sums of the chronic and acute non-cancer hazard quotients are less than 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Ash Burner proposed for the Oily Waste facility meets the criteria of ARM 17.8.706(5) and operation of the incinerator is considered a negligible risk to public health, safety, welfare, and to the environment.

VIII. Taking or Damaging Implication Analysis

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

IX. 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 and Waste management Bureau
P.O. Box 200901, Helena, Montana 59620
(406) 444-3490

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

Issued To: Oily Waste Processors, Inc.
172 N. Manchester Road
P.O. Box 2903
Great Falls, MT 59403

Air Quality Permit number: 3181-00

Preliminary Determination Issued: January 29, 2002
Department Decision Issued: February 15, 2002
Final Permit Issued: March 5, 2002

1. *Legal Description of Site*: The Oily Waste facility is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the city of Great Falls. The physical address of the facility is 172 North Manchester Road, Great Falls, Montana 59403-2903. The legal description of the site is in the SE3 of the SE3 of Section 15, Township 21 North, Range 2 East, Cascade County, Montana.

2. *Description of Project*: The facility would contain a portable Smart Ash Burner (incinerator) for the purpose of burning oil filters, oil soaked rags, and other oil soaked adsorbents. The burner would operate on top of a capped 55-gallon metal drum with a maximum combustion rate of 50 pounds of oily waste material per hour.

   Material would be placed into the drum, a fire would be ignited, the 55-gallon drum would be capped, and the Smart Ash Burner would burn combustible material in the escaping gas stream.

3. *Objectives of Project*: Oily Waste would use the Smart Ash Burner to incinerate used oil filters, oil soaked rags, and other oil soaked adsorbents for the purpose of minimizing oil waste products at the facility.

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 Oily Waste 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 Permit #3181-00.

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 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:

Emissions from the proposed project would effect terrestrial and aquatic life and habits in the proposed project area. However, as detailed in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis any emissions and resulting impacts from the project would be minor due to the low concentration of those pollutants emitted.

Further, the Smart Ash burner would operate within an existing building located within an existing industrial area so no additional construction or ground disturbance to the area would be required. Overall, any impact to the terrestrial and aquatic life and habits of the proposed project area would be minor.

B. Water Quality, Quantity and Distribution:

The proposed project would not effect any water quantity or distribution in the proposed project area. The Smart Ash Burner would operate within an existing building located in an existing industrial area and would not discharge or use water as part of the project.

Emissions from the proposed project would effect water quality in the proposed project area. However, as detailed in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis any emissions and resulting impacts from the project would be minor due to the low concentration of those pollutants emitted.

C. Geology and Soil Quality, Stability and Moisture:

The proposed project would effect the geology, soil quality, stability, and moisture of the proposed project area. The Smart Ash Burner would operate within an existing building located in an existing industrial area and as described in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis would result in minor air pollution emissions to the outside ambient environment. These pollutants would deposit on the soils in the surrounding area. Any impact from deposition of these pollutants would be minor due to the low concentration of those pollutants emitted.

D. Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality:

Emissions from the proposed project would effect vegetation cover, quantity, and quality in the proposed project area. However, as detailed in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis any emissions and resulting impacts from the project would be minor.

Further, the Smart Ash burner would operate within an existing building located within an existing industrial area so no additional construction or operating disturbance to the area would be required. Overall, any impact to the vegetation cover, quantity, and quality of the proposed project area would be minor.

E. Aesthetics:

The proposed project would not result in any effect on the aesthetic nature of the proposed project area because the Smart Ash Burner would operate within an existing building located within an existing industrial area and no additional construction or site disturbance would be required for the project. Further, visible emissions from the source would be limited to 10% opacity and would be generated within the existing building thus decreasing visible impacts.

F. Air Quality:

The proposed project would result in the emission of various criteria and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) to the ambient air in the proposed project area. However, as detailed in Section V and Section VI, and Section VII of the permit analysis, Oily waste has demonstrated, through air dispersion modeling, that any air quality impacts from the proposed project would be minor.

The Department conducted air dispersion modeling to determine the ambient air quality impacts from HAP's that would be generated by the Smart Ash Burner. The SCREENVIEW model was selected for the air dispersion modeling. The full meteorology option was selected to provide a conservative result. Receptors were placed from 100 to 5000 meters in a simple terrain array. Simple terrain receptors were used to represent the topography of the project area.

Stack parameters and emission rates used in the SCREENVIEW model are on file with the Department. Stack velocity and gas temperature were taken from source test data provided by the distributor of the Smart Ash Burner.

The peak annual ambient impact would be 0.03734 $\mu g/m^3$ per gram per second (g/s). The predicted annual ambient impact of each individual HAP was determined by multiplying the peak annual ambient concentration by the emission rate of the HAP. The impacts calculated for each HAP are compared to the cancer and non-cancer levels specified in Tables 1 and 2 of ARM 17.8.706(5). If the predicted ambient impact of a particular HAP is less than the level

specified in the table and the inhalation pathway is the only appropriate pathway, that HAP can be excluded from the human health risk assessment. The table summarized in Section VI of the permit analysis indicates the calculated ambient impacts of the HAPs, the cancer and non-cancer levels, and whether or not each HAP passes the screening criteria.

As detailed in Section VII of the permit analysis, a health risk assessment was conducted to determine if the proposed Smart Ash Burner would comply with the negligible risk requirement of MCA 75-2-215 and ARM 17.8.706. The emission inventory did not contain sufficient quantities of any pollutant on the Department's list of pollutants for which non-inhalation impacts must be considered; therefore, the Department determined that inhalation risk would be the only necessary pathway to consider. As defined in ARM 17.8.701(10), negligible risk is "*an increase in excess lifetime cancer risk of less than 1.0 x 10^{-6} for any individual pollutant, and 1.0 x 10^{-5} for the aggregate of all pollutants, and an increase in the sum of the non-cancer hazard quotients for all pollutants with similar toxic effects of less than 1.0 in order to determine negligible risk.*" For the purposes of determining the negligible risk of the Smart Ash Burner, all pollutants were included in the human health risk assessment.

All of the individual pollutant concentrations for the excessive lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) meet the acceptable risk limit because they are less than 1.0 x 10-6 for each pollutant and less than 1.0 x10-5 for the aggregate of all pollutants. Further, the sums of the chronic and acute non-cancer hazard quotients are less than 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Ash Burner proposed for the Oily Waste facility meets the criteria of ARM 17.8.706(5) and operation of the incinerator would be considered a negligible risk to public health, safety, welfare, and to the environment. Overall, any impacts to ambient air quality in the proposed project area would be minor.

G. Unique Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources:

Emissions from the proposed project would affect unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources located in the proposed project area. However, as detailed in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis any emissions and resulting impacts from the project would be minor due to the low concentration of those pollutants emitted.

Further, the Smart Ash Burner would operate within an existing building located within an existing industrial area so no additional construction or operating disturbance to the area would be required. Overall, any impact to the unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources in the proposed project area would be minor.

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

The proposed project would result in minor demands on environmental resources of water, air, and energy because water would be used on facility roads as necessary to maintain compliance with applicable permit limits, any water use would be minimal, and would result in a minor effect on water resources.

In addition, as detailed in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis, project impacts on air resources in the proposed project area would be minor due to the low concentration of those pollutants emitted. Finally, because the project is small by industrial standards, little energy would be required for operation and the resulting impact on energy resources would be minor.

I. Historical and Archaeological Sites:

The proposed project would not result in any effect on historical and archaeological sites in the proposed project area. The Smart Ash Burner would operate within an existing building located within an existing industrial area and would not require any additional construction or ground disturbance.

According to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, there is low likelihood of any disturbance to any known archaeological or historic site, given previous industrial disturbance within the area. Therefore, the operation would have no effect on any known historic or archaeological site that may be located within or near the proposed operating site.

J. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts:

Overall, the cumulative and secondary impacts from this project on the physical and biological environment in the immediate area of the proposed project would be minor because of the low concentration of those pollutants that would be emitted. Air pollution from the facility would be controlled by Department-determined BACT and conditions in Permit #3181-00. The Department believes that this facility could be expected to operate in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations as outlined in Permit #3181-00.

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 ECENOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS: The Department has prepared the following comments.

A. Social Structures and Mores:

The proposed project would not have any effect on the social structures or mores of the proposed area of operation. The project is small by industrial standards and operations would take place in an existing building within an existing industrial location. The predominant use of the surrounding area would not change as a result of the proposed project.

B. Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity:

The proposed project would not have any effect on cultural uniqueness and diversity of the proposed area of operation. The project is small by industrial standards and operations would take place in an existing building within an existing industrial location. The predominant use of the surrounding area would not change as a result of the proposed project.

C. Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenue:

The proposed project would not affect the local and state tax base and tax revenue. The project is small by industrial standards and operations would take place in an existing building within an existing industrial location requiring no new jobs or additional new construction.

D. Agricultural or Industrial Production:

Because the proposed project would operate in an existing building located within in existing industrial location, the project would not affect or displace any land used for agricultural production and would not require any additional industrial construction. Further, no additional industrial production would result from the proposed project.

E. Human Health:

As detailed in Section VII of the permit analysis, a health risk assessment was conducted to determine if the proposed Smart Ash Burner would comply with the negligible risk requirement of MCA 75-2-215 and ARM 17.8.706. The emission inventory did not contain sufficient quantities of any pollutant on the Department's list of pollutants for which non-inhalation impacts must be considered; therefore, the Department determined that inhalation risk would be the only necessary pathway to consider. As defined in ARM 17.8.701(10), negligible risk is "*an increase in excess lifetime cancer risk of less than 1.0 x 10^{-6} for any individual pollutant, and 1.0 x 10^{-5} for the aggregate of all pollutants, and an increase in the sum of the non-cancer hazard quotients for all pollutants with similar toxic effects of less than 1.0 in order to determine negligible risk.*" For the purposes of determining the negligible risk of the Smart Ash Burner, all pollutants were included in the human health risk assessment.

All of the individual pollutant concentrations for the ELCR meet the acceptable risk limit because they are less than 1.0 x 10-6 for each pollutant and less than 1.0 x10-5 for the aggregate of all pollutants. Further, the sums of the chronic and acute non-cancer hazard quotients are less than 1.0. Therefore, the Smart Ash Burner proposed for the Oily Waste facility meets the criteria of ARM 17.8.706(5) and operation of the incinerator would be considered a negligible risk to public health, safety, welfare, and to the environment. Overall, any impacts to human health in the proposed project area would be minor.

F. Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities:

Because the proposed project would operate in an existing building located within in existing industrial location, the project would not affect any access to or quality of any recreation or wilderness activities in the area.

G. Quantity and Distribution of Employment:

Oily Waste currently employs 6 full time employees. The proposed project would not affect the employment status at the facility. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect any quantity and distribution of employment in the area.

H. Distribution of Population:

The proposed project would not affect the distribution of population in the proposed project area. Oily waste would maintain and employ 6 current employees for the project.

I. Demands for Government Services:

Government services would be required for acquiring the appropriate permits from government agencies. In addition, the permitted source of emissions would be subject to periodic inspections by government personnel. Demands for government services would be minor.

J. Industrial and Commercial Activity:

The proposed project would not affect local industrial and commercial activity because the proposed project would operate in an existing building located within in existing industrial location, would not require any additional industrial construction, and would not result in additional industrial production.

K. Locally Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals:

The Department is not aware of any locally adopted environmental plans or goals in the immediate area affected by the proposed project. The city of Great Falls, Montana, does have a localized CO non-attainment area located in the 10th Avenue South corridor. The proposed project would not affect the environmental plans and goals for the non-attainment area because it is approximately 6 miles from the proposed project site and, as detailed in Section V and Section VI of the permit analysis, the modeled impacts from the proposed project would not affect the 10th Avenue South Corridor CO non-attainment area.

L. Cumulative and Secondary Impacts:

Overall, cumulative and secondary impacts from this project would result in minor economic and social effects in the immediate area. Air pollution from the facility would be controlled by Department-determined BACT and conditions in Permit #3181-00. The Department believes that this facility could be expected to operate in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations as would be outlined in Permit #3181-00.

Recommendation: No 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 waste oil product processing facility. Permit #3181-00 includes conditions and limitations to ensure the facility would operate in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. In addition, as detailed in the above EA 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 and Waste management Bureau, Montana Historical Society – State Historic Preservation Office, Natural Resource Information System – Montana Natural Heritage Program.

EA prepared by: M. Eric Merchant, MPH
Date: January 9, 2002