PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION
ON PERMIT APPLICATION MAQP #2005-18

Date of Posting: November 20, 2024

Name of Applicant: Ash Grove Cement Company

Source: Portland Cement Plant
Location: Montana City, Montana

Proposed Action: DEQ proposes to issue a permit, with conditions, to the above-named applicant. The application was assigned Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) Application Number 2005-18.

Proposed Conditions: See attached Preliminary Determination of MAQP #2005-18.

Public Comment: Any member of the public desiring to comment must submit comments to DEQ-ARMB-Admin@mt.gov or to the address below. Comments may address DEQ's analysis and Preliminary Determination, or the information submitted in the application. All comments are due by December 5, 2024. Copies of the application and DEQ's analysis may be requested at https://deq.mt.gov (at the bottom of the home page, select *Request Public Records)*. For more information, you may contact DEQ at (406) 444-3490, or DEQ-ARMB-Admin@mt.gov.

Departmental Action: DEQ intends to make a Decision on the application following the Public Comment period. A copy of the Decision will be available on DEQ's website, https://deq.mt.gov/public/publicnotice (select *AIR)*. The permit shall become final on the date stated in the Decision, unless the Board of Environmental Review (Board) orders a stay on the permit.

Procedures for Appeal: Any person who is directly and adversely affected by DEQ's Decision may request a hearing before the Board. The appeal must be filed by the date that will be stated in the Decision. The request for a hearing must contain an affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request. The hearing will be held under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act. Submit requests for a hearing to: Chairman, Board of Environmental Review, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620, or the Board Secretary: DEQBERSecretary@mt.gov.

For DEQ,

Eric Merchant
Permitting Services Section Supervisor
Air Quality Bureau
(406) 444-3626

Craig Henrikson P.E.
Environmental Engineer
Air Quality Bureau
(406) 444-6711

MONTANA AIR QUALITY PERMIT

Issued To:	Ash Grove Cement Company 100 Highway 518 Clancy, MT 59634	MAQP: #2005-18 Application Complete: 10/21/2024 Preliminary Determination Issued: 11/20/2024 Department's Decision Issued: Permit Final:

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

Section I: Permitted Facilities

A. Plant Location

The plant's legal location is Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 North, Range 3 West in Jefferson County. The old quarry and silos are located in Sections 7 and 18 of Township 9 North, Range 2 West in Jefferson County. The quarry is located in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16 of Township 9 North, Range 3 West, in Jefferson County.

B. Current Permit Action

On October 4, 2024, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-17. The purpose of the application is to review and update the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. The conclusions and BACT limitations largely remain the same. Previously, some BACT limits were not included in the permit conditions. A more detailed discussion of the current permit action is included in Section 1.C of the Permit Analysis.

Section II: Conditions and Limitations Pre-Modernization Completion

A. Plant Wide Emission Limitations Effective until Modernization Project Startup

1. Ash Grove shall operate and maintain all emission control equipment as specified in its application for its MAQP and all subsequent revisions (ARM 17.8.749).

2. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize emissions to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere from any source installed on or before November 23, 1968, that exhibit an opacity of 40% or greater averaged over a 6-minute period (ARM 17.8.304).

3. Ash Grove may not 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 a 6-minute period (ARM 17.8.304).

4. Ash Grove may 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).

5. Ash Grove 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 (ARM 17.8.752).

6. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from the dust collection systems DA-1, DA-9 (East and West), DA-19, and DA-20 shall each be limited to 0.02 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) (ARM 17.8.752).

7. The amount of post-consumer recycled glass used by Ash Grove in the cement kiln shall be limited to 800 tons during any rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.752).

8. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from the cement kiln, including during startup and shutdown, any stack emissions that:

   a. Contain filterable PM in excess of the amount allowed by the following equations (ARM 17.8.752).

      i. If the process weight rate of the kiln is less than or equal to 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using the following equation:

         $$E = 4.10P^{0.67}$$

      ii. If the process weight rate of the kiln is greater than 30 tons per hour, then the emission limit shall be calculated using the following equation:

         $$E = 55.0P^{0.11}-40$$

         where E = rate of emissions in pounds per hour and
         P = process weight rate in tons per hour

9. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain a baghouse to control emissions from the high efficiency air separator (ARM 17.8.752).

10. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from the high efficiency air separator baghouse stack:

    a. PM in excess of 0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) (ARM 17.8.752) and

    b. Visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart F).

11. Ash Grove shall comply with all applicable standards and limitations, and the reporting, recordkeeping, and notification requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart F as it applies to Belt Conveyor 0 (BC-0), the High Efficiency Air Separator, and any other affected facility to which Subpart F is applicable (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart F).

PC MACT Requirements (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL)

Clinker Production Rates

12. Ash Grove shall record the hourly clinker production rates in accordance with the requirements found at 40 63.1350(d) (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.340 and ARM 17.8.749).

PM Limits Existing Kiln

13. Ash Grove may not exceed a PM emission rate of 0.07 lb/ton of clinker produced from the kiln stack excluding startup and shutdown periods based on an annual Method 5 stack performance test and a PM continuous parametric monitoring system (PM CPMS). Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance. For all reporting under 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, *Startup* means the period starting when a shutdown kiln first begins firing fuel and ending when it begins producing clinker. Startup "begins" when a shutdown kiln turns on the induced draft fan and begins firing fuel in the main burner. Startup "ends" when feed is being continuously introduced into the kiln for at least 120 minutes or when the feed rate exceeds 60 percent of the kiln design limitation rate, whichever occurs first (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

Mercury Limits Existing Kiln

14. Ash Grove may not exceed emissions of 55 lbs of mercury per million tons of clinker from the main kiln stack averaged over 30 days of continuous monitoring excluding hours of operation of startup and shutdown (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

Total Hydrocarbons (THC) Limits Existing Kiln

15. Ash Grove may not exceed emissions of 24 parts per million by volume (ppmv) THC (measured as propane and corrected to 7% oxygen) from the main kiln stack averaged over 30 days of continuous monitoring excluding hours of operation of startup and shutdown (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

16. As an alternative to the THC Limit in Section II.A.13, Ash Grove may comply with a 12 ppmv organic air toxic limit from the main kiln stack excluding hours of operation of startup and shutdown (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

PM Limits Existing Clinker Cooler

17. Ash Grove may not exceed a PM emission rate of 0.07 lb/ton of clinker produced from the clinker cooler stack excluding startup and shutdown periods of operation based on an annual Method 5 stack performance test and a PM CPMS. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

Dioxin/Furans Existing Kiln

18. Ash Grove may not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln, excluding hours of operation during startup and shutdown, any gases that contain dioxins and furans in excess of:

    a. 0.2 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (ng per dscm) ($8.7x10^{-11}$ gr/dscf) Toxic Equivalent (TEQ) corrected to 7% oxygen; or

    b. 0.40 ng per dscm ($1.7x10^{-10}$ gr/dscf) (TEQ) corrected to 7% oxygen, when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204° C (400° F) or less (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

Work Practices

19. Ash Grove shall utilize "work practices" for the existing kiln, existing clinker cooler and existing dryers as identified in 40 CFR 63.1346(f), 40 CFR 63.1346(g) and 40 CFR 63.1348(b)(9) (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

All Other Applicable Requirements from 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL

20. Ash Grove shall meet all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL not specifically highlighted within this permit (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.342).

B. Existing Kiln Emission Limits and Requirements from the Consent Decree in *United States v. Ash Grove Cement Co.*, Case No. 2:13-cv-02299-JTM-DJW, doc. 27 (D. Kan. 8/14/13), as amended by doc. 28 on 10/16/15. (Consent Decree) (Terms used in this section shall be as defined in the Consent Decree).

1. Ash Grove shall install and operate baghouse control technology on the kiln exhaust and may not exceed a filterable PM emission rate of 0.07 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average from the kiln during startup, shutdown, malfunction, and normal operation (Consent Decree 57, ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.752).

2. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain a PM CPMS on the combined kiln and in-line solid fuel mill stack and establish a Site-Specific Operating Limit (SSOL) for PM in accordance with the requirements of Appendix B of the Consent Decree and 40 CFR 1350(b) and (d).

Ash Grove shall conduct the performance test using EPA Method 5 or Method 5I at appendix A-3 of 40 CFR Part 60. Compliance demonstration shall be an initial test and within 365 operating days thereafter. After September 9, 2015, Ash Grove may employ the SSOL methodology in 40 CFR 63.1349(b) in lieu of this methodology as the Subpart LLL methodology is more stringent (Consent Decree 56, 59, 60 and ARM 17.8.749).

3. Ash Grove shall continuously operate low-NO_x burner technology on the kiln (Consent Decree 27 and ARM 17.8.749).

4. Ash Grove shall install and operate selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) control technology, and demonstrate compliance with a NO_x limit of 7.5 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average including startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods (Consent Decree 27 as modified by doc. 28 on 10/16/15 and ARM 17.8.749).

5. By September 10, 2014, Ash Grove shall install and operate Semi-Dry Scrubbing control technology on the kiln stack and shall demonstrate compliance with an SO_2 emission limit of 2.0 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average including, startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods by the 210th operating day after September 10, 2014 (Consent Decree 47 and ARM 17.8.749).

6. Ash Grove shall install and make operational no later than August 14, 2014, (12 months from the effective date of the Consent Decree), a NO_x CEMS and SO_2 CEMS at each stack from which the kiln directly discharges emissions. The CEMS shall be operated at all times during kiln operation except during CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration check and zero span adjustments (Consent Decree 32, 34, 51, 52 and ARM 17.8.749).

7. Ash Grove shall install and make operational a PM CPMS at each stack from which the kiln directly discharges emissions as required in Appendix B of the Consent Decree (Consent Decree 59, 60 and ARM 17.8.749).

C. Testing Requirements – Pre-Modernization Project Completion

1. PM Testing Requirements on Kiln Stack. Ash Grove shall monitor the kiln stack emissions to demonstrate compliance with PM limits in Section II.A.13 as follows: (a) by September 9, 2015, and annually thereafter, conduct a Method 5 (or equivalent as approved by DEQ) performance stack test; and (b) by September 9, 2015, operate a PM continuous parametric monitoring system (CPMS). The test methods and procedures shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1349(b) and the CPMS shall be operated in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1350(b). Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.749 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

2. PM Testing Requirements on Kiln Stack. Before October 10, 2014, Ash Grove shall test the kiln stack exhaust emissions for PM compliance with Section II.A.8 by conducting an initial and then annual Method 5 performance stack tests. The test methods and procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual with the following exceptions: a test shall consist of three runs with each run lasting at least 120 minutes in duration and each run collecting a minimum sample volume of 60 dry standard cubic feet (ARM 17.8.105 and ARM 17.8.106).

3. Ash Grove shall monitor the clinker cooler stack emissions to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit of 0.07 lb/ton of clinker in Section II.A.17 as follows: (a) by September 9, 2015, and annually thereafter, conducting a Method 5 (or equivalent) performance stack test; and (b) by September 9, 2015, operating a PM CPMS. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.749, and ARM 17.8.342).

4. Mercury Testing Requirements. Ash Grove shall demonstrate initial compliance with the mercury limit in Section II.A.14 as specified in 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(5). Ash Grove shall continue to monitor compliance using a mercury CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system as specified in 40 CFR 63.1350(k). The initial compliance test must be based on the first 30 kiln operating days in which the affected source operates using a mercury CEMS or a sorbent trap monitoring system after the compliance date of the rule. Mercury must be measured either upstream of the coal mill or in the coal mill stack (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342, ARM 17.8.749 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

5. Ash Grove shall conduct initial testing to demonstrate compliance with the THC limit (measured as propane and corrected to 7% oxygen) in Section II.A.15 or the alternative limit in Section II.A.16 and then continue to demonstrate compliance in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.1350(i) or (j), as appropriate (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.749 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

6. Ash Grove shall conduct additional testing as required by DEQ (ARM 17.8.105).

7. All compliance source tests must be completed in accordance with the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual (ARM 17.8.106).

D. Operational Reporting Requirement Pre-Modernization Project Completion

1. Ash Grove shall supply DEQ with annual production information for all emission points, as required by DEQ 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 DEQ by the date required in the emission inventory request. Information shall be in the units required by DEQ. This information may be used for calculating operating fees, based on actual emissions from the facility, and to verify compliance with permit limitations (ARM 17.8.505).

2. Ash Grove shall notify DEQ of any construction or improvement project conducted pursuant to ARM 17.8.745(1) that would include ***the addition of a new emissions unit,*** 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. The notice must be submitted to DEQ, 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 17.8.745(1) (ARM 17.8.745).

3. Ash Grove shall record the hourly clinker production rates in accordance with the requirements found at 40 CFR 63.1350(d) (ARM 17.8.340 and ARM 17.8.749).

4. By August 14, 2014, Ash Grove shall install and make operational a NO_x and SO_2 CEMS (including flow monitor) on the kiln stack. Except during CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero span adjustments, the NO_x and SO_2 CEMS shall be operated at all times during kiln operation. Each CEMS required by this condition shall monitor and record the NO_x and SO_2 emission rate in units of lbs of NO_x and SO_2 per ton of clinker and shall be installed, certified, calibrated, maintained, and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60. For purposes of the NO_x and SO_2 limits in Section II.B, all emissions of NO_x and SO_2 from the kiln stack shall be measured by CEMS. Emissions from the kiln (in pounds) shall be calculated for each Operating Day and the previous 29 Operating Days and the total divided by the sum of the clinker produced (in tons) that Operating Day and the previous 29 Operating Days and the resulting value compared to the limit. During any time when CEMS are inoperable and otherwise not measuring emissions, Ash Grove shall use the average emission rate (lb/hr) from the most recent previous hour for which valid data are available (Consent Decree 32, 34, 35, 36, 51, 52, 53, 54 and ARM 17.8.749).

5. Commencing 30 days after September 9, 2015, Ash Grove shall calculate and record the 30-operating day rolling emission rates of mercury in lb/ton of clinker produced, as specified in 40 CFR 63.1350(k) (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

6. Commencing on September 9, 2015, Ash Grove shall calculate and record the PM CPMS arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit on a 30-operating day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each kiln operating day.

For any exceedance of the 30 process operating day PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter, Ash Grove must:

a. Within 48 hours of the exceedance, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

b. If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the exceedance, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

c. Within 30 days of the exceedance or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the PM CPMS operating limit within 45 days. Ash Grove is not required to conduct additional testing for any exceedances that occur between the time of the original exceedance and the PM emissions compliance test required under this paragraph.

PM CPMS exceedances leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month process operating period (rolling monthly) constitute a presumptive violation of this condition (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

7. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the amount of recycled glass used in the kiln. By the 25th day of each month, Ash Grove shall calculate the amount of recycled glass used in the kiln the prior month. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 12-month limitation in Section II.A.7. The information for each of the previous months shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

8. The records compiled in accordance with this MAQP shall be maintained by Ash Grove as a permanent business record for at least 5 years following the date of the measurement, shall be submitted to DEQ upon request, and shall be available at the plant site for inspection by DEQ (ARM 17.8.749).

9. For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, Ash Grove must develop, and submit to DEQ for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the following paragraphs "a" through "c". This site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, must be submitted at least 30 days before the initial performance evaluation of Ash Grove's CMS (ARM 17.8.749).

a. Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

b. Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

c. Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

10. On or before the date that a NO_x CEMS is required pursuant to Section II.B.6, Ash Grove shall determine and record the daily clinker production rates by either one of the two following methods:

a. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates of the amount of clinker produced in tons of mass per hour; or

b. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates of the amount of feed to the kiln in tons of mass per hour. Ash Grove shall calculate hourly clinker production rate using a kiln specific feed-to-clinker ratio based on reconciled clinker production determined for accounting purposes and recorded feed rates. This ratio should be updated no less frequently than once per month. If this ratio changes at clinker reconciliation, the new ratio must be used going forward, but it is not necessary to retroactively change clinker production rates previously estimated (Consent Decree 33 and ARM 17.8.749).

Section III: Conditions and Limitations Effective Upon Modernization Startup

A. Baghouse Emission Limits Associated with Modernization Project

The below requirements do not become effective until the start-up of the facility following the modernization project.

1. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain baghouses (or an equivalent emission control technology upon Department approval) on its respective sources as described in the MAQP #2005-10 application (ARM 17.8.752).

Baghouse Emitting Unit	**Description**
New Point Sources	
111.BF290	Limestone - Apron Feeder/Crusher Building
121.BF110	Limestone - Quarry Pile LoadoutVFeederBagfilter
121.BF120	Limestone - Quarry Pile LoadoutVFeederBagfilter
121.BF130	Limestone - Quarry Pile LoadoutVFeederBagfilter
121.BF140	Limestone Belt 111BC160 to 121BC100
121.BF150	Limestone Belt 121BC100 to Over land BC 1
121.BF230	Limestone Over Land BC 1 to Over Land BC 2
121.BF290	Limestone Over Land BC 2 to Over Land BC 3
121.BF330	Limestone Over Land BC 3 to Over Land BC 4
121.BF370	Limestone Over Land BC 4 to 121BC400
121.BF410	Limestone 121BC400 to 121BC450

121.BF430	Limestone 121BC460 to 121BC470
141.BF415	Limestone 141BC400 to 141BC450
143.BF340	Additive Hopper 143FY325 & 143BC330 to 143BC355
143.BF350	Additive 143BC355 to 143BC400
242.BF340	Additive Hopper 232FY325 & 232BC330 to 242BC350
242.BF320	Additive 242BC350 to 242BC400
232.BF110	Additive Hopper 212FY045/FY055 to 232BC100
231.BF160	Solid Fuel Hopper 241AF090 to 241BC150
311.BF020	Raw Mill Additive Bins
311.BF080	Raw Mill Limestone Bins
311.BF610	Raw Mill Bins to 311BC600
321.BF020	Raw Mill 311BC600 to 321BC010
321.BF290	Raw Mill 321BC200 to 321BE220
321.BF610	Raw Meal 321AS510 to 341BE050
341.BF090	Raw Meal 341BE050 to 341AS060
341.BF085	Raw Meal 331VA585 to 341AV080
341.BF400	Raw Meal silo South
342.BF400	Raw Meal silo North
351.BF400	Raw Meal 351BE340 351SA300 351BL100 351AS050
351.BF410	Raw Meal 351BE340 to 351AS350
351.BF085	Raw Meal 331VA585 to 341AV080
441.BF620	Clinker Cooler to 471DB100
451.BF610	Other dust 451BE330 to 451BI410 and 451LS495 to Truck
461.BF045	Raw Coal/Solid Fuel - 461 BC010 to bins 461BI020 and BI030
461.BF050	Raw Coal/Solid Fuel - Bins 461BI020 and BI030 to 461BC080
471.BF150	Existing Clinker Silo 1 thru 6 Venting
Baghouse Emitting Unit	**Description**
New Point Sources	
471.BF160	Clinker -471BE110 to 471DB210
471.BF620	Clinker - 471DB100 to 471BE110
481.BF450	Off Std Clinker 471DB240 to Off Standard Clinker Silo
481.BF520	Off Std Clinker Silo to 481BW416, 481LS430 (truck loadout), and 481BW181
481.BF610	Clinker Silos to 481BC150, BC160, BC170 to 481BW181
481.BF620	Clinker - 481BW181 to 481BC190
511.BF070	Cement Mill Feed - 242BC400 to 511BC150 to 511BI200 and 511BI300
531.BF020	Clinker - 531BE220 to 531BC010
531.BF290	Clinker - 531BC200 to 531BC210 to 531BE220
541.BF050	Cement - 541BE100 to 541 AS110
541.BF150	Cement - 541 AS110 to 541AS120 to 541BE200
541.BF250	Cement - 541BE200 to 611SI100, SI200, SI300, SI400
611.BF610	Cement - 611SI100 to Cement Silo
612.BF610	Cement - 611SI200 to Cement Silo

613.BF610	Cement - 611SI300 to Cement Silo
614.BF610	Cement - 611SI400 to Cement Silo
DA-12	Valve House
DA-14	South Packer (SLA)
DA-17	Silo #13 Bottom (Rail loading)
DA-18	Silo #11 Top (Rail loading)
416.BF3	Lime Silo
416.BF4	Dust Bin
416.BF5	Dust Master
416.BF6	Loadout Spout

2. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from any of the baghouses referenced in Section III.A.1 (ARM 17.8.752):

   a. Filterable particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.0055 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   b. Filterable particulate matter (PM_{10}) in excess of 0.005 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   c. Filterable particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

3. For the new baghouses shown in Section III.A.1, which are subject to Subpart F or Y, Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater. See the table in Section IV.I. for a specific list of NSPS applicability (ARM 17.8.340, 40 CFR 60 Subpart F and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y).

4. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain baghouse 461.BF300 on the In-line Solid Fuel Mill Stack (461.SK395) as described in the MAQP #2005-10 application (ARM 17.8.752).

5. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from the In-line Solid Fuel Mill Stack (461.SK395) referenced in Section III.A.4 (ARM 17.8.752):

   a. Filterable PM in excess of 0.008 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   b. Filterable PM_{10} in excess of 0.006 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   c. Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   d. Visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater (ARM 17.8.340).

6. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain baghouse 441.BF550 on the Clinker Cooler as described in the MAQP #2005-10 application (ARM 17.8.752).

7. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from the Clinker Cooler Stack (441.SK720) referenced in Section III.A.6 (ARM 17.8.752):

   a. Filterable PM in excess of 0.0055 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   b. Filterable PM_{10} in excess of 0.005 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

   c. Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

8. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain baghouse 331.BF300 and baghouse 451.BF200 prior to the Kiln Stack/Bypass (331.SK410) as described in the MAQP #2005-10 application (ARM 17.8.752).

9. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain baghouse 531.BF500 on the Cement Mill from the Cement Mill Stack (531.SK590) as described in the MAQP #2005-10 application (ARM 17.8.752).

10. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from Cement Mill Stack (531.SK590) referenced in Section III.A.9 (ARM 17.8.752):

    a. Filterable PM in excess of 0.0055 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

    b. Filterable PM_{10} in excess of 0.005 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

    c. Filterable $PM_{2.5}$in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf (ARM 17.8.752).

11. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from Kiln Stack/Bypass (331.SK410):

    a. Particulate matter (PM total including condensable) in excess of 0.14 lb/ ton clinker (ARM 17.8.752).

    b. Particulate matter (PM_{10}total including condensable) in excess of 0.11 lb/ ton clinker (ARM 17.8.752).

    c. Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$total including condensable) in excess of 0.11 lb/ ton clinker (ARM 17.8.752).

    d. Visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 10% or greater (ARM 17.8.316 and ARM 17.8.340).

12. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from the following baghouses particulate matter in excess of 0.010 gr/dscf: transfer points (231.BF160, 461.BF045, 461.BF050) associated with the solid fuel mill (40 CFR 60 Subpart Y, 60.254(b)(2)).

13. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from the following baghouses, particulate matter in excess of 0.014 gr/dscf; the new quarry crusher building (111.BF290), controlled transfer points associated with the limestone pile (121.BF110, 121.BF120, 121.BF130, 121.BF140, 121.BF150), transfer points associated with the overland conveyor (121.BF230, 121.BF290, 121.BF330, and 121.BF370), transfer points associated with the raw material storage building (121.BF410, 121.BF430, and 141.BF415), and transfer points associated with the additive hoppers (143.BF340, 143.BF350, 242.BF340, 242.BF320, and 232.BF110) (40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO, 60.672 Table 2).

B. New Kiln Stack Specific PM Limits 331.SK410 and 461.SK395 as noted. Kiln Emission Limits and Requirements from the Consent Decree in United States v. Ash Grove Cement Co., Case No. 2:13-cv-02299-JTM-DJW, doc. 27 (D. Kan. 8/14/13), as amended by doc. 28 on 10/16/15 (Consent Decree) (Terms used in this section shall be as defined in the Consent Decree).

PM limits noted here apply to the "kiln stacks" associated with the kiln i.e., Kiln System stack 331.SK410 and the In-line solid fuel mill stack 461.SK395. The results of the filterable PM performance tests must be summed to determine compliance with the limits stated below in "1" thru "3". Continuing compliance shall be determined based upon compliance with the SSOL requirements using the CPMS on the main stack (331.SK410).

1. Ash Grove may not exceed a PM emission rate of 0.02 lb/ton of clinker Upon startup of the Replacement Kiln, Ash Grove shall limit total filterable particulate emissions from the kiln stacks (331.SK410 and 461.SK395), excluding startup and shutdown periods, to 0.02 lb/ton of clinker produced based on an annual Method 5 stack performance test and continuous demonstration of compliance with the Site Specific Operating Limit using the PM CPMS. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance. For all reporting under 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, *Startup* means the time from when a shutdown kiln first begins firing fuel until it begins producing clinker. Startup "begins" when a shutdown kiln turns on the induced draft fan and begins firing fuel in the main burner. Startup "ends" when feed is being continuously introduced into the kiln for at least 120 minutes or when the feed rate exceeds 60 percent of the kiln design limitation rate, whichever occurs first (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, 40 CFR 60 Subpart F and ARM 17.8.749).

2. Ash Grove shall install and operate a baghouse to control kiln emissions and may not exceed a filterable PM emission rate of 0.07 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average including startup, shutdown, malfunction and normal operation. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance (Consent Decree 57 and ARM 17.8.749).

3. Twelve (12) months after commencing operation of the Montana City Replacement Kiln, Ash Grove may not exceed a rolling 12-month tonnage PM limit of 32.7 tpy including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance (Consent Decree 75 and ARM 17.8.749).

SO_2 Limits

4. Ash Grove may not exceed an SO_2 emission rate of 0.4 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average including startup, shutdown and malfunction periods. Compliance demonstration with the 0.4 lb/ton of clinker limit shall be completed within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup (Consent Decree 48 and ARM 17.8.749).

5. Ash Grove may not exceed an SO_2 emission rate of 0.4 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average excluding startup and shutdown periods. Ash Grove shall complete a compliance demonstration with the 0.4 lb/ton of clinker limit within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after startup (40 CFR 60 Subpart F, and ARM 17.8.749).

6. Within twelve (12) consecutive months after startup of the Replacement Kiln, Ash Grove may not exceed a rolling 12-month tonnage SO_2 limit of 200 tpy including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (Consent Decree 48, 75 and ARM 17.8.749).

NO_x Limits

7. Ash Grove may not exceed a NO_x emission rate of 1.5 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average including startup, shutdown, malfunction and normal operation. Ash Grove shall complete a compliance demonstration with the 1.5 lb/ton of clinker limit within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup (Consent Decree 29 and ARM 17.8.749).

8. Ash Grove may not exceed a NO_x emission rate of 1.5 lb/ton of clinker based on a 30-day rolling average excluding startup and shutdown periods. Ash Grove shall complete a compliance demonstration with the 1.5lb/ton of clinker limit within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate but not later than 180 days from startup (40 CFR 60 Subpart F, and ARM 17.8.749).

9. Within twelve (12) consecutive months after startup of the Replacement Kiln, Ash Grove may not exceed a rolling 12-month tonnage NO_x limit of 700 tpy including periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction (Consent Decree 75 and ARM 17.8.749).

Mercury Limits

10. Ash Grove may not exceed emissions of 21 lbs mercury per million tons of clinker (including Solid Fuel Mill Stack) averaged over 30 days continuous monitoring excluding periods during startup and shutdown. Ash Grove shall maintain either a sorbent mercury trap or CEMS to demonstrate compliance with this limit (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

THC Limits (VOC BACT)

11. Ash Grove may not exceed emissions of 24 ppmv THC (measured as propane and corrected to 7% oxygen) excluding non-VOC THCs such as methane averaged over 30 days of continuous monitoring excluding periods during startup and shutdown (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 ,ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.752).

12. As an alternative to the THC Limit above, Ash Grove may comply with a 12 ppmv total organic HAP limit excluding periods during startup and shutdown (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

Dioxin/Furans

13. Ash Grove may not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln (including Solid Fuel Mill Stack), excluding hours during startup and shutdown, any gases that contain dioxins and furans in excess of:

    a. 0.2 ng per dscm (8.7x10-11 gr/dscf) (TEQ) corrected to 7% oxygen; or

    b. 0.40 ng per dscm (1.7x10-10 gr/dscf) (TEQ) corrected to 7% oxygen, when the average of the performance test run average temperatures at the inlet to the particulate matter control device is 204° C (400° F) or less (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL and ARM 17.8.342).

Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)

14. If, following modernization project completion, Ash Grove is no longer an area source and becomes a major source, Ash Grove may not exceed 3 ppmv HCl at 7 percent oxygen excluding hours during startup and shutdown (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

CO

15. Ash Grove shall not exceed 1.225 lb of CO/ton of clinker on a 30-day rolling average (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.752).

GHGs

16. Ash Grove may not exceed a rolling 12-Month rolling carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) limit of 0.95 tons CO_2e/ ton of clinker (including Solid Fuel Mill Stack) including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.752).

17. Ash Grove shall use only natural gas in the Finish Mill Heater (ARM 17.8.752).

C. Kiln Stack (331.SK410) Continuous Monitoring System Requirements

1. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the kiln stack (331.SK410), a PM CPMS (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, Consent Decree 59, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

2. Ash Grove shall use a PM CPMS on the kiln stack to establish a Site-Specific Operating Limit (SSOL) for PM corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the 0.07 lb/ton of clinker limit and following the procedures in Appendix B of the Consent Decree. Ash Grove shall conduct the performance test using EPA Method 5 or Method 5I at appendix A-3 of 40 CFR Part 60. Ash Grove shall perform the initial performance test and commence operation of the PM CPMS for the Replacement Kiln within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the Replacement Kiln will be operated, but not later than 180 Days after Ash Grove first operates the Replacement Kiln. After September 9, 2015, Ash Grove may employ the SSOL methodology in 40 CFR 63.1349(b) in lieu of this methodology as the Subpart LLL methodology is more stringent (Consent Decree 59 and ARM 17.8.749).

3. Ash Grove shall install and make operational on the kiln stack a NO_X CEMS and SO_2 CEMS no later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the Replaced Montana City Kiln will be operated, but not later than 180 days after Ash Grove first operates the Replaced Montana City Kiln. The CEMS shall be operated at all times during kiln operation except during CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration check and zero span adjustments (Consent Decree 29.b, 40 CFR 60 Subpart F, ARM 17.8.340 and ARM 17.8.749).

4. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the kiln stack an O_2 analyzer necessary to allow the required oxygen correction to be applied for reference method tests as necessary (ARM17.8.749).

5. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the kiln stack a CO analyzer to demonstrate the kiln is achieving the BACT limit (ARM 17.8.749).

6. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the kiln stack a CO_2 analyzer to demonstrate the kiln is achieving the BACT limit (ARM 17.8.749).

7. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the kiln stack a mercury sorbent trap or CEMS to demonstrate the kiln is achieving the mercury limit (ARM 17.8.749).

8. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the kiln stack a THC analyzer necessary to demonstrate the kiln is achieving the THC limit (ARM 17.8.749).

9. Ash Grove shall utilize the "work practices" for the kiln identified in 40 CFR 63.1346(f) (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

10. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on both the kiln stack and the solid fuel mill stack a volumetric flow monitor to measure the exhaust flow (Consent Decree 32, 51 and ARM 17.8.749).

11. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to record the exhaust temperature from the kiln prior to entering the baghouse to demonstrate Dioxin/Furan compliance as identified in 40 CFR 63.1350 (g) (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL and ARM 17.8.749).

D. Clinker Cooler Stack Limits and CEM Requirements

1. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the clinker cooler stack (441.SK720) a PM CPMS (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

2. Upon startup of the Replacement Kiln, Ash Grove shall limit filterable particulate emissions from the clinker cooler stack (441.SK720) during normal operation to 0.02 pounds per ton (lb/ton) of clinker produced based on an annual Method 5 stack performance test and continuous demonstration of compliance with the Site Specific Operating Limit using the PM CPMS. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

3. Ash Grove shall utilize the "work practices" for the clinker cooler identified in 40 CFR 63.1348(b)(9) (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

E. In-line Solid Fuel Mill Stack CEMS Requirements (461.SK395)

1. Ash Grove shall install, operate, and maintain on the In-line solid fuel mill stack a volumetric flow monitor to measure the exhaust flow (Consent Decree 32, 51, and ARM 17.8.749).

F. Basic Requirements

1. Ash Grove may not 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 a 6-minute period (ARM 17.8.304).

2. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from any Standards of Performance for New Stationary Source (NSPS)-affected crusher, any fugitive visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 12% or greater averaged over a 6-minute period for crushers that commence construction, modification or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, as identified in the table in Section IV.I (ARM 17.8.340, ARM 17.8.752, and 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO).

3. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from any other NSPS-affected equipment, such as screens or conveyor transfers, any visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 7% or greater averaged over a 6-minute period for equipment, including screens and conveyors, and other affected equipment that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008 (ARM 17.8.340, ARM 17.8.752, and 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO).

4. Ash Grove may not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from any non-NSPS-affected equipment, any visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over a 6-minute period (ARM 17.8.304 and ARM 17.8.752).

5. Ash Grove may 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. Ash Grove shall treat all unpaved portions of the haul roads, access roads, parking lots, and the general plant area with water and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain compliance with the reasonable precautions limitation (ARM 17.8.752).

7. The amount of post-consumer recycled glass used by Ash Grove Cement Company in the cement kiln shall be limited to 800 tons during any rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.752).

8. When process equipment is operating, Ash Grove shall use and maintain, as they were intended, conveyor covers, transfer point covers, or structural enclosures surrounding process equipment (ARM 17.8.749).

9. Ash Grove shall limit kiln production to 2300 tons of clinker per day on a 12-month rolling average (ARM 17.8.749).

10. Ash Grove shall limit kiln production to 750,000 tons of clinker per year during any rolling-12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

11. Ash Grove shall be limited to a maximum hourly SO_2 emission rate of 115 lb/hr (equivalent to 1.2 lb/ton clinker at 2300 tpd) based on a 24-hr rolling average from kiln stack 331.SK410 and 461.SK395 (ARM 17.8.749).

12. Ash Grove shall be limited to maximum hourly NO_x emission rate of 431.25 lb/hr (equivalent to 4.50 lb/ton clinker at 2300 lb/day) based on a 24-hr rolling average from kiln stack 331.SK410 and 461.SK395 (ARM 17.8.749).

13. Ash Grove shall be limited to a maximum hourly CO emission rate of 880 lbs/hr (equivalent to 9.2 lb/ton clinker at 2300 tpd) based on a 8-hr rolling average from kiln stack 331.SK410 and 461.SK395 (ARM 17.8.749).

14. Ash Grove shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan as required by 40 CFR 63.1347(a) (40 CFR 63.1347 ARM 17.8.749 and ARM 17.8.342).

15. Ash Grove shall startup the kiln on clean fuels only until the kiln reaches a temperature of 1200 degrees Fahrenheit. Clean fuels include natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, synthesis gas (syngas), and ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) (40 CFR 63.1346, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

16. Ash Grove shall document, by month, records for calibrating, maintaining, and operating a monitor to record the temperature of the exhaust gases from the kiln for monitoring Dioxin/Furan emissions. Ash Grove shall verify, at least once every 3 months, the calibration of all thermocouples and other temperature sensors required by 40 CFR 63.1350 (40 CFR 63.1350, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

17. Ash Grove shall prepare a site specific monitoring plan for each continuous monitoring system required by 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL and submit it to DEQ upon request (40 CFR 63.1350 (p) and ARM 17.8.342).

18. Pursuant to ARM 17.8.322(4), Ash Grove may not burn liquid or solid fuels containing sulfur in excess of 1 pound per million BTU fired, unless otherwise specified by rule or in this permit (ARM 17.8.322 and ARM 17.8.749).

19. Pursuant to ARM 17.8.322(5), Ash Grove may not 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, unless otherwise specified by rule or in this permit (ARM 17.8.322 and ARM 17.8.749).

20. Ash Grove shall limit emergency generator (EG1.SK1) hours to no more than 500 hours per rolling 12-month period and shall be a least a Tier III EPA certified engine (ARM 17.8.749).

21. Ash Grove shall limit the operation of the overland conveyor and associated equipment directly connected to the overland conveyor to no more than 3,200 hours per rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

22. Ash Grove shall limit explosive usage to 400 tons/year of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO) per rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

23. Ash Grove shall determine and record the daily clinker production rates by either one of the two following methods:

    a. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates of the amount of clinker produced in tons of mass per hour; or

    b. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates of the amount of feed to the kiln in tons of mass per hour. Ash Grove shall calculate hourly clinker production rate using a kiln specific feed-to-clinker ratio based on reconciled clinker production determined for accounting purposes and recorded feed rates. This ratio should be updated no less frequently than once per month. If this ratio changes at clinker reconciliation, the new ratio must be used going forward, but it is not necessary to retroactively change clinker production rates previously estimated (Consent Decree 33 and ARM 17.8.749).

G. Testing Requirements – Post Modernization Project Completion

1. PM Testing Requirement on Kiln (331.SK410 and 461.SK395). Ash Grove shall test the kiln stack emissions for PM to demonstrate compliance with Section III.B.1 and III.B.2 (This testing shall also satisfy the testing under III. C.2 – Consent Decree) by conducting an initial, and then annual, Method 5 (or equivalent) performance stack test. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance. Initially and at least annually during Method 5 source testing, Ash Grove shall establish a Site Specific Operating Limit for the PM CPMS. The initial Method 5 test shall be conducted within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup. The test methods and procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.749 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

2. Ash Grove shall monitor the clinker cooler stack (441.SK720) for PM emissions to demonstrate compliance with 0.02 lb/ton of clinker in Section III.D.2 as follows: a Method 5 (or equivalent) performance stack test shall be conducted within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup and then annually thereafter. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance.

Initially and at least annually during Method 5 source testing, Ash Grove shall establish a Site Specific Operating Limit for the PM CPMS. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

3. Ash Grove shall test the clinker cooler stack (441.SK720) for PM emissions to demonstrate compliance with Section III.A.7 limit for PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The initial test shall be conducted within 180 days of Replacement Kiln startup. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

4. Ash Grove shall test the Cement Mill Stack (Finish Mill) (531.SK590) for PM emissions to demonstrate compliance with Section III.A.10 limit for PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The initial test shall be conducted within 180 days of Replacement Kiln startup. Condensable particulate matter is not included in Method 5 reporting and is not included in determining compliance. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

5. Ash Grove shall conduct performance evaluations of the Kiln stack SO_2 CEMS monitor and the Kiln stack and In-line solid fuel mill stack flow monitors according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60 to verify the SO_2 CEMS and volumetric flow monitors are accurate for demonstrating compliance with the limits contained in Section III.B.4 and Section III.B.5. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the reconstructed mill will be operated but not later than 180 days after Ash Grove first operates the replacement kiln, Ash Grove shall certify the SO_2 CEMS, including the flow monitors at the main stack and coal mill stack, and simultaneously test the SO_2 concentration in the main stack and the coal mill stack. If the average SO_2 concentration in the coal mill stack during the SO_2 CEMS certification tests is less than or equal to 110 percent of the SO_2 concentration in the main stack, then Ash Grove shall determine Kiln SO_2 emissions by using the combined flow rates and the SO_2 concentration measured in the main stack. If the average SO_2 concentration in the coal mill stack during the SO_2 CEMS certification tests exceeds 110 percent of the SO_2 concentration in the main stack, then Ash Grove shall determine Kiln SO_2 emissions by separately calculating Kiln and coal mill mass emissions for all hours of operation during the applicable reporting period and adding those mass emissions together. When separately calculating Kiln and coal mill mass emissions, Ash Grove shall add the main stack SO_2 emissions calculated using the CEMS to the coal mill stack SO_2 emissions calculated using the coal mill flow rate, plus an adjustment factor equal to the ratio of the average SO_2 concentration measured in the coal mill stack during the testing divided by the average SO_2 concentration measured in the main stack

during the testing. Ash Grove shall simultaneously test SO_2 emissions in the main stack and the coal mill stack annually thereafter and generate a new correction ratio for use in any year where the coal mill SO_2 concentration exceeds the main stack SO_2 concentration by more than 10 percent. Ash Grove may stop using the correction factor and stop the annual tests if five consecutive tests, each performed annually, demonstrate that the average SO_2 concentration in the coal mill stack is less than or equal to 110 percent of the SO_2 concentration in the main stack. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106 and ARM 17.8.749).

6. Ash Grove shall conduct performance evaluations of the Kiln stack NO_x CEMS monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60 to verify the NO_x CEMS and volumetric flow monitors are accurate for demonstrating compliance with the limits contained in Section III.B.7 and Section III.B.8. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the reconstructed mill will be operated but not later than 180 days after Ash Grove first operates the replacement kiln, Ash Grove shall certify the NO_X CEMS, including the flow monitors at the main stack and coal mill stack, and simultaneously test the NO_x concentration in the main stack and the coal mill stack. If the average NO_x concentration in the coal mill stack during the NO_x CEMS certification tests is less than or equal to 110 percent of the NO_x concentration in the main stack, then Ash Grove shall determine Kiln NO_x emissions by using the combined flow rates and the NO_x concentration measured in the main stack. If the average NO_x concentration in the coal mill stack during the NO_x CEMS certification tests exceeds 110 percent of the NO_x concentration in the main stack, then Ash Grove shall determine Kiln NO_x emissions by separately calculating Kiln and coal mill mass emissions for all hours of operation during the applicable reporting period and adding those mass emissions together. When separately calculating Kiln and coal mill mass emissions, Ash Grove shall add the main stack NO_x emissions calculated using the CEMS to the coal mill stack NOx emissions calculated using the coal mill flow rate, plus an adjustment factor equal to the ratio of the average NO_x concentration measured in the coal mill stack during the testing divided by the average NO_x concentration measured in the main stack during the testing. Ash Grove shall report the Kiln stack exhaust emissions for NO_x and CO concurrently to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits contained in this permit. During the initial performance evaluation of the kiln NO_X CEMS, Ash Grove shall simultaneously test NO_x concentration in the Solid Fuel Mill stack. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106 and ARM 17.8.749).

7. Mercury Testing Requirements. Ash Grove shall demonstrate initial compliance with the mercury limit as specified in 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(5) to demonstrate compliance with Section III.B.10 within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix.

Ash Grove shall continue to monitor compliance using a mercury CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system as specified in 40 CFR 63.1350(k). The initial compliance test must be based on the first 30 kiln operating days in which the affected source operates using a mercury CEMS or a sorbent trap monitoring system after the compliance date of the rule. The In-line Coal fuel mill stack mercury emissions shall also be tested initially and then annually thereafter (or another schedule as approved by DEQ) to determine the concentration of mercury which shall be used with the volumetric flow monitor to determine the hourly mass emission rate and added to the main kiln stack emissions (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342, ARM 17.8.749 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL).

8. THC. Ash Grove shall demonstrate initial compliance with the THC limit as specified in 40 CFR 63.1349(b)(4) to support compliance with the limits in Section III.B.11 or Section III.B.12 within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342, and ARM 17.8.749).

9. Dioxin/Furan. Ash Grove shall conduct an initial Dioxin/Furan (Method 23 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A)) test to demonstrate compliance with Section III.B.13 within 180 days after Replacement Kiln startup and once during every subsequent 30 months. Ash Grove shall repeat the performance test for the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks within 90 days after initiating any significant change in the feed or fuel from that used during the previous performance test. All source testing shall occur while Ash Grove is using a representative fuel mix. The test methods and procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.342, 40 CFR 63.1349).

10. Ash Grove shall perform the following particulate testing of baghouses to demonstrate compliance with particulate limits.

    a. Within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after startup Ash Grove shall conduct a Method 5 source test on the following sources to demonstrate compliance with the 0.014 gr/dscf emission transfer points (231.BF160, 461.BF045, 461.BF050) associated with the solid fuel mill (40 CFR 60 Subpart Y, 60.254(b)(2)).

    b. Within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after startup Ash Grove shall conduct a Method 5 source test on the following sources to demonstrate compliance with the 0.014 gr/dscf limit; the new quarry crusher building (111.BF290), controlled transfer points associated with the limestone pile (121.BF110, 121.BF120, 121.BF130, 121.BF140, 121.BF150), transfer points associated with the overland conveyor (121.BF230, 121.BF290, 121.BF330, and 121.BF370), transfer points associated with the raw material storage building (121.BF410, 121.BF430, and 141.BF415), and transfer points associated with the additive hoppers (143.BF340, 143.BF350, 242.BF340,

242.BF320, and 232.BF110) (40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO, 60.672 Table 2).

c. Within 180 days after startup Ash Grove shall conduct a Method 5 source test on the baghouse 231.BF160 to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of Section III.A.2 (ARM 17.8.105, ARM 17.8.106, ARM 17.8.749).

11. Within 60 days after achieving maximum production, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up, an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 9 opacity test and/or other methods and procedures, as specified in 40 CFR 60.675, must be performed on all NSPS-affected equipment to demonstrate compliance for crushers that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, with a 12% opacity limitation. 111.BF290 is the baghouse controlling the crusher building, subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO. If 111.BF290 is tested within 180 days as required in Section III.G.1, a Method 9 test is not required (ARM 17.8.340, ARM 17.8.749, 40 CFR 60 Subpart A and Subpart OOO).

12. All compliance source tests shall conform to the requirements of the Montana Source Test Protocol and Procedures Manual (ARM 17.8.106).

13. Ash Grove shall conduct further testing if required by DEQ (ARM 17.8.105).

H. Operational Reporting Requirements – Post Modernization Project Completion

1. Ash Grove shall supply DEQ with annual production information for all emission points, as required by DEQ in the annual emission inventory request. The request will include, but is not limited to, all sources of emissions identified in the emission inventory summary contained in the permit analysis.

Ash Grove shall gather production information on a calendar-year basis and submit it to DEQ by the date required in the emission inventory request. Information shall be in the units required by DEQ. 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). Ash Grove shall submit the following information annually to DEQ by February 15 of each year; the information may be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.505).

2. Ash Grove shall notify DEQ of any construction or improvement project conducted, pursuant to ARM 17.8.745, that would include ***the addition of a new emissions unit,*** change in control equipment, stack height, stack diameter, stack flow, stack gas temperature, source location, or fuel specifications, or would result in an increase in source capacity above its permitted operation.

The notice must be submitted to DEQ, 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 required in ARM 17.8.745(l)(d) (ARM 17.8.745).

3. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the results of the PM CPMS from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks and the lbs/day of clinker produced. Total PM CPMS data and total clinker produced shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight on a daily basis and averaged over rolling 30-day time periods. The PM CPMS must be operated while the kiln is operating, and Ash Grove shall keep a record of the PM emissions measure by the CPMS. For clarity, it is noted that 40 CFR 60 Subpart F and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL have emission limit calculations excluding startup and shutdown periods whereas the Consent Decree limits include startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with Section III.B.1, III.B.2, and III.B.3 (ARM 17.8.749, 40 CFR 60 Subpart F, 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL, and Consent Decree).

4. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the lb/day amount of SO_2 emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks and the lbs/day of clinker produced. Ash Grove shall maintain and operate an SO_2 CEMS monitor on the kiln stack which shall be assumed to also represent the SO_2 concentration in the In-line solid fuel mill stack unless a correction factor is applied according to III.G.5. A volumetric flow monitor on the In-line solid fuel mill stack is also required. Total SO_2 emissions shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight on a daily basis for each operating day and averaged over 30-day rolling periods. Except during CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero span adjustments, the SO_2 CEMS shall be operated at all times during kiln operation. Emissions from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks (in pounds) shall be summed for each Operating Day and the previous 29 Operating Days and the total divided by the sum of the clinker produced (in tons) that Operating Day and the previous 29 Operating Days and the resulting value compared to the limit. During any time when CEMS are inoperable and otherwise not measuring emissions, Ash Grove shall use the average emission rate (lb/hr) from the most recent previous hour for which valid data are available. For clarity, it is noted that 40 CFR 60 Subpart F and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL have emission limit calculations excluding startup and shutdown periods, whereas the Consent Decree limits include startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with Sections III.B.4, III.B.5 and III.B.6 (ARM 17.8.749, Consent Decree 52, 53, 54 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart F).

5. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the lb/day amount of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks and the lb/day of clinker produced. Ash Grove shall maintain and operate a NO_x CEMS monitor on the kiln stack which shall be assumed to also represent the NO_x concentration in the In-line solid fuel mill stack unless a correction factor is applied according to Section III.G.6. A

volumetric flow monitor on the In-line solid fuel mill stack also is required. Total NO_x emissions and total clinker produced shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight on a daily basis for each operating day and averaged over rolling 30-day periods. Except during CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero span adjustments, the NO_x CEMS shall be operated at all times during kiln operation. Emissions from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks (in pounds) shall be summed for each Operating Day and the previous 29 Operating Days and the total divided by the sum of the clinker produced (in tons) that Operating Day and the previous 29 Operating Days and the resulting value compared to the limit. During any time when CEMS are inoperable and otherwise not measuring emissions, Ash Grove shall use the average emission rate (lb/hr) from the most recent previous hour for which valid data are available. For clarity it is noted that 40 CFR 60 Subpart F and 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL have emission limit calculations excluding startup and shutdown periods whereas the Consent Decree limits include startup, shutdown, and malfunction periods. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with Sections III.B.7, III.B.8 and III.B.9 (ARM 17.8.749, Consent Decree 34, 35, 36 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart F).

6. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the amount of post-consumer glass used in the kiln. By the 25th day of each month, Ash Grove shall total the amount of post-consumer glass used during the previous month. The information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 12-month limitation contained in Section III.F.7 above. The information for each of the previous 12 months shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

7. Ash Grove shall document, by day, the amount of clinker produced in the kiln. By the 25th day of each month, Ash Grove shall total the amount of clinker produced during the previous month. The information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 12-month limitation contained Section III.F.9 and III.F.10 above. The information for each of the previous 12 months shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

8. Ash Grove shall document, by hour, the amount of SO_2 discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks. The information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 24-hour limitation contained in Section III.F.11 (ARM 17.8.749).

9. Ash Grove shall document, by hour, the amount of NO_x discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks. The information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 24-hour limitation contained in Section III.F.12 (ARM 17.8.749).

10. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the lb/hr of CO discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln. The monthly information will be used to verify compliance with the rolling 8-hr limitation contained in Section III.F.13 (ARM 17.8.749).

11. Ash Grove shall demonstrate compliance with Section III.F.14 by having available on request the Operation and Maintenance plan, and shall maintain a log of activities completed according to the Inspection and Maintenance Plan (ARM 17.8.749).

12. Ash Grove shall monitor compliance with Section III.F.15 by maintaining records during normal operation whenever the temperature is 1200 degrees Fahrenheit or less, the date, time, and duration of each startup and shutdown, and the type and quantity of fuel added (40 CFR 63.1346 and ARM 17.8.342).

13. Ash Grove shall document the records required under Section III.F.16 (40 CFR 63.1350, ARM 17.8.342 and ARM 17.8.749).

14. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the tons of CO_2 emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill per ton of clinker produced. The total CO_2 emissions in lbs/ton clinker produced shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight and averaged over a rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

15. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the lb/hr amount of CO emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks. The total CO shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight and averaged over a rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

16. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the lbs of Mercury emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stacks per million tons of clinker produced. The total Mercury emissions to the total clinker produced shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight on a daily basis and averaged over rolling 30-day periods (ARM 17.8.749).

17. Ash Grove shall document, by month, either the concentration of THC emissions or total organic HAP concentration discharged into the atmosphere from the kiln and In-line solid fuel mill stack. The total THC or total organic HAP emission concentration produced shall be calculated from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midnight on a daily basis and averaged over rolling 30-day periods (ARM 17.8.749).

18. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the total hours of operation of the emergency generator EG1.SK1 to satisfy Section III.F.20 (ARM 17.8.749).

19. Ash Grove shall document by month the total hours of operation of the overland conveyor to satisfy Section III.F.21 (ARM 17.8.749).

20. Ash Grove shall document, by month, the lbs of ANFO and emulsion usage to satisfy Section III.F.22 (ARM 17.8.749).

21. All records compiled in accordance with this permit must be:(a) maintained by Ash Grove as a permanent business record for at least 5 years following the date of the measurement; (b) available at the plant site for inspection by DEQ; and (c) submitted to DEQ upon request (ARM 17.8.749).

I. Notification – Post Modernization Project Completion

1. Ash Grove shall provide written notification to DEQ within 15 days after the facility begins initial construction of the modernization project (ARM 17.8.340 and ARM 17.8.749).

2. Ash Grove shall provide written notification to DEQ within 15 days after the startup date of the Replacement Kiln (ARM 17.8.340 and ARM 17.8.749).

Section IV: General Conditions

A. Inspection – Ash Grove shall allow DEQ's representatives access to the source at all reasonable times to make inspections or surveys, collect samples, obtain data, audit any monitoring equipment (CEMS, CERMS), observe any monitoring or testing, or otherwise conduct a necessary function related to this permit.

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

C. Compliance with Statutes and Regulations – Nothing in this permit shall be construed as relieving Ash Grove of the responsibility for complying with any applicable federal or Montana statute, rule, or standard, except as specifically provided in ARM Title 17, chapter 8, subchapter 7 (ARM 17.8.756).

D. Enforcement – Violations of a limitation, condition, or requirement of this permit may constitute grounds for permit revocation, or for penalties or corrective action or injunctive relief under Title 75, chapter 2, part 4, MCA.

E. Appeals – Any person or persons directly and adversely affected by DEQ's decision may request, within 15 days after DEQ 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 DEQ's decision, unless the Board issues a stay upon receipt of a petition and a finding that a stay is appropriate under Section 75-2-211(11)(b), MCA. The issuance of a stay on a permit by the Board postpones the effective date of DEQ'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, DEQ's decision on the application is final after 15 days have elapsed from the date of DEQ's decision.

F. Permit Inspection – As required by ARM 17.8.755, Inspection of Permit, a copy of the air quality permit shall be made available for inspection by DEQ at the location of the source.

G. Permit Fee – Pursuant to Section 75-2-220, MCA, and rules adopted thereunder by the Board, failure to pay the annual operation fee by Ash Grove may be grounds for revocation of this permit.

H. Duration of Permit – This permit expires unless construction or installation has begun, or contractual obligations that would constitute substantial loss have been entered into, within 18 months after permit issuance. In addition, this permit expires if Ash Grove does not proceed with due diligence until the project is complete (ARM 17.8.762).

I. Applicability – Once the modernization project is complete, Ash Grove emitting units are subject to the following NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subparts and NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subparts as noted.

New		**Significant Emitting Unit**	**NSPS:40 CFR 60, Subpart(s)**	**MACT: 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s)**
331.SK410	Kiln Stack / Bypass	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
441.SK720	Clinker Cooler Stack	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
461.SK395	In-Line Solid Fuel Mill Stack	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
531.SK590	Cement Mill	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
EG1.SK1	Emergency Generator	Yes	A, IIII	A, ZZZZ
111.BF290	Limestone - Apron Feeder/Crusher Building	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF110	Limestone - Quarry Pile Loadout VFeeder Bagfilter	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF120	Limestone - Quarry Pile Loadout VFeeder Bagfilter	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF130	Limestone - Quarry Pile Loadout VFeeder Bagfilter	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF140	Limestone Belt 111BC160 to 121BC100	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF150	Limestone Belt 121BC100 to Over land BC 1	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF230	Limestone Over Land BC 1 to Over Land BC 2	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF290	Limestone Over Land BC 2 to Over Land BC 3	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF330	Limestone Over Land BC 3 to Over Land BC 4	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF370	Limestone Over Land BC 4 to 121BC400	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF410	Limestone 121BC400 to 121BC450	Yes	A, OOO	
121.BF430	Limestone 121BC460 to 121BC470	Yes	A, OOO	
141.BF415	Limestone 141BC400 to 141BC450	Yes	A, OOO	
143.BF340	Additive Hopper 143FY325 & 143BC330 to 143BC355	Yes	A, OOO	

New		Significant Emitting Unit	NSPS:40 CFR 60, Subpart(s)	MACT: 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s)
143.BF350	Additive 143BC355 to 143BC400	Yes	A, OOO	
242.BF340	Additive Hopper 232FY325 & 232BC330 to 242BC350	Yes	A, OOO	
242.BF320	Additive 242BC350 to 242BC400	Yes	A, OOO	
232.BF110	Additive Hopper 212FY045/FY055 to 232BC100	Yes	A, OOO	
231.BF160	Solid Fuel Hopper 241AF090 to 241BC150	Yes	A, Y	
311.BF020	Raw Mill Additive Bins	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
311.BF080	Raw Mill Limestone Bins	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
311.BF610	Raw Mill Bins to 311BC600	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
321.BF020	Raw Mill 311BC600 to 321BC010	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
321.BF290	Raw Mill 321BC200 to 321BE220	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
321.BF610	Raw Meal 321AS510 to 341BE050	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
341.BF090	Raw Meal 341BE050 to 341AS060	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
341.BF085	Raw Meal 331VA585 to 341AV080	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
341.BF400	Raw Meal silo South	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
342.BF400	Raw Meal silo North	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
351.BF400	Raw Meal 351BE340 351SA300 351BL100 351AS050	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
351.BF410	Raw Meal 351BE340 to 351AS350	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
351.BF085	Raw Meal 331VA585 to 341AV080	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
441.BF620	Clinker Cooler to 471DB100	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
451.BF610	Other dust 451BE330 to 451BI410 and 451LS495 to Truck	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
461.BF045	Raw Coal/Solid Fuel - 461 BC010 to bins 461BI020 and BI030	Yes	A, Y	
461.BF050	Raw Coal/Solid Fuel - Bins 461BI020 and BI030 to 461BC080	Yes	A, Y	
461.BF560	Pulverized Fuel Bin 461BI550	Yes	A, Y	
461.BF660	Pulverized Fuel Bin 461BI650	Yes	A, Y	
471.BF150	Existing Clinker Silo 1 thru 6 Venting	Yes	A, F	A, LLL

New		Significant Emitting Unit	NSPS:40 CFR 60, Subpart(s)	MACT: 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s)
471.BF160	Clinker -471BE110 to 471DB210	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
471.BF620	Clinker - 471DB100 to 471BE110	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
481.BF450	Off Std Clinker 471DB240 to Off Standard Clinker Silo	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
481.BF520	Off Std Clinker Silo to 481BW416, 481LS430 (truck loadout), and 481BW181	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
481.BF610	Clinker Silos to 481BC150, BC160, BC170 to 481BW181	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
481.BF620	Clinker - 481BW181 to 481BC190	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
511.BF070	Cement Mill Feed - 242BC400 to 511BC150 to 511BI200 and 511BI300	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
531.BF020	Clinker - 531BE220 to 531BC010	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
531.BF290	Clinker - 531BC200 to 531BC210 to 531BE220	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
541.BF050	Cement - 541BE100 to 541 AS110	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
541.BF150	Cement - 541 AS110 to 541AS120 to 541BE200	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
541.BF250	Cement - 541BE200 to 611SI100, SI200, SI300, SI400	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
611.BF610	Cement - 611SI100 to Cement Silo	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
612.BF610	Cement - 611SI200 to Cement Silo	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
613.BF610	Cement - 611SI300 to Cement Silo	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
614.BF610	Cement - 611SI400 to Cement Silo	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
611.BF560	Cement - 611AS500 to 611TK550	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
621.BF162	Cement - 611TK550 to Truck	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
621.BF142	Cement - 611TK550 to Rail	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
612.BF560	Cement - 612AS500 to 612TK550	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
622.BF162	Cement - 612TK550 to Truck	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
622.BF142	Cement - 612TK550 to Rail	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
613.BF560	Cement - 613AS500 to 613TK550	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
623.BF162	Cement - 613TK550 to Truck	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
623.BF142	Cement - 613TK550 to Rail	Yes	A, F	A, LLL

New		Significant Emitting Unit	NSPS:40 CFR 60, Subpart(s)	MACT: 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s)
614.BF560	Cement - 614AS500 to 614TK550	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
624.BF162	Cement - 614TK550 to Truck	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
624.BF142	Cement - 614TK550 to Rail	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
Existing				
DA-12	Valve House	Yes		A, LLL
DA-13	Silo Tops (CDC)	Yes		A, LLL
DA-14	South Packer (SLA)	Yes		A, LLL
DA-15	North Packer (SLB)	Yes		A, LLL
DA-16	Specialty Bin	Yes		A, LLL
DA-17	Silo #13 Bottom (Rail loading)	Yes		A, LLL
DA-18	Silo #11 Top (Rail loading)	Yes		A, LLL
416.BF3	Lime Silo	No		
416.BF4	Dust Bin	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
416.BF5	Dust Master	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
416.BF6	Loadout Spout	Yes	A, F	A, LLL
Q1	Drilling	No		
Q2	Blasting - Limestone dust	No		
Q3	Blasting - ANFO combustion	No		
Q4	Truck loading in Pit	No		
Q5	Truck Unloading to Crusher (111.FY050)	No		
Q6	111.BC200 transfer to Limestone Pile	No		
212.FY045/55	Truck Unloading - Additive to RMS Hoppers (Gyp, Sand, Slag, Clay, etc.)	No		
DL1	Truck Loading - CKD	No		
DL2	Truck Unloading - CKD	No		
FT1	X-fer Solid Fuel Railcar to hopper	No		
FT2	X-fer Solid Fuel hopper to CB-22	No		
FT3	X-fer Solid Fuel CB-22 to RS-1	No		
FT4	X-fer Solid Fuel RS-1 to pile	No		
241.FY090	X-fer Solid Fuel pile to 241AF090	No		
SANDLOAD	Truck loading - sand, etc.	No		
CTOWER	Cooling Tower	No		
RMS	Raw Material Storage Building Haul Roads	No		
CKD	CKD Haul Roads	No		
SAND	Sand Haul Roads	No		
NCEM	New Cement Silo Haul Roads	No		
CEM	Existing Cement Silo Haul Roads	Yes		

New		Significant Emitting Unit	NSPS:40 CFR 60, Subpart(s)	MACT: 40 CFR 63, Subpart(s)
QR	Quarry Haul Roads	Yes		
LOADER	Solid Fuel Pile to Hopper	No		

Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) Analysis
Ash Grove Cement Company
MAQP #2005-18

I. Introduction

A. Facility Description

Ash Grove Cement Company (Ash Grove) operates a Portland cement manufacturing facility located approximately 5 kilometers south of East Helena and approximately 1.8 kilometers east of the Highway 518 and I-15 interchange near Montana City, Montana. The plant's legal location is Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 North, Range 3 West in Jefferson County. The old quarry and silos are located in Sections 7 and 18 of Township 9 North, Range 2 West in Jefferson County. The quarry is located in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16 of Township 9 North, Range 3 West in Jefferson County. An overland conveyor is also permitted to transport raw materials through Sections 9, 10, and 11 in Township 9 North, Range 2 West.

B. Facility History

MAQP #2005-00 was issued to Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Company for a coke/coal-fired cement kiln on July 11, 1986. Shortly thereafter, Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Company was purchased by Ash Grove.

On July 13, 1991, Ash Grove applied for **MAQP #2005-01** to allow the facility to use hazardous waste-derived fuel in the kilns. This application was subsequently withdrawn on November 15, 1995.

On June 16, 1996, Ash Grove was issued **MAQP #2005-02** for several construction projects at the facility. This MAQP allowed Ash Grove to alter their existing primary crusher by replacing the 1962 Traylor, Blake-Type jaw component rated at 345 tons per hour (ton/hr) with a 1988 Hazemag horizontal impact component rated at 300 ton/hr. During this project, Ash Grove also proposed to upgrade their dust collector DA-1. This upgrade would consist of replacing the existing Norblo reverse air shakerless dust collector with a BHA pulse jet conversion package. The flow through the baghouse would increase from approximately 5500 cubic feet per minute (cfm) to 11,000 cfm as a result of this upgrade. In addition, Ash Grove also proposed to alter the crusher discharge belt system during this project. A channel from belt conveyor designated FB-1 would be installed to transport material leaving the primary crusher to the existing BC-1 conveyor. Drag conveyor #1 had been abandoned and removed. Emissions from both the primary crusher and FB-1 are controlled by dust collector DA-1.

Ash Grove upgraded the finish mill dust collection system (DA-9). This project replaced the existing Norblo DA shakerless dust collector with a BHA pulse jet conversion package. Two of the five compartments of this dust collection system had been dedicated to providing dust control to auxiliary equipment (DA-9 East), while the three remaining compartments had been dedicated to controlling emissions from the mill sweep function (DA-9 West).

The existing 9200-cfm booster fan had been utilized as the DA-9 East discharge fan while an existing 14,300-cfm fan had been retained, modified, and used as the DA-9 West discharge fan. This modification resulted in a flow increase of 9200 cfm.

Ash Grove installed a new mixing system for cement kiln dust (CKD) management. This project was known as the turbulator project. This project consisted of a 5-ton/hr turbulator that was used to wet CKD prior to its transport to the CKD monofill. This project would result in a decrease in emissions because the CKD would now be wet prior to transport and the number of vehicle trips to the monofill per day would decrease.

Ash Grove modified the petroleum coke feed system. This project involved installation of a 50-ton/hr Gundlach lump breaker in the existing coke hopper. The Gundlach lump breaker did not crush the coke, but rather it contained rollers that would separate the aggregated coke into individual coke nodules. There would not be an increase in emissions as a result of this project.

Ash Grove installed a second cement cooler in a parallel configuration to the existing cooler. This unit would provide the facility with 100% standby capability if the primary cooler failed or was out of service for extended maintenance. The cooler system was sized so that either cooler #1 or cooler #2 could handle the entire process throughput of the upstream air separator independently. Both coolers are operated, simultaneously, at reduced rates, to improve product cooling efficiency. There would not be an increase in production or emissions as a result of this project and both coolers are controlled by mill room dust collector DA-9 East.

Ash Grove installed a bucket elevator (BE-6) as a stand-by clinker transport method in the event drag conveyor DC-3 or apron conveyor AC-4 failed. BE-6 may also be used for railcar loading of clinker in response to production shortages to other Ash Grove plants. In addition, BE-6 may be used to transfer clinker to outdoor clinker storage piles in the winter during low shipping periods. BE-6 is capable of operating at 55 ton/hr and would be controlled by a new dust collector. The new dust collector would be called DA-19 and is a W.W. Sly model with a BHA pulse jet conversion. DA-19 would be operated at 2500 cfm. This project would result in a slight increase in emissions of approximately 0.18 tons/yr.

In addition, this permitting action incorporated **MAQP #853**, originally issued to Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corporation for the renewal of the permit for the coal grinding plant at the facility, into MAQP #2005-02. MAQP #2005-02 replaced MAQP #853 and MAQP #2005-00.

On August 10, 1996, Ash Grove was issued **MAQP #2005-03** to install a 1980 belt conveyor (BC-0) rated at 200 ton/hr to remove clinker or crushed limestone from existing Storage Bin #3 or #5. Crushed limestone transported on this conveyor would be loaded into trucks for in-plant usage or customer sale. Clinker transported on this conveyor would either be loaded into trucks for stockpiling outside or loaded into railcars for customer shipments. A 1000-cfm pulse jet baghouse (DA-20) would be used to control particulate emissions from the conveyor-to-truck material transfer point. This alteration would result in an increase in particulate emissions of 0.75 tons per year (TPY). MAQP #2005-03 replaced MAQP #2005-02.

On July 25, 1996, Ash Grove applied for **MAQP #2005-04** to install a portable crusher at their Clark's Gulch Quarry. On September 12, 1996, Department of Environmental Quality (Department) staff met with Ash Grove to discuss the application. DEQ had prepared an emission inventory for this project and the initial determination by DEQ indicated that the proposal increased emissions of particulate matter in an amount that appeared to exceed the PSD significance levels. The application was withdrawn on July 15, 1997.

On July 22, 1997, Ash Grove was issued **MAQP #2005-05** to use 250 TPY of post-consumer recycled container glass as a raw material substitute in the cement kiln. Ash Grove cannot use more than 250 TPY of the glass because it may cause quality problems with the cement product. DEQ determined that this activity met the statutory definition of an incinerator contained in Montana Code Annotated 75-2-103 and the intent of House Bill 380; therefore, Ash Grove was required to demonstrate that this activity posed no more than a negligible risk to human health and the environment. This permitting action resulted in an increase in minor amounts (<2 pound per year (lb/year)) of hazardous air pollutants emitted from the kiln.

In addition, as part of this permitting action, DEQ identified the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) notification requirements for BC-0 and BE-6. These requirements were inadvertently left out of the previous MAQP. MAQP #2005-05 replaced MAQP #2005-03.

On November 11, 1998, **MAQP #2005-06** was issued to Ash Grove. The permit allowed the replacement of the existing Raymond air separator in the finish cement circuit with a new high efficiency separator. A 35,850 dry cubic feet per minute (dscfm) pulse jet dust collector was added to control particulate emissions from the separator and to collect "on-spec" product. The product is forwarded on to cement cooler #2. The controlled emission rate from the air separator is approximately 6.75 tons per year of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM_{10}). MAQP #2005-06 replaced MAQP #2005-05.

Ash Grove submitted a complete permit application on December 20, 2000, for the installation and operation of seven temporary, diesel-fired generators at their facility. This application was assigned **MAQP #2005-07**. These generators were necessary because the high cost of electricity forced Ash Grove to curtail operations at their facility. The operation of the generators did not occur beyond 2 years and was not expected to last for an extended period of time, but rather only for the length of time necessary for Ash Grove to acquire a permanent, more economical supply of power.

Because these generators were only to be used when commercial power is too expensive to obtain, the amount of emissions expected during the actual operation of these generators was minor. In addition, the installation of these generators qualified as a "temporary source" under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program because the permit limited the operation of these generators to a time period of less than 2 years. Therefore, Ash Grove did not need to comply with Administrative Rule of Montana (ARM) 17.8.804, 17.8 820, 17.8.822, and 17.8.824.

Even though the portable generators were considered temporary, DEQ required compliance with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and public notice requirements; therefore, compliance with ARM 17.8.819 and 17.8.826 was ensured. In addition, Ash Grove was responsible for complying with all applicable ambient air quality standards. MAQP #2005-07 replaced MAQP #2005-06.

Ash Grove submitted an application for an administrative amendment to MAQP #2005-07 for the replacement of the existing reverse-air type Dust Collector DA-2 to a pulse-jet cleaning style. The proposed dust collector will reduce particulate matter emissions by half. The project was part of a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) required by Administrative Order on Consent Docket Number AQ-07-10. DEQ determined the change could be accomplished under the provisions of ARM 17.8.745(1) because the project did not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard and the potential emissions of the project were less than the 15 tons per year de minimis threshold. The dust collector is an insignificant emitting unit listed in Ash Grove's Title V Operating Permit #OP2005-05. **MAQP #2005-08** replaced MAQP #2005-07.

On April 21, 2010, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for an administrative amendment to MAQP #2005-08. Ash Grove requested the removal of the hourly crusher throughput limit and to identify that the crusher has a maximum rated throughput of 400 ton/hr. Because the potential to emit (PTE) was calculated based on emissions from the baghouse operated continuously for 8760 hours per year, and the baghouse operation will not change, removal of the limit will not result in a change to the PTE of the facility. In addition, when using updated AP-42 emission factors, the uncontrolled PTE for the primary crusher is significantly lower at 400 ton/hr than when originally permitted at 300 ton/hr. **MAQP #2005-09** replaced MAQP #2005-08.

On December 16, 2013, DEQ received a permit application from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-09. Ash Grove requested a production increase to the existing facility, achieved through modernization of the existing plant including a conversion from a "wet" process to a "dry" process for the manufacture of Portland cement. Additional information was received after December 16, 2013, up until May 19, 2014, at which time DEQ determined the application "complete". The permit action includes information to process the MAQP application for both New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements. This permit action included language for the existing facility up to the time where the new equipment begins operation and also all of the conditions that become effective after the modernization project is completed.

On September 30, 2014, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-10. Additional information regarding the modification request was received throughout the incompleteness period up until October 16, 2015, at which time the application was considered complete. The modification request asked for clarification and changes related to the solid fuel mill stack CEMS and CPMS requirements. **MAQP #2005-11** replaced MAQP #2005-10.

On March 2, 2016, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-11. When MAQP #2005-10 was issued for the modernization project, it required that the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) be reviewed and modified as appropriate no later than 18 months prior to commencement of construction. As Ash Grove would not commence construction within 18 months of the issuance of MAQP #2005-10, Ash Grove submitted a new BACT analysis which provided an additional 18-month period from the final date of issuance of MAQP #2005-12 for commencement of construction. MAQP #2005-11 was issued after the BACT analysis which was part of MAQP #2005-10, but MAQP #2005-11 did not address revalidation of the BACT analysis. **MAQP #2005-12** replaced MAQP #2005-11.

On September 15, 2017, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-12. When MAQP #2005-12 was issued it required Best Available Control Technology (BACT) be reviewed and modified as appropriate no later than 18 months prior to commencement of construction for the replacement kiln project. As Ash Grove was going to be unable to commence construction within 18 months of the issuance of MAQP #2005-12, Ash Grove submitted a new BACT analysis which provided an additional 18-month period from the final date of issuance of MAQP #2005-13 for commencement of construction. Additionally, references to the Federal Implementation Plan and Regional Haze Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) limits were removed from this MAQP as they are already included in the Title V Operating permit. **MAQP #2005-13** replaced MAQP #2005-12.

On June 5, 2018, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-13. Ash Grove had a permit condition limiting post-consumer glass usage to 250 tons per year (tpy). With this request, Ash Grove requested an increase to 800 tpy. The incineration of glass contains label residue and was considered to be incineration as defined in MCA 75-2-103(12), and as such required a human health risk assessment. A human health risk assessment was conducted earlier when Ash Grove first proposed using glass as a raw material. Ash Grove has provided a revised health risk assessment for glass usage at the higher rate. A request was also received on July 9, 2018, which updated the MAQP based on the procedures in Appendix A of the Consent Decree for *United States v. Ash Grove Cement Co.,* Case No. 2:13-cv-02299-JTM-DJW, doc. 27 (D. Kan. 8/14/13), as amended by doc. 28 on 10/16/15. (Consent Decree). Ash Grove requested the emissions limits for NO_x for the kiln be lowered from 8.0 lb/ton to 7.5 lb/ton. **MAQP #2005-14** replaced MAQP #2005-13.

On April 19, 2019, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-14. When MAQP #2005-13 was issued it required Best Available Control Technology (BACT) be reviewed and modified as appropriate no later than 18 months prior to commencement of construction for the replacement kiln project. Ash Grove did not commence construction within 18 months of the issuance of MAQP #2005-13. Ash Grove submitted a new BACT analysis which provided an additional 18-month period from the final date of issuance of MAQP #2005-15 for commencement of construction. **MAQP #2005-15** replaced MAQP #2005-14.

On August 10, 2021, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-15. When MAQP #2005-13 was issued it required Best Available Control Technology (BACT) be reviewed and modified as appropriate no later than 18 months prior to commencement of construction for the replacement kiln project. Ash Grove did not commence construction within 18 months of the issuance of MAQP #2005-13. Ash Grove submitted a new BACT analysis which provided an additional 18-month period from the final date of issuance of MAQP #2005-16 for commencement of construction. **MAQP #2005-16** replaced MAQP #2005-15.

On February 16, 2023, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-16. The application was deemed Administratively Complete on March 13, 2023. The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project.

When MAQP #2005-10 was issued on September 16, 2014, authorizing a plant modernization project, the authorization to commence construction of the project expired after 18 months. If construction has not commenced prior to expiration of the 18-month window, DEQ requires that BACT be reviewed and modified as appropriate to renew the construction authority. Since Ash Grove did not commence construction within 18 months of the issuance of MAQP #2005-10, Ash Grove submitted a new BACT analysis via a permit modification application on March 2, 2016. The revision of the permit provided an additional 18-month period from the final date of issuance of MAQP #2005-12 for commencement of construction. The conclusions and limitations of BACT remained the same in MAQP #2005-12 as in MAQP #2005-10. This process to review and modify the BACT analysis as appropriate occurred again via applications received September 15, 2017, April 19, 2019, and August 10, 2021. The MAQP modification application received February 16, 2023, again reviews and renews the BACT analysis and allows for an additional 18 months to commence construction beginning upon issuance of the final permit. No changes were requested with the permit modification, however, DEQ updated permit references throughout the permit and permit analysis. **MAQP #2005-17** replaced MAQP #2005-16.

C. Current Permit Action

On October 4, 2024, DEQ received a request from Ash Grove for a modification to MAQP #2005-17. The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the proposed plant modernization project.

When MAQP #2005-10 was issued on September 16, 2014, authorizing a plant modernization project, the authorization to commence construction of the proposed project expired after 18 months. If construction has not commenced prior to expiration of the 18-month window, DEQ requires that BACT be reviewed and modified as appropriate to renew the construction authority. Since Ash Grove did not commence construction within 18 months of the issuance of MAQP #2005-10, Ash Grove submitted a new BACT analysis via a permit modification application on March 2, 2016. The revision of the permit provided an additional 18-month period from the final date of issuance of MAQP #2005-12 for commencement of construction. The conclusions and limitations of BACT remained the same in

MAQP #2005-12 as in MAQP #2005-10. This process to review and modify the BACT analysis as appropriate occurred again via applications received September 15, 2017, April 19, 2019, August 10, 2021, and February 16, 2023. The MAQP modification application received October 4, 2024, again reviews and renews the BACT analysis and allows for an additional 18 months to commence construction beginning upon issuance of the final permit. No changes were requested with the permit modification, however, DEQ updated permit references throughout the, permit analysis and incorporated the latest Environmental Assessment format. **MAQP #2005-18** replaces MAQP #2005-17.

D. Response to Public Comments (To be included if any received)

Person/Group Commenting	Permit Reference	Comment	Department Response

E. Additional Information

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

II. Applicable Rules and Regulations

The following are partial explanations of some applicable rules and regulations that apply to the facility. The complete rules are stated in the ARM and are available, upon request, from DEQ. Upon request, DEQ will provide references for the 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 DEQ, 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 DEQ.

3. ARM 17.8.106 Source Testing Protocol. The requirements of this rule apply to any emission source testing conducted by DEQ, 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).

Ash Grove 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 DEQ upon request.

4. ARM 17.8.110 Malfunctions. (2) DEQ 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 17.8.204 Ambient Air Monitoring
2. ARM 17.8.210 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide
3. ARM 17.8.211 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide
4. ARM 17.8.212 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide
5. ARM 17.8.213 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone
6. ARM 17.8.214 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Hydrogen Sulfide
7. ARM 17.8.220 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Settled Particulate Matter
8. ARM 17.8.221 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Visibility
9. ARM 17.8.222 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Lead
10. ARM 17.8.223 Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM_{10}
11. ARM 17.8.230 Fluoride in Forage

Ash Grove 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, Ash Grove may 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 17.8.322 Sulfur Oxide Emissions--Sulfur in Fuel. (4) Commencing July 1, 1972, no person shall burn liquid or solid fuels containing sulfur in excess of 1 pound of sulfur per million Btu fired. (5) 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 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 and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources. This rule incorporates, by reference, 40 CFR Part 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS). Ash Grove is considered an NSPS affected facility under 40 CFR Part 60 and is subject to the requirements of the following subparts.

   a. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A – General Provisions apply to all equipment or facilities subject to an NSPS Subpart as listed below:

   b. 40 CFR 60 Subpart F – Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants applies to emitting units as noted in Section IV (General Conditions)(I) of MAQP #2005-16.

   c. 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants and Processing Plants applies specifically to the coal fuel process units as noted in Section IV (General Conditions)(I) of MAQP #2005-16.

   d. 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO – Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants applies to emitting units as noted in Section IV (General Conditions)(I) of MAQP #2005-16.

   e. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Combustion Engines applies to emitting unit EG1.SK1.

8. ARM 17.8.341 Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. This source shall comply with the standards and provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, as appropriate.

a. 40 CFR 61, Subpart A – General Provisions apply to all equipment or facilities subject to a NESHAP Subpart as listed below:

9. ARM 17.8.342 Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories. The source, as defined and applied in 40 CFR Part 63, shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, as listed below:

a. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions apply to all equipment or facilities subject to an NESHAP Subpart as listed below:

b. 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL –NESHAPs from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry. Ash Grove must comply with all applicable requirements of this Subpart as noted in Section IV (General Conditions)(I) of MAQP #2005-16.

c. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines applies to emitting unit EG1.SK1.

D. ARM 17.8, Subchapter 4 – Stack Height and Dispersion Techniques, including, but not limited to:

1. ARM 17.8.401 Definitions. This rule includes a list of definitions used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise in a specific subchapter.

2. ARM 17.8.402 Requirements. Ash Grove must demonstrate compliance with the ambient air quality standards with a stack height that does not exceed Good Engineering Practices (GEP).

Ash Grove included an analysis in their application using the U.S. EPA Building Profile Input Program (BPIP) to calculate the GEP. The modeled stack heights were consistent with ARM 17.8.401(2)(b)(ii).

E. 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 DEQ. Ash Grove 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 DEQ by each source of air contaminants holding an air quality permit (excluding an open burning permit) issued by DEQ. 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. DEQ 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.

F. 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 modification to construct, modify, or use any air contaminant sources that have the potential to emit (PTE) greater than 25 tons per year of any pollutant.

   Ash Grove has the PTE greater than 25 tons per year of carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), PM_{10}, particulate matter (PM), and sulfur oxides (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, modification, or use of a source. Ash Grove 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. Ash Grove submitted an affidavit of publication of public notice for the October 10, 2024, issue of the *Helena Independent Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Helena in Lewis and Clark 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 DEQ 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 DEQ 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 Ash Grove 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 DEQ'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 17.8.760 Additional Review of Permit Applications. This rule describes DEQ's responsibilities for processing permit applications and making permit decisions on those applications that require an environmental impact statement.

12. 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 modified 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.

13. 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).

14. 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.

15. ARM 17.8.765 Transfer of Permit. 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 DEQ.

16. ARM 17.8.770 Additional Requirements for Incinerators. This rule specifies the additional information that must be submitted to DEQ for incineration facilities subject to 75-2-215, Montana Code Annotated (MCA).

17. ARM 17.8.771 Mercury Emission Standards for Mercury-Emitting Generating Units. This rule identifies mercury emission limitation requirements, mercury control strategy requirements, and application requirements for mercury-emitting generating units. Ash Grove is subject to new mercury emission limits under 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL.

G. 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 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.

   Ash Grove is defined as a "major stationary source" because it is a listed source and does have the potential to emit more than 100 tons of any pollutant.

This permitting action is not considered a PSD action.

H. 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. PTE > 100 tons/year of any pollutant;

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

   c. PTE > 70 tons/year of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (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 MAQP #2005-17, the following conclusions were made:

   a. The facility's PTE is greater than 100 tons/year for several pollutants.

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

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

   d. This facility is subject to a current NSPS (40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart F, Subpart IIII, Subpart Y and Subpart OOO).

   e. This facility is subject to a current NESHAP (40 CFR 63, Subpart A, Subpart LLL and Subpart ZZZZ).

   f. This source is not a Title IV affected source.

   g. This source is an EPA designated Title V source.

   Based on these facts, DEQ has determined that Ash Grove is a major source of emissions as defined under Title V.

III. BACT Determination

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

A BACT analysis was submitted by Ash Grove in air quality permit application #2005-18, revalidating the BACT analysis submitted as part of air quality permit applications, #2005-17, #2005-16, #2005-15, #2005-13, #2005-12 and #2005-10. DEQ reviewed the previous determinations, as well as any new determinations that have recently been published within the RACT, BACT, LAER Clearinghouse. New determinations have since been listed for CO, VOCS and CO_2e; however, none of these determinations suggest that the BACT determinations for Ash Grove are inconsistent with current pollution control performance and strategies. Therefore, Ash Grove proposes and DEQ concurs that the BACT determinations remain unchanged for the plant modernization project. The following information includes the original BACT analysis for the plant modernization project as well as updates provided with the application for the current revision of the MAQP.

For a more consistent BACT analysis DEQ has incorporated the traditional five step BACT analysis into this BACT revalidation.

Step 1: Identify All Control Options

Inline Raw Mill/Preheater/Precalciner – CO Emissions

The following technologies are available for the control of CO from cement kilns:

- Thermal oxidation.
- Catalytic incineration.
- Excess air and Good Combustion Practices (GCP)

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Catalytic incineration has not been used on cement kilns due to the risk of poisoning the catalyst and high replacement costs that would occur due to general fouling. Therefore, catalytic incineration is deemed technically infeasible for the proposed action.

Thermal oxidation is technically feasible but with little or no fuel in the exhaust stream, the thermal oxidation operating costs would be prohibitive (see Step 4). A supplemental fuel would be required to fire the thermal oxidizer generating additional emissions to convert the CO to CO_2. Each of thermal oxidation, excess air and GCP are all technically feasible. Catalytic incineration is eliminated due to catalyst fouling issues.

Step 3: Rank Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness

A Thermal Oxidizer (TO) can be used for CO control in certain industries, although they are more typically employed to control VOC emissions. Thermal oxidation is performed with devices that use an open flame or combustion within an enclosed chamber to oxidize pollutants. Thermal oxidizers typically operate at temperatures that range from 1,200°F to 2,000°F, with a residence time of up to 2 seconds. By raising the temperature, the residence time for complete combustion can be reduced, or, alternatively, by increasing the residence time, the temperature can be reduced.

The three types of thermal oxidizers most commonly used in industrial plants are regenerative, recuperative, and open flame (flare). The most energy-efficient is the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO), which can recover up to 95 percent of the heat used during oxidation under ideal conditions, thereby reducing fuel costs. In practice, at a cement manufacturing operation, maximum heat recovery would not be expected due to fouling of the heat transfer media in the RTO.

Step 4: Evaluate Most Effective Controls and Evaluate Results

The recuperative thermal oxidizer is less thermally efficient than the RTO. Heat from the treated gas is transferred to the untreated gas using a gas-to-gas heat exchanger. The open-flame is the least energy-efficient thermal oxidizer since it does not recover any heat. It is uncommon to use either of these two oxidizers as tail pipe controls in large-scale processes such as cement kiln systems. All three technologies require the combustion of additional fuel to treat the kiln gas. Since the RTO is the most energy efficient and is applicable to large-scale processes, the BACT analysis considered only RTO technology. Thermal oxidation is technically feasible but with little or no fuel in the exhaust stream, the thermal oxidation operating costs would be prohibitive. A supplemental fuel would be

required to fire the thermal oxidizer generating additional emissions to convert the CO to CO_2

The exhaust gas to be treated enters the RTO system through a forced-draft fan. The inlet heat transfer bed of ceramic media preheats the gas stream prior to the combustion phase. In the combustion chamber that is equipped with a natural gas burner, up to 98 percent of CO is oxidized to CO_2. The purified exhaust gas preheats a second heat transfer bed and exits through the diverter valve. The control efficiency that can be achieved by the RTO depends on the inlet pollutant concentration. A 98 percent control efficiency was considered for this analysis.

There are two (2) cement plants in the U.S. that have RTOs installed: the TXI plant in Midlothian, Texas, and the Holcim plant in Dundee, Michigan. The Holcim plant installed the RTO as a result of a consent order regarding odors from the volatile organic matter emissions as a result of kiln feed with high organic material content. The RTO/scrubber combination at Holcim has not operated continuously because of operational problems and is shut down.

It should be pointed out that both of these installations rely solely on natural gas for supplemental fuel.

The addition of another source of combustion emissions to the kiln could also result in an increase in criteria pollutant emissions and would result in increased energy consumption. Although RTOs are technically feasible, site-specific engineering assessments would need to be completed to fully verify the technical feasibility of an RTO at the Montana City facility. For purposes of this BACT screening analysis, the economic feasibility was completed for an RTO.

The fully completed economic analysis submitted by Ash Grove concluded that removal of 459.4 tons of CO annually would result in a total cost per ton of pollutant removed of $11,072. This value is considered economically infeasible for Ash Grove.

Adding excess air is technically feasible to help convert CO to CO_2 but would also generate additional NO_x. The conversion of CO to CO_2 has often been desirable to avoid concerns with high CO concentrations in the exhaust. The additional CO_2 created would be additional GHG but would be a small increase when compared to the magnitude of total GHGs. Therefore, excess air is not technically feasible when attempting to minimize NO_x formation. A properly designed and operated cement kiln minimizes CO formation from fuel combustion. Excess CO in the exhaust stream indicates unutilized thermal energy potential which results in increased operating costs. The RBLC indicates GCP is the predominant BACT technology used for control of CO emissions. A RBLC summary of permitted CO limits indicates a wide range from 1.05 lb/ton clinker up to 11.3 lb/ton. The 1.05 lb/ton clinker unit earlier had not been constructed and the permit has since expired; therefore, this limit has not been demonstrated as BACT. The majority of the most RBLC recent projects are shown with limits between 2 and 4 lb/ton clinker.

Step 5: Select BACT

Given the analysis, Good Combustion Practices is proposed as BACT with limits established with supporting information from the RBLC.

Ash Grove has proposed a BACT limit of 1.225 lb of CO/ton of clinker on a 30-day rolling average which is accepted as a BACT limit.

Short-term hourly limits are accepted at 7.5 times the 30-day rolling average limit but the rolling averaging period has been reduced to a 24-hr period. Since the short-term emission rates used for modeling purposes are higher than the BACT emission rates, these permit conditions have been added under ARM 17.8.749 as they are not BACT conditions.

Inline Raw Mill/Preheater/Precalciner – VOC Emissions

Step 1: Identify All Control Options

The following technologies are available for the control of VOCs from cement kilns:

- Thermal oxidation.
- Catalytic incineration.
- Excess air and good combustion practices (GCP).
- Selective quarrying.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

As with CO control (see above), catalytic incineration is not technically feasible given the risk of catalyst poisoning. Thermal oxidation is technically feasible but again, as with CO control, would require supplemental fuel and create additional emissions of criteria pollutants and CO_2. Selective quarrying is not technically feasible, as the material variability is naturally occurring at the site.

Step 3: Rank Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness and Step 4: Evaluate Most Effective Controls and Results

- Thermal oxidation. An add on thermal oxidizer would provide additional control of CO but adding a redundant downstream thermal oxidizer would be excessive given the kiln is already essentially operating as a thermal combustion process.
- GCP

Thermal oxidation…A properly designed and operated cement kiln minimizes VOC formation because any unburned VOC indicates unutilized thermal energy potential which results in minor increases in operating costs. The RBLC indicates GCP is the predominant BACT technology as the kiln is already effectively a thermal combustion process used for control of VOC emissions. A RBLC summary of permitted VOC limits indicates a wide range from 0.1 lb/ton clinker up to 1.24 lb/ton. The majority of the most recent RBLC projects had VOC limits between 0.12 and 0.55 lb/ton clinker.

Step 5: Select BACT

Ash Grove proposed a BACT limit of 0.304 lb/ton of clinker on an annual 12-month rolling average which is accepted as the annual BACT limit. Given the VOC limits are a function of organic material in the raw materials, a BACT limit falling within the range of recently

permitted cement facilities is selected as BACT.

Inline Raw Mill/Preheater/Precalciner – GHG Emissions

Step 1: Identify All Control Options

The following technologies are available for the control of GHGs (CO_2e) from cement kilns:

- Maximizing energy efficiency using the following technologies:
  - In-line raw mill preheater/precalciner kiln with five stage preheater,
  - a new clinker cooler with modern grate design and long service life refractory to ensure high insulating capacity, and
  - incorporating a kiln seal management program to minimize excess air intake to reduce fuel usage.

  This approach relies on reducing fuel usage per ton of cement produced to limit GHGs.

GHGs are generally defined as an aggregate of six pollutants, including: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Each of these pollutants has a subsequent global warming potential (GWP) that is then used to calculate the CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e). The sum of the applicable pollutants determines whether the permit is major for GHGs, or not.

Portland cement manufacturers are considered a "listed source" category; therefore, a modification would be considered major for GHGs with a CO_2e of 75,000 TPY, or greater. Ash Grove estimates the expansion project's CO_2e at 381,000 TPY, which would be major for GHG and as such a GHG BACT analysis is required for the proposed action.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

It is well documented that CO_2 is the predominant GHG emitted by cement manufacturers, accounting for almost all GHG emissions. Given this, the GHG BACT analysis primarily focuses on CO_2 emissions. In October 2010, U.S. EPA published a white paper on reducing GHG emissions from the Portland cement industry and BACT guidance for new or reconstructed cement facilities. Ash Grove has incorporated a number of these recommendations into their proposed design for the "dry" cement process. The recommendations brought forth by EPA essentially identify those processes within a cement facility which allow for maximizing energy efficiency and therefore reduce fuel usage per ton of cement produced. All of the available GHG control technologies listed above are deemed technically feasible.

Step 3: Rank Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness and Step 4: Evaluate Most Effective Controls and Evaluate Results

The recommendations incorporated from the EPA white paper into the Ash Grove modernization project include: (1) an in-line raw mill preheater/precalciner kiln with five stage preheater, (2) a new clinker cooler with modern grate design and long service life refractory to ensure high insulating capacity, and (3) incorporating a kiln seal management program to minimize excess air intake to reduce fuel usage.

Each of these designs allows maximum energy efficiency and serves to reduce the CO_2 emissions. There are few examples of new Portland cement plants to examine for BACT review. The most recent permitted plants are not yet operating but associated emission rates range from 0.91 to 0.95 tons CO_2e/ton clinker.

Step 5: Select BACT

Given that the new plants are not yet constructed and have not demonstrated compliance with these limits, Ash Grove has proposed a CO_2e emission limit of 0.95 ton CO_2e/ton on a 12-month rolling average. This limit is accepted as the CO_2e BACT limit.

Pyroprocesssing System Kiln, Raw Mill, Preheater, Precalciner, Bypass, and Clinker Cooler – PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$

Steps 1 thru 4:
Baghouse technology to control particulate matter including PM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ is recognized as the best technically feasible control technology available. Ash Grove has proposed to install baghouse control technology; therefore, no further analysis is required and baghouse control technology for particulate control is accepted as BACT. Neither 40 CFR 60 Subpart F nor 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL regulate the condensable portion of PM, PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$, but for regulatory applicability purposes and ambient air quality analyses both filterable and condensable portions are included.

Step 5: Select BACT
Ash Grove proposes achieving a filterable particulate limit of 0.02 lb/ton clinker on a 30-day rolling average.

Baghouses planned for both new emitting units and existing units with their associated nominal design rates are shown below.

New Emitting Units

Baghouse Emitting Unit	Description	Design Rate SCFM
111BF290	Limestone - Apron Feeder/Crusher Building	14828
121BF110	Limestone - Quarry Pile Loadout VFeeder Bagfilter	2779
121BF120	Limestone - Quarry Pile Loadout VFeeder Bagfilter	2779
121BF130	Limestone - Quarry Pile Loadout VFeeder Bagfilter	2779
121BF140	Limestone Belt 111BC160 to 121BC100	4663
121BF150	Limestone Belt 121BC100 to Over land BC 1	4663
121BF230	Limestone Over Land BC 1 to Over Land BC 2	7043
121BF290	Limestone Over Land BC 2 to Over Land BC 3	7043
121BF330	Limestone Over Land BC 3 to Over Land BC 4	7043
121BF370	Limestone Over Land BC 4 to 121BC400	7043
121BF410	Limestone 121BC400 to 121BC450	7043
121BF430	Limestone 121BC460 to 121BC470	8328
141BF415	Limestone 141BC400 to 141BC450	3709

Baghouse Emitting Unit	Description	Design Rate SCFM
143BF340	Additive Hopper 143FY325 & 143BC330 to 143BC355	2779
143BF350	Additive 143BC355 to 143BC400	3709
242BF340	Additive Hopper 232FY325 & 232BC330 to 242BC350	2779
242BF320	Additive 242BC350 to 242BC400	5806
232BF110	Additive Hopper 212FY045/FY055 to 232BC100	2779
231BF160	Solid Fuel Hopper 241AF090 to 241BC150	2779
311BF020	Raw Mill Additive Bins	14828
311BF080	Raw Mill Limestone Bins	3709
311BF610	Raw Mill Bins to 311BC600	9921
321BF020	Raw Mill 311BC600 to 321BC010	9921
321BF290	Raw Mill 321BC200 to 321BE220	9921
321BF610	Raw Meal 321AS510 to 341BE050	1944
341BF090	Raw Meal 341BE050 to 341AS060	1944
341BF085	Raw Meal 331VA585 to 341AV080	2593
341BF400	Raw Meal silo South	1944
342BF400	Raw Meal silo North	1944
351BF400	Raw Meal 351BE340 351SA300 351BL100 351AS050	3261
351BF410	Raw Meal 351BE340 to 351AS350	1944
351BF085	Raw Meal 331VA585 to 341AV080	2593
441BF620	Clinker Cooler to 471DB100	5527
451BF610	Other dust 451BE330 to 451BI410 and 451LS495 to Truck	2952
461BF045	Raw Coal/Solid Fuel - 461 BC010 to bins 461BI020 and BI030	9080
461BF050	Raw Coal/Solid Fuel - Bins 461BI020 and BI030 to 461BC080	5634
461BF560	Pulverized Fuel Bin 461BI550	100
461BF660	Pulverized Fuel Bin 461BI650	100
471BF150	Existing Clinker Silo 1 thru 6 Venting	4674
471BF160	Clinker -471BE110 to 471DB210	1845
471BF620	Clinker - 471DB100 to 471BE110	5527
481BF450	Off Std Clinker 471DB240 to Off Standard Clinker Silo	3853
481BF520	Off Std Clinker Silo to 481BW416, 481LS430 (truck loadout), and 481BW181	5527
481BF610	Clinker Silos to 481BC150, BC160, BC170 to 481BW181	9840
481BF620	Clinker - 481BW181 to 481BC190	3095
511BF070	Cement Mill Feed - 242BC400 to 511BC150 to 511BI200 and 511BI300	9840
531BF020	Clinker - 531BE220 to 531BC010	9840
531BF290	Clinker - 531BC200 to 531BC210 to 531BE220	7532
541BF050	Cement - 541BE100 to 541 AS110	1845
541BF150	Cement - 541 AS110 to 541AS120 to 541BE200	3095
541BF250	Cement - 541BE200 to 611SI100, SI200, SI300, SI400	3095

Baghouse Emitting Unit	Description	Design Rate SCFM
611BF610	Cement - 611SI100 to Cement Silo	2461
612BF610	Cement - 611SI200 to Cement Silo	2461
613BF610	Cement - 611SI300 to Cement Silo	2461
614BF610	Cement - 611SI400 to Cement Silo	2461
611BF560	Cement - 611AS500 to 611TK550	2472
621BF162	Cement - 611TK550 to Truck	848
621BF142	Cement - 611TK550 to Rail	848
612BF560	Cement - 612AS500 to 612TK550	2472
622BF162	Cement - 612TK550 to Truck	848
622BF142	Cement - 612TK550 to Rail	848
613BF560	Cement - 613AS500 to 613TK550	2472
623BF162	Cement - 613TK550 to Truck	848
623BF142	Cement - 613TK550 to Rail	848
614BF560	Cement - 614AS500 to 614TK550	2472
624BF162	Cement - 614TK550 to Truck	848
624BF142	Cement - 614TK550 to Rail	848

Existing Emitting Units

Baghouse Emitting Unit	Description	Design Rate SCFM
DA12	Valve House	4300
DA14	South Packer (SLA)	3300
DA17	Silo #13 Bottom (Rail loading)	6000
DA18	Silo #11 Top (Rail loading)	6000
416BF3	Lime Silo	1000
416BF4	Dust Bin	2200
416BF5	Dust Master	125
416BF6	Loadout Spout	1400

Ash Grove has also presented the following Filterable PM limits as BACT for the respective baghouses and shall not exceed: (Applies to all new baghouses noted in the above tables).

a. Particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.0055 grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf)
b. Particulate matter (PM_{10}) in excess of 0.005 gr/dscf
c. Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf

The In-line Solid Fuel Mill Stack (461.SK395) limits are presented as:

a. Particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.008 gr/dscf
b. Particulate matter (PM_{10}) in excess of 0.006 gr/dscf
c. Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf

The Clinker Cooler Stack (441.SK720) limits are presented as:

a. Particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.0055 gr/dscf
b. Particulate matter (PM_{10}) in excess of 0.005 gr/dscf
c. Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf

The Cement Mill (531.SK590) limits are presented as:

a. Particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.0055 gr/dscf
b. Particulate matter (PM_{10}) in excess of 0.005 gr/dscf
c. Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in excess of 0.004 gr/dscf

The Kiln Stack/Bypass (331.SK410) Total PM including condensable PM limits are presented as:

a. Particulate matter (PM Total including condensable) in excess of 0.14 lb/ ton clinker
b. Particulate matter (PM_{10} Total including condensable) in excess of 0.11 lb/ ton clinker
c. Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ Total including condensable) in excess of 0.11 lb/ ton clinker

The emitting unit limits with their respective baghouses are accepted as BACT.

Pyroprocessing System Kiln, Raw Mill, Preheater, Precalciner, Bypass, and Clinker -NO_x

Step 1: Identify All Control Options

The following technologies are available for the control of NO_x from cement manufacturing operations:

- SNCR in combination with staged combustion. No other technologies were identified.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

SCNR with staged combustion is technically feasible so it remains for further evaluation.

Step 3: Rank Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness and Step 4: Evaluate Most Effective Controls and Evaluate Results

NSPS Subpart F limits emissions of NO_x for new and reconstructed kiln to less than 1.5 lb/ton clinker, based on a 30-day rolling average. Ash Grove is planning to comply with the NO_x limit by installing SNCR in combination with staged combustion which provides inherent control. SNCR is the most efficient NO_x reduction technology demonstrated on U.S. cement kilns. A review of the recent BACT determinations for cement kilns indicates that 1.5 lb/ton clinker (30-day rolling average) is equivalent to or lower than recent NO_x BACT determinations.

Step 5: Select BACT

The proposed 1.5 lb/ton clinker on a 30-day rolling average is accepted as BACT for NO_x control. The proposed vendor of the kiln system, FLS, indicated that they will not guarantee

that the kiln system can achieve the NSPS limit of 1.5 lb NO_x/ton limit on a 30-day rolling average basis while operating on natural gas with SNCR for NO_x control. Therefore, while the facility will be designed to operate on natural gas and may do so for periods of time, the NSPS limit of 1.5 lb NO_x/ton on a 30-day rolling average basis precludes the facility from being able to consider continuous operation on natural gas at this time. A short-term emission limit of 3.0 times the 30-day rolling average limit for NO_x has also been incorporated into the permit resulting in a 4.5 lb NO_x/ton on a 24-hr rolling average. Since the short-term emission rate is higher than the BACT emission rate, the short-term limit has been added under the authority of ARM 17.8.749 and is not a BACT condition.

Pyroprocessing System Kiln, Raw Mill, Preheater, Precalciner, Bypass, and Clinker –SO_2

Steps 1 and 2: Identify All Control Options and Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

The new Portland cement plants being installed incorporate many features which act to scrub SO_2 from the kiln exhaust. Designs which provide for SO_2 scrubbing typically include preheaters, precalciners and in-line raw mills which are all planned for the proposed Ash Grove Modernization project. These processes all exhaust through a common stack and as such scrubbing of the main stack is the available control for these processes.

Step 3: Rank Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness and Step 4: Evaluate Most Effective Controls and Evaluate Results

The recently revised 40 CFR 60 Subpart F Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants requires 0.4 lb/ton clinker on a 30-day rolling average. While the NSPS itself does not necessarily determine BACT for a given process, this NSPS has just recently been issued and there has only been one cement plant permitted since the NSPS became effective. The permitted limit for that cement plant was set at 0.4 lb/ton clinker on a 30-day rolling average.

Step 5: Select BACT

Therefore, a Portland cement plant designed to provide for SO_2 scrubbing including preheaters, precalciners, and in-line raw mills with the proposed permit limit of 0.4 lb/ton clinker on a 30-day rolling average is accepted as BACT for SO_2.

Short-term hourly limits are accepted at 3.0 times the 30-day rolling average limit but the rolling averaging period has been reduced to a 24-hr period. Since the short-term emission rate is higher than the BACT emission rate, the short-term limit has been added under the authority of ARM 17.8.749 and is not a BACT condition.

Solid Fuel Mill and Controlled Handling – PM species (PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$)

Steps 1 thru 4:

The solid fuel mill (461.CK395) will be subject to the particulate matter standards from NESHAP subpart LLL and must comply with 0.02 lb/ton clinker for filterable PM. Ash Grove is proposing a baghouse to meet this emission limit. Baghouse control technology is the most efficient control device for controlling filterable PM.

Three controlled transfer points (231.BF160, 461.BF045, 461.BF050) associated with the solid fuel mill also are subject to NSPS subpart Y and are limited to 0.01 gr/dscf of filterable PM. Ash Grove is proposing to install baghouse control technology to meet this limit and is proposing the following PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ limits.

PM = 0.0055 gr/dscf
PM_{10} = 0.005 gr/dscf
$PM_{2.5}$= 0.004 gr/dscf

Step 5: Select BACT

Pulverized Bin Vents are also subject to Subpart Y but since the bin vents are not mechanical, the Subpart Y limit of 0.01 gr/dscf does not apply but must meet a limit of ten percent opacity. Ash Grove proposes the ten percent opacity limit as BACT for the pulverized bin vents.

The BACT limits proposed for the solid fuel mill and controlled handling operations are accepted as BACT.

Crusher, Finish Mill, Bins and Controlled Transfer Points Including Those on Overland Conveyor

Steps 1 thru 5

These new emission sources will be subject to NESHAP Subpart LLL and accordingly are subject to ten percent opacity. Ash Grove proposes to use baghouse control to control filterable PM, as well as PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Ash Grove proposes to meet the opacity limit through the use of baghouse control and meeting the 10 percent opacity over a 6-minute block average for the cement mill, storage bins, and controlled transfer points downstream of the raw material storage bins.

Particulate matter emission sources including the new quarry crusher building (111.BF290), controlled transfer points associated with the limestone pile (121.BF110, 121.BF120, 121.BF130, 121.BF140, 121.BF150), transfer points associated with the overland conveyor (121.BF230, 121.BF290, 121.BF330, and 121.BF370), transfer points associated with the raw material storage building (121.BF410, 121.BF430, and 141.BF415), and transfer points associated with the additive hoppers (143.BF340, 143.BF350, 242.BF340, 242.BF320, and 232.BF110) are subject to NSPS OOO. NSPS OOO imposes a stack PM emission limit of 0.014 gr/dscf for these sources.

Particulate matter emission sources, including the new finish mill, storage bins, and controlled transfer points, after the raw material feed bins will be subject to NESHAP Subpart LLL and/or NSPS F which limits the sources to an opacity of 10 percent. Ash Grove is planning to comply with the NSPS OOO and NSPS F/NESHAP LLL limits by installing baghouses. A baghouse is the most efficient control device for controlling filterable PM, as well as PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.

A summary of recent PM BACT determinations for non-kiln material handling sources was provided by Ash Grove. There were no RBLC entries for $PM_{2.5}$ in the Portland cement

industry. The most recent PSD permit for Universal Cement provided a general limit for particulate matter of 0.004 gr/dscf from enclosed material handling and storage controlled by dust collectors. (The plant has not yet been constructed). The RBLC search yielded a 0.01 lb/ton total PM limit and PM_{10} limit for the Universal Cement Clinker Cooler. Cemex Southeast, Finish Mill was limited to 0.01 gr/scf PM filterable and 0.0085 gr/dscf total PM_{10}, and an Arizona Portland Cement, Clinker Cooler was limited to PM filterable of 0.005 gr/dscf, but no specific limit for PM condensable. As there is a lack of data upon which to compare specific limits for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, Ash Grove proposes basing the future PM_{10} limits on what is anticipated to be achievable based on historical tests for PM_{10} alone, and $PM_{2.5}$ limits based on an engineering estimate that $PM_{2.5}$ will be 80 percent or less of the total PM_{10}. Thus, Ash Grove proposed the following stringent grain loadings as BACT for dust collectors (other than those associated with main kiln and in-line solid fuel mill stacks):

PM = 0.0055 gr/dscf
PM_{10} = 0.005 gr/dscf
$PM_{2.5}$ = 0.004 gr/dscf

Finish Mill Air Heater

The Finish Mill heater will serve to dry the clinker, gypsum and other additives in the finish mill. The Finish Mill heater has potential emissions less than 8.5 tons per year. Ash Grove proposes to use only natural gas and good combustion practices for the finish mill heater. The finish mill heater will result in minor CO_2 emissions compared to the kiln system GHG emissions.

Quarry Fugitives

Drilling and blasting activities will generate minor fugitive particulate emissions in the quarry. These activities are predicted to generate less than 1 ton per year of PM_{10} emissions. Ash Grove proposes to use dust curtains and water sprays to control the emissions from drilling, and proposes to prevent overshooting, provide stemming of holes and minimize the area to be blasted to minimize emissions from blasting.

Raw Material, Cement Kiln Dust (CKD), Solid Fuel Unloading and Pile Transfer

There are numerous unloading activities associated with raw materials, additives, cement kiln dust and solid fuel which will occur from both trucks and railcars. Once unloaded these materials are transferred directly to the process and result in one ton per year of PM_{10} emissions. Due to the small contribution from these unloading activities, Ash Grove has proposed the inherent moisture content of the raw materials, additives and solid fuel as BACT. The processes associated with these transfers are as follows.

Q4	Truck Loading in Pit
Q6	Truck Unloading to Crusher (111.FY050)
Q7	111.BC200 Transfer to Limestone Pile
212FY045	Truck Unloading- Additive to RMS Hoppers (Gyp, Silica, Slag, Clay)
DL1	Truck Loading CKD
DL2	Truck Unloading CKD
FT1	Transfer Solid Fuel Railcar to Hopper
FT2	Transfer Solid Fuel Hopper to CB-22

FT3	Transfer Solid Fuel CB-22 to RS-1
FT4	Transfer Solid Fuel RS-1 to pile
241FY090	Transfer Solid Fuel Pile to 241AF090
SANDLOAD	Truck Loading Silica

Cooling Tower

A cooling tower will be used to cool plant water. Normal cooling tower operation results in the build-up of total dissolved solids (TDS) within the cooling tower water cycle. As water evaporates, providing the cooling effect, water droplets can be carried into the atmosphere and be a source of particulate matter. Drift is the common measure of the effectiveness of the design of a cooling tower to reduce emissions. A drift eliminator will be used as the control measure to reduce drift. A drift of 0.005 %, as specified by the vendor, is being identified as BACT.

Haul Roads

The application of water and/or chemical dust suppressants represents the most common and readily available method for controlling fugitive dust from haul roads. Ash Grove proposes to use these methods to comply with the reasonable precaution requirements prescribed within ARM 17.8.308 for particulate control.

Solid Fuel Storage Piles

The open coal storage piles will be subject to NSPS Subpart Y. According to 40 CFR 60.254(c), an affected facility must prepare and submit to the Administrator a fugitive coal dust plan appropriate for the site conditions. Accordingly, the control plan must require that one or more of the following control measures be used to minimize to the greatest extent practicable:

- Locating the source inside a partial enclosure
- Installing and operating a water spray or fogging system
- Applying the appropriate chemical dust suppressions agents on the source
- Use of a wind barrier, compaction or use of a vegetative cover

Ash Grove has proposed to comply with any of the noted control measures and that are accepted as BACT for solid fuel storage piles.

Emergency Generator

An emergency generator is proposed to run critical process equipment during power outages. The 448-kW emergency generator will run the auxiliary kiln drive, burner pipe emergency fan and other sensitive equipment. According to NSPS Subpart IIII, a new 448 kW generator manufactured later than 2006 is required to be a Tier 3 certified engine.

BACT Determination – Diesel-fired Emergency Engines/Generators

Because of the limited amount of emissions produced by this diesel engine/generator based on the hourly limitation of 500 hours per rolling 12-month period per engine/generator and

the lack of readily available and cost-effective add-on controls, add-on controls would be cost prohibitive for this facility. Therefore, DEQ determined that proper operation and maintenance in addition to compliance with the applicable MACT and NSPS standards with no additional controls constitutes BACT for the diesel engine/generator in this case. Ash Grove has proposed an engine with Tier 3 certification.

The control options and permit limits selected have controls and control costs comparable to other recently permitted similar sources and are capable of achieving the appropriate emission standards. A full BACT analysis submitted by Ash Grove is on file with DEQ including pertinent references to the RBLC data base and permit determinations associated with Portland cement plants as part of their permit application. Additionally, Ash Grove must meet opacity limits that are established both in ARM rules and as applicable in NSPS standards that may require ten percent opacity limits.

In addition to the BACT analysis submitted as part of air quality permit application 2005-10 (included above), Ash Grove also reviewed the RACT, BACT, LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) for any recent submittals which would be applicable. Two RBLC determinations which were submitted after issuance of MAQP #2005-10 and were included in the analysis for MAQP #2005-12 are shown below.

Comparison to Other Similar Source and Recent BACT Determinations

- **Holcim (Texas) Limited Partnership, Midlothian 05-12-2015**

Holcim recently added control equipment to meet THC MACT requirements. These included an RTO for kiln 2 and SCR-THC for kiln 1. The changes caused them to trigger PSD for H_2SO_4 and condensable PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. They proposed a BACT limit of 0.11 lb/ton clinker for sulfuric acid mist based on the amount of SO_2 converted to SO_3 in the oxidation control system. The PM BACT was estimated using the currently permitted condensable emission limit and the vendor estimate for the conversion of SO_2 to H_2SO_4 for a total condensable BACT limit of 0.23 lb/ton clinker. The installation of the RTO and SCR-THC for THCs was for the purpose of MACT compliance (with THC, not PM) and was not considered BACT.

The RBLC provides the BACT limit for sulfuric acid mist of 0.11 lb/ton clinker. The RBLC also provides for "total" $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ of 0.23 lb/ton and refers to them as having a basis of MACT. However, these limits are actually only for condensable PM. Ash Grove's August 29, 2014, BACT limits for the new kiln system are more stringent with the condensable portion representing approximately 0.12 lb/ton.

- **Cemex Balcones 10-08-2013**

The RBLC indicates a CO limit of 1.38 lb/ton clinker. The August 29, 2014, BACT limit for Ash Grove's Montana City Plant is 459.4 tons/year which translates to an emission rate of approximately 1.23 lb/ton clinker. Ash Grove's BACT limit is more stringent.

- **Additional RBLC BACT Determinations**

Ash Grove has again reviewed the RBLC in the application for MAQP #2005-18 and provided a summary of those tables in the application. Entries were included for CO, VOCs

and GHGs for the category of preheater/precalciner. None of these entries versus the previous BACT limits suggest that they are more stringent than current BACT levels. DEQ concludes that the current, existing BACT limits established in MAQP #2005-18 are still appropriate for the proposed modernization project.

IV. Emission Inventory

The future modernization plant-wide potential to emit for criteria pollutants is listed below.

Project - Net Emissions Change Calculations - Criteria Pollutants
Ash Grove Cement, Montana City, Montana

Pollutant	Future Plantwide Potential to Emit (tpy)	Baseline (two year avg. actual emissions for sources remaining) (tpy)	Project Emissions Increase prior to netting[1] (tpy)	Contem - poraneous Increases[2] (tpy)	Contem - poraneous Decreases[3] (tpy)	Net Emissions Increase (tpy)	Significant Emission Increase Threshold (tpy)	PSD Triggered
PM	197.90	93.99	103.91	-	139.55	(35.64)	25	No
PM_{10}	137.92	31.17	106.75	-	123.53	(16.77)	15	No
$PM_{2.5}$	106.27	8.05	98.22	-	115.00	(16.78)	10	No
SO_2	150.96	0.12	150.84	-	399.98	(249.14)	40	No
NOx	571.26	0.99	570.27	-	1,388.42	(818.15)	40	No
CO	477.31	3.90	473.41	-	24.37	449.03	100	**Yes**
VOC	117.85	0	117.85	-	3.92	113.92	40	**Yes**
Lead	0.04	0	0.04	-	0.01	0.03	0.6	No
GHGs								
CO2	717,385	0	717,385	-	337,268	380,117	75,000	**Yes**
CH4	42	0	42	-	18	23.94	75,000	No
N2O	6	0	6	-	3	3.49	75,000	No
CO2e	720,256	0	720,256	-	338,500	381,756	75,000	**Yes**

[1] Difference between Potential Emissions and Baseline Emissions (two year avg actual of existing sources remaining after project).

[2] Actual emission increases from projects in the Contemporaneous Period (2008 - thru project completion)

[3] Actual emission decreases from sources shut down in the Contemporaneous Period (2008 - thru project completion).

The complete emission inventory submitted with the application is on file with DEQ.

Plantwide Future PTE - Gaseous Pollutant & HAP Sources Ash Grove Cement, Montana City, Montana					
Pollutant	Kiln System and Solid Fuel Mill System tpy	Cement Mill / Air Heater (531.SK590) tpy	Emergency Generator (EG1.SK1) tpy	Blasting - ANFO Combustion (Q3) tpy	Totals (tpy)
SO_2	150.00	0.03	0.53	0.40	150.96
NOx	562.50	4.37	0.99	3.40	571.26
CO	459.38	3.67	0.86	13.40	477.31
VOC	114.00	3.76	0.09		117.85
Lead	0.04				0.04
H2SO4	N/A				-
GHGs					-
CO2	712,500	4,713.67	171.29		717,385
CH4	41.87	0.09	0.01		41.97
N2O	6.10	0.01	0.00		6.11
CO2e	715,366	4,718.53	171.87		720,256
HAPs regulated by Portland Cement NESHAP					-
HCl	11.94				11.94
D/F	N/A				-
Hg	0.01				0.01

V. Existing Air Quality

Currently, Ash Grove is in an area designated as "Unclassifiable/Attainment" for all air quality criteria pollutants (40 CFR 81.327). There are two maintenance areas near the main Ash Grove facility. The former East Helena, Montana (MT) lead and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) nonattainment area (NAA) boundaries are about 1.8 miles and 1.9 miles north, respectively, of Ash Grove. The NAA addressed the primary 1978 lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), and the primary (24-hour and annual) and secondary (3-hour) SO_2 NAAQS. Both areas currently achieve all ambient air quality standards and were redesignated as maintenance areas on October 11, 2019.

Ash Grove is located about 1.5 km (0.9 mi) east of the Interstate 15 (I-15) interchange at Montana City on Highway 518. The main facility is located in the Southeast ¼ of Section 12 and Northeast ¼ of Section 13, Township 9 North, Range 3 West, Jefferson County. The old quarry and silos are located in Sections 7 and 18 of Township 9 North, Range 2 West in Jefferson County. The current quarry is located in Sections 10 and 15, Township 9 North, Range 3 West, Jefferson County. The closest Class I area is the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Area which is about 19 miles north of the main Ash Grove facility. Class I areas were created by the Clean Air Act of 1977 and are provided the highest level of air quality protection by USEPA and include areas such as wilderness areas and national parks (http://www.epa.gov/visibility/class1.html).

VI. Ambient Air Impact Analysis

DEQ determined, based on the modification request, that there are no emission increases associated with this action. DEQ believes it will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard and the overall emissions from the project will result in an improvement in air quality versus the current operating condition.

VII. Taking or Damaging Implication Analysis

As required by 2-10-105, MCA, DEQ conducted a private property taking and damaging assessment. See Section 21 of the attached Environmental Assessment (EA).

VIII. Environmental Assessment

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

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Ash Grove Cement Company – Montana City Plant

11/20/2024

Air Quality Bureau

Air, Energy, and Mining Division

Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Table of Contents

Project Overview 3
Location 3
Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act 3
Proposed Action 3
Purpose and Need 3
EVALUATION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACT BY RESOURCE: 7
1. Topography and Soil Quality, Stability, and Moisture 8
2. Water Quality, Quantity, and Distribution 8
3. Air Quality 9
4. Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality 10
5. Terrestrial, Avian, and Aquatic Life and Habitats 10
6. Unique, Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources 11
7. Historical and Archaeological Sites 12
8. Aesthetics 12
9. Demands on Environmental Resources of Land, Water, Air, or Energy 13
10. Impacts on Other Environmental Resources 13
11. Human Health and Safety 14
12. Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Activities and Production 15
13. Quantity and Distribution of Employment 15
14. Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenues 16
15. Demand for Government Services 17
16. Locally-Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals 17
17. Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities 18
18. Density and Distribution of Population and Housing 19
19. Social Structures and Mores 19
20. Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity 20
21. Private Property Impacts 21
22. Other Appropriate Social and Economic Circumstances 22
23. Greenhouse Gas Assessment 22
PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVES 24
CONSULTATION 24
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT 25
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION 25
NEED FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS 25
CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS 25
REFERENCES 28

Project Overview

COMPANY NAME:	Ash Grove Cement Company
EA DATE:	November 20, 2024
SITE NAME:	Montana City Plant
MAQP#:	2005-18
Application Received Date:	October 4, 2024

Location

Township 9 North, Range 3 West, Sections 12 and 13
County: Jefferson

The permitted facility location currently exists at 46.54449°N, latitude and -111.92063W, longitude.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP: FEDERAL STATE PRIVATE X

Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act

Under the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), Montana agencies are required to prepare an environmental review for state actions that may have an impact on the human environment. The proposed action is considered to be a state action that may have an impact on the human environment and, therefore, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) must prepare an environmental review. This Environmental Assessment (EA) will examine the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action and disclose potential impacts that may result from the proposed and alternative actions. DEQ will determine the need for additional environmental review based on consideration of the criteria set forth in Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.4.608. DEQ may not withhold, deny, or impose conditions on the Permit based on the information contained in this EA (§ 75-1- 201(4), MCA).

Proposed Action

Ash Grove proposes to review and update the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project that was originally permitted on September 16, 2014. There are no proposed changes to the BACT analysis, nor are there any proposed emission increases. The proposed action would be located on private land, approximately 5 kilometers south of East Helena and approximately 1.8 kilometers east of the Highway 518 and I-15 interchange near Montana City, Montana. All information included in the EA is derived from the permit application, previous permits and application materials related to the plant modernization project, discussions with the applicant, and other research tools.

Purpose and Need

Under MEPA, Montana agencies are required to prepare an environmental review for state actions that may have an impact on the human environment. The Proposed Action is considered to be a state action that may have an impact on the human environment and, therefore, DEQ must prepare an environmental review. This EA will examine the proposed

action and alternatives to the proposed action and disclose potential impacts that may result from the proposed and alternative actions. DEQ will determine the need for additional environmental review based on consideration of the criteria set forth in ARM 17.4.608.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES PROPOSED IN APPLICATION

Table 1. Summary of Proposed Activities in Application	
General Overview	Ash Grove's application did not seek to modify any conditions nor to add or modify any emitting units. There are no changes to actual or potential emission levels. The application seeks to confirm that previous BACT limits associated with the plant modernization project are still relevant and appropriate, and requests a renewed authorization for additional time to commence construction. An analysis of BACT limits requires the opportunity for public review; therefore, Ash Grove was required to submit a permit modification application for this request. The facility would be allowed to commence construction with the plant modernization project upon final issuance of the permit under the same conditions that previously applied. Authority to commence construction on the plant modernization project would continue for 18 months from final permit issuance or until the permit was revoked, either at the request of Ash Grove or by DEQ because of non-compliance with the conditions within the air quality permit, whichever would occur first.
Duration and Timing	Construction: There is no change to the proposed construction activity as previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. Construction Period: There is no change to the proposed construction activity as previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. Operation Life: There is no change to the proposed construction activity as previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014.
Estimated Disturbance	There is no disturbance associated with the current permit action. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10 on September 16, 2014.
Equipment	There is no change to the proposed construction activity as previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014.
Location	The plant's legal location is Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 North, Range 3 West in Jefferson County
Personnel on-site	There is no change to the proposed personnel associated with the current permit action, as previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014.
Location and Analysis Area	Location: All existing sources of emissions at Ash Grove's Portland cement manufacturing facility are located approximately 5 kilometers south of East Helena and approximately 1.8 kilometers east of the Highway 518 and I-15

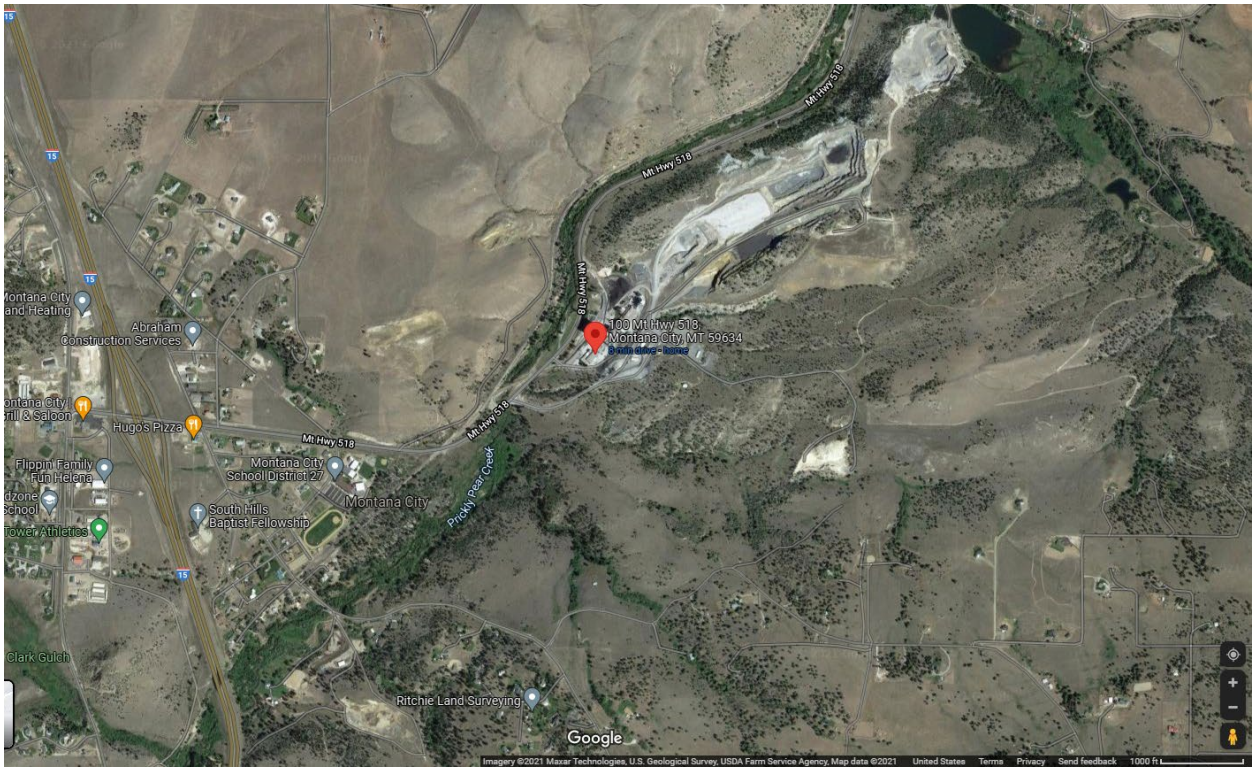
	interchange near Montana City, Montana. The plant's legal location is Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 North, Range 3 West in Jefferson County. The old quarry and silos are located in Sections 7 and 18 of Township 9 North, Range 2 West in Jefferson County. The quarry is located in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16 of Township 9 North, Range 3 West, in Jefferson County
Air Quality	The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to air quality. This EA will be attached to the Air Quality Permit which would include all enforceable conditions for operation of the emitting units.
Water Quality	This project would not affect water quality. The Applicant would be required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to water quality.
Erosion Control and Sediment Transport	This project is on property currently in use as a Portland Cement Plant. This project would not contribute to additional erosion or sediment transport. The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to erosion control and sediment transport.
Cultural resources	The property is already in use as industrial property, and there would be no effects on cultural resources. The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to cultural resources.
Aesthetics	The property is already in use as industrial property, and there would be negligible effects on aesthetics. The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to aesthetics.
Hazardous Substances	This project does not contribute any hazardous substances to the facility. The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to hazardous substances.
Weed Control	The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to weed control.
Reclamation Plans	The property is already in use as industrial property, so no reclamation is necessary.
Solid Waste	This project would have no effect on solid waste in the area. The Applicant is required to comply with the applicable local, county, state, and federal requirements pertaining to solid waste.

Cumulative Impact Considerations	
Past Actions	MAQP #2005-10 was issued on September 16, 2014, authorizing a plant modernization project. The authorization to commence construction of the project expires after 18 months if a new application and revised BACT analysis was not submitted. Subsequently, Ash Grove has submitted six applications including this one to maintain the future option to install a new Portland Cement Plant based on a dry processing technology which would provide significant criteria pollutant reductions as well as fuel consumption

	reductions.
Present Actions	This permit action is considered a modification because a revised BACT analysis is required and requires a public comment period be available. Issuance of this permit would allow an additional 18 months to commence construction on the new facility.
Related Future Actions	This permit action would allow future construction of the new plant to commence construction within 18 months of issuance of the final permit.

Project Location: Sections 12 and 13, Township 9 North, Range 3 West in Jefferson County

Figure 1. Map of General Location of the Montana City Plant



EVALUATION OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACT BY RESOURCE:

The impact analysis will identify and evaluate whether the impacts are direct or secondary impacts to the physical environment and human population in the area to be affected by the proposed project. Direct impacts occur at the same time and place as the action that causes the impact. Secondary impacts are a further impact to the human environment that may be stimulated, or induced by, or otherwise result from a direct impact of the action (ARM 17.4.603(18)). Where impacts would occur, the impacts will be described.

Cumulative impacts are the collective impacts on the human environment within the borders of Montana that could result from the Proposed Action when considered in conjunction with other past and present actions related to the Proposed Action by location and generic type. Related future impacts must also be considered when these actions are under concurrent consideration by any state agency through pre-impact statement studies, separate impact statement evaluation, or permit processing procedures. The activities identified in Table 1 were analyzed as part of the cumulative impacts assessment for each resource.

The duration is quantified as follows:

- Construction Impacts (short-term): These are impacts to the environment during the construction period. When analyzing duration, please include a specific range of time.

- Operation Impacts (long-term): These are impacts to the environment during the operational period. When analyzing duration, please include a specific range of time.

The intensity of the impacts is measured using the following:

- No impact: There would be no change from current conditions.

- Negligible: An adverse or beneficial effect would occur but would be at the lowest levels of detection.

- Minor: The effect would be noticeable but would be relatively small and would not affect the function or integrity of the resource.

- Moderate: The effect would be easily identifiable and would change the function or integrity of the resource.

- Major: The effect would alter the resource.

1. Topography and Soil Quality, Stability, and Moisture

The purpose of the application is to review and update the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.

2. Water Quality, Quantity, and Distribution

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action:
There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

3. Air Quality

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.
Air quality in the area affected by the proposed project is currently unclassifiable or in compliance with applicable NAAQS.

Applicants are required to comply with all laws relating to air, such as the Federal Clean Air Act, NAAQS set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Clean Air Act of Montana. In addition, MAQP #2005-18 provides federally enforceable conditions regarding the emitting units themselves, pollution controls, and requires the applicant to take reasonable precautions to limit fugitive dust from this location.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10 on September 16, 2014. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:
There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

4. Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit..

Direct Impacts:
Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:
Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:
There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

5. Terrestrial, Avian, and Aquatic Life and Habitats

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:
Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no

direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-..

6. Unique, Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. DEQ contacted the Montana Natural Heritage Program to identify any changes to occurrences of species of concern near the Ash Grove facility. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this

modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10 .

7. Historical and Archaeological Sites

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

8. Aesthetics

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

9. Demands on Environmental Resources of Land, Water, Air, or Energy

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

10. Impacts on Other Environmental Resources

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

11. Human Health and Safety

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

12. Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Activities and Production

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

13. Quantity and Distribution of Employment

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10 .on The

proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

14. Local and State Tax Base and Tax Revenues

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

15. Demand for Government Services

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

16. Locally-Adopted Environmental Plans and Goals

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. Currently, Ash Grove is in an area designated as "Unclassifiable/Attainment" for all air quality criteria pollutants (40 CFR 81.327). There are two maintenance areas near the main Ash Grove facility. The former East Helena, Montana (MT) lead and sulfur dioxide (SO2) nonattainment area (NAA) boundaries are about 1.8 miles and 1.9 miles north, respectively, of Ash Grove. The NAA addressed the primary 1978 lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), and the primary (24-hour and annual) and

secondary (3-hour) SO2 NAAQS. Both areas currently achieve all ambient air quality standards and were redesignated as maintenance areas on October 11, 2019. The plant modernization project is not anticipated to have an impact on the maintenance areas because the ambient air impacts analyzed during the review of that project did not cause or contribute to any exceedances of ambient air quality standards. There has not been notable industrial development in this area since that time which would justify reanalyzing the potential ambient air impacts from the modernization project. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

17. Access to and Quality of Recreational and Wilderness Activities

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment

associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

18. Density and Distribution of Population and Housing

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.

19. Social Structures and Mores

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a

previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-.

20. Cultural Uniqueness and Diversity

The purpose of the application is to review and update the BACT analysis as appropriate for the plant modernization project. There are no physical changes to the operation of the plant nor are there any changes to the equipment listed in the permit.

Direct Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no direct impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10. The proposed permit action is a modification to preserve a previous permit action, it more closely resembles an administrative amendment because there are no physical or operational changes being proposed.

Secondary Impacts:

Proposed Action: There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014. There are no secondary impact changes with this current permit action that were not previously addressed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

Cumulative Impacts:

There is no change to the proposed allowable emissions nor changes in equipment associated with the current permit action, from those previously outlined for this modernization project in MAQP #2005-10 issued on September 16, 2014; therefore, there are no associated cumulative impacts. Analyses and impacts for the plant modernization project were disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10.

21. Private Property Impacts

The proposed project would take place on privately owned land. DEQ's approval of MAQP #2005-18 permit would not affect the applicant's real property. DEQ has determined that the permit conditions are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with applicable requirements under the Montana Clean Air Act. Therefore, DEQ's approval of MAQP #2005-18 would not have private property-taking or damaging implications.

As required by 2-10-105, MCA, the Department conducted the following private property taking and damaging assessment.

YES	NO	
X		1. Does the action pertain to land or water management or environmental regulation affecting private real property or water rights?
	X	2. Does the action result in either a permanent or indefinite physical occupation of private property?
	X	3. Does the action deny a fundamental attribute of ownership? (ex.: right to exclude others, disposal of property)
	X	4. Does the action deprive the owner of all economically viable uses of the property?
	X	5. Does the action require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or to grant an easement? [If no, go to (6)].
		5a. Is there a reasonable, specific connection between the government requirement and legitimate state interests?
		5b. Is the government requirement roughly proportional to the impact of the proposed use of the property?
	X	6. Does the action have a severe impact on the value of the property? (consider economic impact, investment-backed expectations, character of government action)
	X	7. Does the action damage the property by causing some physical disturbance with respect to the property in excess of that sustained by the public generally?
	X	7a. Is the impact of government action direct, peculiar, and significant?
	X	7b. Has government action resulted in the property becoming practically inaccessible, waterlogged or flooded?
	X	7c. Has government action lowered property values by more than 30% and necessitated the physical taking of adjacent property or property across a public way from the property in question?
	X	Takings or damaging implications? (Taking or damaging implications exist if YES is checked in response to question 1 and also to any one or more of the following questions: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c; or if NO is checked in response to questions 5a or 5b; the shaded areas)

22. Other Appropriate Social and Economic Circumstances

Direct Impacts:

Due to the nature of the proposed action, no further direct or secondary impacts are anticipated from this project.

Secondary Impacts:

None identified.

Cumulative Impacts:

None identified.

23. Greenhouse Gas Assessment

Previous EAs for extending the allowed construction period for the modernized Portland Cement Plant pre-date the timeframe when DEQ began including a Greenhouse Gas Assessment. Therefore, this action now incorporates a GHG section to conform with agency directives on EA content.

Issuance of this permit would extend the construction period an additional 18 months from the time the permit goes final. This action only administratively extends the period for allowed construction, and therefore there are no GHG impacts by extending the time to begin construction.

For the purpose of this analysis, DEQ has defined greenhouse gas emissions as the following gas species: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and many species of fluorinated compounds. The range of fluorinated compounds includes numerous chemicals which are used in many household and industrial products. Other pollutants can have some properties that also are similar to those mentioned above, but the EPA has clearly identified the species above as the primary GHGs. Water vapor is also technically a greenhouse gas, but its properties are controlled by the temperature and pressure within the atmosphere, and it is not considered an anthropogenic species.

Direct Impacts

If Ash Grove proceeds with construction within the 18 months following the final permit issuance, the modernized facility would operate much differently than the current cement facility. The overall impact for GHGs would be a reduction in fossil fuel consumption of approximately 50 percent. This estimate is based on the original application submitted on May 15, 2014.

The combustion of natural gas and coal at the site would release GHGs, primarily CO_2, N_2O and much smaller concentrations of uncombusted fuel components including methane (CH_4) and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). With less fuel being combusted upon operation of

the modernized plant, these GHGs would decrease in magnitude while still maintaining the same cement production level.

DEQ has relied upon calculations submitted by Ash Grove in the original May 15, 2024, permit application for the purpose of GHG calculations. These calculations were based on 40 CFR Part 98 which are similar to calculations in the EPA Simplified GHG Calculator tool. This tool totals carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and methane (CH_4) and reports the total as CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) in metric tons CO_2e. The calculations in this tool are widely accepted to represent reliable calculation approaches for developing a GHG inventory. DEQ has determined EPA's Scope 1 GHG impacts as defined in the Inventory Guidance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions are appropriate under MEPA for this Proposed Action. Scope 1 emissions are defined as direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by the organization (EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership). DEQ's review of Scope 1 emissions is consistent with the agency not evaluating downstream effects of other types of impacts.

Construction related GHGs were not available for the original modernization permit application.

This review does not include an assessment of GHG impacts in quantitative economic terms, otherwise known as evaluating the social cost of carbon. DEQ instead calculates potential GHG emissions and provides a narrative description of GHG impacts. This approach is consistent with Montana Supreme Court caselaw and the agency's discussion of other impacts in this draft EA. See Belk v. Mont. DEQ, 2022 MT 38, ¶ 29.

Secondary Impacts

GHG emissions contribute to changes in atmospheric radiative forcing, resulting in climate change impacts. GHGs act to contain solar energy loss by trapping longer wave radiation emitted from the Earth's surface and act as a positive radiative forcing component (BLM 2021).

Per EPA's website "Climate Change Indicators", the lifetime of carbon dioxide cannot be represented with a single value because the gas is not destroyed over time. The gas instead moves between air, ocean, and land mediums with atmospheric carbon dioxide remaining in the atmosphere for thousands of years, due in part to the very slow process by which carbon is transferred to ocean sediments. Methane remains in the atmosphere for approximately 12 years. Nitrous oxide has the potential to remain in the atmosphere for about 109 years (EPA, Climate Change Indictors). The impacts of climate change throughout the specified region of the state of Montana include changes in flooding and drought, rising temperatures, and the spread of invasive species (BLM 2021).

Cumulative Impacts

Montana recently used the EPA State Inventory Tool (SIT) to develop a greenhouse gas inventory in conjunction with preparation of a possible grant application for the Community Planning Reduction Grant (CPRG) program. This tool was developed by EPA to help states develop their own greenhouse gas emission inventories, and relies upon data already collected by the federal government through various agencies. The inventory specifically deals with carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide and reports the total as CO_2e. The SIT

consists of eleven Microsoft Excel based modules with pre-populated data that can be used with default settings or in some cases, allows states to input their own data when the state believes their own data provides a higher level of quality and accuracy. Once each of the eleven modules is filled out, the data from each module is exported into a final "synthesis" module which summarizes all the data into a single file. Within the synthesis file, several worksheets display the output data in a number of formats such as GHG emissions by sector and GHG emissions by type of greenhouse gas.

DEQ has determined the use of the default data provides a reasonable representation of the greenhouse gas inventory for the various sectors of the state, and the estimated total annual greenhouse gas inventory by year. The SIT data from EPA is currently only updated through the year 2021, as it takes several years to validate and make new data available within revised modules. DEQ maintains a copy of the output results of the SIT.

DEQ has determined that the use of the default data provides a reasonable representation of the GHG inventory for all the state sectors, and an estimated total annual GHG inventory by year. At present, annually, Montana accounts for 47.77 million metric tons of CO_2e based on the EPA SIT for the year 2021.

This action administratively extends the construction period from 18 months from the date of final permit issuance. No GHGs result from the extension itself.

If the project were to be constructed, and began operation, this project may contribute up to 307,727 metric tons per year of CO_2e. However, the project would replace the existing cement plant which produces an estimated 654,778 metric tons of CO_2e per year. The potential decrease in metric tons of CO_2e would be 347,051 metric tons. The estimated emission reduction in metric tons of CO_2e from this project would lower Montana's total annual CO_2e emissions by 0.73%. Construction related GHG emissions would also occur but no construction estimates for CO_2e were available.

GHG emissions that would be emitted as a result of the proposed activities would add to GHG emissions from other sources. The No Action Alternative would contribute approximately 50 percent more GHG emissions as the Proposed Action Alternative because the current process is less efficient than that authorized under MAQP #2005.

PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVES

No Action Alternative: In addition to the proposed action, DEQ must also considered the "no action" alternative. The "no action" alternative would deny the approval of MAQP #2005-18. The applicant would lack the authority to conduct the proposed activity. Any potential impacts that would result from the proposed action would not occur. The no action alternative forms the baseline from which the impacts of the proposed action can be measured.
If the Applicant demonstrates compliance with all applicable rules and regulations required for approval, the "no action" alternative would not be appropriate.

Other Reasonable Alternative(s): No other alternatives were considered.

CONSULTATION

Scoping for this proposed action consisted of internal efforts to identify substantive issues

and/or concerns. Internal scoping consisted of internal review of the environmental assessment document by DEQ Air Permitting staff. Because there are no proposed changes to the air quality permit and therefore no changes in allowable emissions or equipment that had not previously been assessed in the prior permitting actions, DEQ does not anticipate any changes in impacts from those disclosed with the issuance of MAQP #2005-10 on September 16, 2014.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The public comment period for this permit action will occur from 11/06/2024 through 11/21/2024. Public comments may be submitted to the DEQ through the DEQ website, email, written letter, or in person.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION

The proposed project would be located on privately owned land. All applicable state and federal rules must be adhered to, which, at some level, may also include other state, or federal agency jurisdiction.

NEED FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

When determining whether the preparation of an environmental impact statement is needed, DEQ is required to consider the seven significance criteria set forth in ARM 17.4.608, which are as follows:

- The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact;
- The probability that the impact will occur if the proposed action occurs; or conversely, reasonable assurance in keeping with the potential severity of an impact that the impact will not occur;
- Growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects of the impact, including the relationship or contribution of the impact to cumulative impacts – identify the parameters of the proposed action;
- The quantity and quality of each environmental resource or value that would be affected, including the uniqueness and fragility of those resources and values;
- The importance to the state and to society of each environmental resource or value that would be affected.
- Any precedent that would be set as a result of an impact of the proposed action that would commit the department to future actions with significant impacts or a decision in principle about such future actions; and
- Potential conflict with local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans.

CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

The DEQ finds that this action extending the construction period by 18 months from the issuance of the final permit would result in negligible impacts to air quality and GHG emissions in Jefferson County, Montana.

No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. As

noted through the draft EA, the severity, duration, geographic extent and frequency of the occurrence of the impacts associated with the proposed air quality project would be limited.

If Ash Grove moves forward with construction of the modernized cement plant, the proposed action would result in the construction and operation of a new Portland cement plant based on a "dry" technology which would result in lower emission levels due to a reduced fossil fuel requirement.

As discussed in this EA, DEQ has not identified any significant impacts associated with the proposed actions for any environmental resource. DEQ does not believe that the activities proposed by the Applicant would have any growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects, or contribution to cumulative impacts. The proposed site does not appear to contain known unique or fragile resources other than those inventoried for MAQP #2005 10 which were specific to Native American artifacts.

There are no unique or known endangered fragile resources in the project area and no underground disturbance would be required for this project.

Impacts to human health and safety would not be significant as access roads would be closed to the public and because the site is on private land.

As discussed in this EA, DEQ has not identified any significant impacts associated with the proposed activities on any environmental resource.

Issuance of a Montana Air Quality Permit #2005-18 to the Applicant does not set any precedent that commits DEQ to future actions with significant impacts or a decision in principle about such future actions. If the Applicant submits another modification or proposes to amend the permit, DEQ is not committed to issuing those revisions. DEQ would conduct an environmental review for any subsequent permit modifications sought by the Applicant pursuant to MEPA. DEQ would make permitting decisions based on the criteria set forth in the Clean Air Act of Montana.

Issuance of the Permit to the Applicant does not set a precedent for DEQ's review of other applications for Permits, including the level of environmental review. The level of environmental review decision is made based on case-specific consideration of the criteria set forth in ARM 17.4.608.

Finally, DEQ does not believe that the proposed air quality permitting action by the Applicant would have any growth-inducing or growth inhibiting impacts that would conflict with any local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans.

Based on a consideration of the criteria set forth in ARM 17.4.608, no significant adverse impacts to the affected human environment would be expected because of the proposed project. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement or EIS is not required, and the draft EA is deemed the appropriate level of environmental review pursuant to MEPA.

PREPARATION AND APPROVAL

EA and Significance Determination prepared by:

Craig Henrikson
Environmental Engineer, PE

Environmental Assessment Reviewed by: Craig Jones, MEPA Coordinator

Approved by: Eric Merchant, Supervisor, Air Quality Permitting Services Section, Air Quality Bureau

REFERENCES

- MAQP #2005-18 Application received from Ash Grove. Dated October 4, 2024
- Additional Information Received from Ash Grove on October 26, 2024.
- MAQP #2005-17
- Previous Ash Grove application dated May 15, 2014.
- EPA GHG Calculator Tool https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/state-inventory-and-projection-tool. Version dated May 2023 in the Introduction Tab.
- EPA State Inventory Tool, https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/state-inventory-and-projection-tool Version 2024.1.
- Results of State Inventory Tool model run for Version 2024.1. Model results run by AQB staff on March 7, 2024.
- 2021 BLM Specialist Report on Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Trends, https://www.blm.gov/
- 40 CFR 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting