May 10, 2022

Randy Weimer
Stillwater Mining Company
Stillwater Mine
2562 Nye Rd.
Nye, MT 59061

Sent via email: randy.weimer@sibanyestillwater.com

RE: Final Permit Issuance for MAQP #2459-20

Dear Mr. Weimer:

Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) number MAQP #2459-20 is deemed final as of 4/26/2022 by DEQ. This permit is for the Stillwater Mine in Nye, Montana. All conditions of the Decision remain the same. Enclosed is a copy of your permit with the final date indicated.

For DEQ,

Julie A. Merkel
Permitting Services Section Supervisor
Air Quality Bureau
(406) 444-3626

Troy M Burrows
Air Quality Scientist
Air Quality Bureau
(406) 444-1452

JM:TMB
Enclosure

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Air, Energy & Mining Division
Air Quality Bureau

Montana Air Quality Permit #2459-20

Stillwater Mining Company
Stillwater Mine
2562 Nye Road
Nye, Montana 59061

April 26, 2022

MONTANA AIR QUALITY PERMIT

Issued To:	Stillwater Mining Company 2562 Nye Road Nye, MT 59061	MAQP: #2459-20 Application Complete: 2/7/2022 Preliminary Determination Issued: 3/15/2022 Department's Decision Issued: 4/8/2022 Permit Final: 4/26/2022

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

Section I. Permitted Facilities

A. Plant Location

Stillwater operates an underground platinum/palladium mine, ore processing plant, and tailings disposal at the Nye facility. The facility is located approximately 6 miles south of Nye. The legal description of the mine site is Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, and 23, Township 5 South, Range 15 East, in Stillwater County, Montana.

B. Current Permit Action

On February 1, 2022, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received an application to modify the Stillwater air quality permit. Stillwater is requesting the 3,000,000 gallons of propane combusted limit per rolling 12-month period be increased to 5,000,000 gallons of propane combusted per rolling 12-month period to allow for operational flexibility and heating capability. The modifications also include the following:

- Possible addition of more propane-fired heaters,
- Minimum Tier 2 diesel engine capability increase up to 4.8 million horsepower hours per rolling 12-month period, and
- Up to 500 tons per hour (TPH) of portable crushing and screening equipment including a conveyor transfer point and two piles being formed.

Section II. Conditions and Limitations

A. Emission Limitations

1. Metallic mineral process fugitive emissions are subject to an opacity limitation of 10% (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60, Subpart LL).

2. Mine production and milling rates shall not exceed 1,825,000 tons during any rolling 12-month period or 5,000 tons per day (ARM 17.8.749).

3. Stillwater shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere from any surface crushing operation, and associated material handling systems, any stack emissions that (ARM 17.8.340 and 17.8.752):

   a. Contain particulate matter more than 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) or 0.022 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf).

   b. Exhibit greater than 7% opacity.

4. Stillwater may operate portable ore crushing equipment with combined maximum rated design capacity not to exceed 500 tons per hour at any time (455 metric tons per hour). Crushing equipment referenced in Sections II.A.6 and II.A.14 are not included in this combined allowable capacity (ARM 17.8.749).

5. Stillwater may operate portable ore screening equipment with combined maximum rated design capacity not to exceed 500 tons per hour at any time (455 metric tons per hour) (ARM 17.8.749).

6. The waste rock crusher shall be operated underground and shall not exceed a maximum rated design capacity of 165 tons per hour (150 metric tons per hour) (ARM 17.8.749).

7. The Cement Rock Fill (CRF) plant shall be operated underground and shall not exceed a maximum rated design capacity of 300 tons per hour (137 cubic yards per hour) (ARM 17.8.749).

8. The Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump Diesel-Fired Engine shall be used for emergency or back-up operations only and shall be limited to 500 hours of operation during any rolling 12-month period. Preventative maintenance activities shall be included in the 500 hours of operation during any rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

9. The Shaft Emergency Diesel-Fired Engine Generator shall be used for emergency or back-up operations only and shall be limited to 500 hours of operation during any rolling 12-month period. Preventative maintenance activities shall be included in the 500 hours of operation during any rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

10. The Emergency Fire Water Pump Diesel-Fired Engine shall comply with the following:

    a. The maximum rated design capacity shall not exceed 152 bhp (ARM 17.8.749).

    b. The diesel-fired engine shall be used for emergency or back-up operations only and shall be limited to 500 hours of operation during any rolling 12-month period. Preventative maintenance activities shall be

included in the 500 hours of operation during any rolling 12-month period (ARM 17.8.749).

11. Stillwater is authorized operate the following generator sets in support of the Benbow Operation:

    a. One or more diesel-fired generator set(s), where the combined maximum rated design capacity of the generator engine(s) shall not exceed 4,022 brake-horsepower (bhp) (ARM 17.8.749).

    b. At a minimum, the generator engine(s) shall be certified to the Interim Tier 4 exhaust emission standard for generator sets with a maximum engine power rating greater than 900 kW as specified within 40 CFR 1039.102, Table 7 (ARM 17.8.752).

    c. Generator engines shall have a minimum exhaust stack height of 3.048 meters (m) from ground level (ARM 17.8.749).

    d. All generator engines shall be located not more than 200 m from the location sited in the modeling analysis and no generator set engine can be located closer than 145 m northeast to the mine boundary point with a coordinate of -109.770269º longitude and 45.381019º latitude (NAD83) (ARM 17.8.749).

12. Stillwater shall only burn diesel fuel for the engines defined under Section II.A.8, II.A.10, II.A.11, that is compliant with 40 CFR 80.510(b) having a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% (15 parts per million) by weight (ARM 17.8.752).

13. In addition to the engines referenced in Sections II.A.8, II.A.9, II.A.10, and II.A.11, Stillwater may operate diesel-fired engines with emissions certifications of United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Tier 2 or better and combined capacity not to exceed 4.8 million horsepower-hours (hp-hr) per rolling 12-month time period (ARM 17.8.749).

14. The surface Nordberg cone crusher shall utilize a fabric filter baghouse to control particulate emissions (ARM 17.8.749).

15. The cement silo associated with the cement batch plant operation shall be enclosed with fabric filtration to control particulate emissions in the exhaust air (ARM 17.8.749).

16. The total propane consumption by all combustion sources at the facility shall be limited to 5,000,000 gallons per any 12-month rolling period (ARM 17.8.749).

17. The propane-fired portal heater at the 5000 East Portal shall be properly operated and maintained in a manner that satisfies the manufacturer's terms for the guarantee of pollutant emission rates. All other propane units on the mine site shall follow good combustion practices (ARM 17.8.752).

18. Stillwater shall not cause or authorize to be discharged into the atmosphere, from any non-NSPS-affected source visible emissions that exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes (ARM 17.8.308 and ARM 17.8.752).

19. Water and/or chemical dust suppressant shall be available on site and used, as necessary, to maintain compliance with the opacity limitations in Section II.A.1 and Section II.A.18 (ARM 17.8.752).

20. Stillwater shall not cause or authorize the use of any street, road, or parking lot without taking reasonable precautions to control emissions of airborne particulate matter (ARM 17.8.308 and ARM 17.8.749).

21. Stillwater shall treat all unpaved portions of the haul roads, access roads, and the general plant area with water and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain compliance with the reasonable precautions limitation in Section II.A.20 (ARM 17.8.749).

22. If the DEQ determines it to be necessary, Stillwater shall provide mitigative measures to control wind-blown emissions from the east-side waste rock disposal area. DEQ shall determine the necessity of the control measures above based on personal observation, complaints, or any combination of the above (ARM 17.8.752).

23. If DEQ determines it to be necessary, Stillwater shall install a sprinkler system or provide equivalent mitigative measures to control wind-blown emissions from the tailings facilities. DEQ shall determine the necessity of the above control measures based on personal observation, complaints, or any combination of the above (ARM 17.8.752).

24. Stillwater shall utilize a dust suppression program on all dirt roads. The necessity for additional measures on other portions of the road or the entire road will be determined by DEQ through on-site inspections, complaints, or any combination of the above (ARM 17.8.749).

25. Stillwater shall comply with all applicable standards and limitations, and the reporting, recordkeeping, and notification requirements as required by 40 CFR 60, Subpart LL, *Standards of Performance for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants* (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LL).

26. Stillwater shall comply with all applicable standards and limitations, and the reporting, recordkeeping, and notification requirements contained in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines* and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, for any applicable diesel engine (ARM 17.8.340; 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII; ARM 17.8.342 and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

B. Testing Requirements

1. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial start-up, a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method(s) 1-5 and Method 9 opacity source test must be performed on any 40 CFR 60, Subpart LL, affected equipment at the facility, as appropriate. After the initial source test, additional source testing shall be conducted as required by DEQ or according to another testing/monitoring schedule as may be approved by DEQ (ARM 17.8.105; ARM 17.8.340; 40 CFR Part 60, General Provisions; and 40 CFR 60, Subpart LL).

2. Stillwater shall conduct performance testing on the Benbow generator set engine(s) as follows (ARM 17.8.105; ARM 17.8.749; ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII):

   a. Generator set engines with a displacement of less than 30 Liter (L) per cylinder

      i. Within 180 day after initial start-up, Stillwater shall conduct initial performance testing to demonstrate compliance with nitrogen oxide (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane hydrocarbon (NMHC), and particulate matter emission standards in accordance with to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212.

      ii. After initial testing, Stillwater shall conduct performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the CO emission standard every 2 years. Testing shall be in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4212.

   b. Generator engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 L per cylinder shall be performance tested initially and annually thereafter in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.4211 and 60.4213 to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards.

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

4. DEQ may require further testing (ARM 17.8.105).

C. Operational Reporting Requirement

1. Stillwater 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 to calculate operating fees, based on actual emissions from the facility, and/or to verify compliance with permit limitations (ARM 17.8.505). Stillwater shall submit the following information annually to DEQ by March 1st of each year; the information may be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.505):

a. The amount of ore and waste handled.

b. Tons of material crushed in the portable crusher.

c. A description of any dust suppression program. With respect to the dust suppression program, the information shall include the areas of application, frequency of application, and amount.

d. Fuel consumption (Gasoline, diesel, and propane).

e. The total hours of operation for each diesel-fired engine addressed in Section II.A for the previous year.

f. A summary report listing the reasons for operation of each identified emergency diesel-fired engine for each time the emergency diesel engine was in operation.

g. Any other related information DEQ may request.

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

3. Stillwater shall document, by month, the total ore production at the facility. By the 25th day of each month, Stillwater shall total ore production during the previous 12-months to verify compliance with the limitation in Section II.A.2. A written report of the compliance verification shall be submitted along with the annual emissions inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

4. Stillwater shall document, by month, the total hours of operation for each of the diesel-fired engines identified within Section II.A. By the 25th day of each month, Stillwater shall total the hours of operation of the identified diesel-fire engines during the previous 12 months. The information for each of the previous months, along with a written report of the compliance verification, shall be submitted along with the annual emission inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

a. To verify compliance with the limitations of Section II.A.8, II.A.9, and II.A.10, hours of operation shall be compared to the limitations described in those conditions.

b. To verify compliance with the limitation of Section II.A.13, hp-hr of each engine shall be summed and compared to the limitation described in that condition. To determine an engine's hp-hr, its hours of operation shall be multiplied by its maximum horsepower rating.

5. Stillwater shall always have documentation available onsite for the diesel engines used in Section II.A.13 that verifies their compliance with EPA Tier 2 or better emissions standards (ARM 17.8.749).

6. Stillwater shall document, by month, the total consumption of propane within Portal Heaters, Space Heaters, Line Heaters, and other combustion sources (EU016). By the 25th day of each month, Stillwater shall total the propane consumption during the previous 12 months to verify compliance with the limitation in Section II.A.16. A written report of the compliance verification shall be submitted along with the annual emissions inventory (ARM 17.8.749).

D. Notification

1. Stillwater shall provide DEQ with written notification of the following dates within the specified time periods as required for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LL, affected facilities (ARM 17.8.340 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart LL), as appropriate:

a. Commencement of construction within 30 days after commencement of construction,

b. Anticipated start-up date between 30 and 60 days prior to anticipated start-up date, and

c. Actual start-up date within 15 days after the actual start-up date.

2. Stillwater shall provide DEQ with written notification of the actual start-up (including engine replacement) date for each engine within 15 days after engine start-up.

Section III. General Conditions

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

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

C. Compliance with Statutes and Regulations – Nothing in this permit shall be construed as relieving Stillwater 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.* (ARM 17.8.756).

D. Enforcement – Violations of limitations, conditions and requirements contained herein may constitute grounds for permit revocation, penalties or other enforcement as specified in Section 75-2-401, *et seq.*, MCA.

E. Appeals – Any person or persons jointly or severally adversely affected by 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 16 days after DEQ's decision is made.

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

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

H. Duration of Permit - Construction or installation must begin or contractual obligations entered into that would constitute substantial loss within 3 years of permit issuance and proceed with due diligence until the project is complete or the permit shall expire (ARM 17.8.762).

Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) Analysis
Stillwater Mining Company – Nye Facility
MAQP #2459-20

I. Introduction/Process Description

A. Permitted Equipment

Unit ID	Emitting Unit Name
EU001a	Mine Ventilation Exhaust
EU001b	Mine Ventilation Exhaust – gaseous emissions from underground blasting
EU002	Crushing Ore (Surface)
EU003	Load & Dump: Coarse Ore into Crusher Hopper
EU004	Load & Dump: Coarse Ore into Mill Hopper
EU005	Conveying System Transfer Points
EU006	Load & Dump Waste Rock
EU007	Disturbed Areas
EU008	Haul Roads
EU009	Diesel Use
EU010	Unleaded Gasoline Use (65,000 gallons per year (gal/yr))
EU011	Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump Emergency Diesel-Fired Engine (225 brake-horsepower (bhp))
EU012	Concrete Batch Plant Operations
EU015	Soda Ash Silo
EU016	Propane Combustion from Portal Heaters, Space Heaters, Line Heaters and Other Combustion Sources
EU017	Shaft Emergency Diesel-Fired Generator Engine (947 bhp)
EU019	Benbow Diesel-Fired Generator Engine(s) (up to 4,022 bhp)
EU022	Emergency Fire Water Pump Diesel-Fired Engine (152 bhp)
EU024	Emergency Benbow Diesel-Fired Generator Engine (350 bhp)
EU025	Portable Crusher/Screener & Conveyor Transfer Point (up to 500 tons per hour (TPH))
EU026	Tier 2 or better diesel engines (up to 4.8 million horsepower-hours (hp-hr))
EU027	Concentrate Loadout
IEU01	Grinding Mills (wet process)
IEU02	Cycloning (wet process)
IEU03	Flotation Circuit (wet process)
IEU04	Thickener (wet process)
IEU05	Vacuum filter (wet process)
IEU06	Paste Plant Operations
IEU07	Open Burning
IEU08	Above Ground Fuel Storage

B. Source Description

The Stillwater Mining Company's (Stillwater) Nye Mine is in Stillwater County near Nye, Montana. The legal description of the mine site is Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, and 23, Township 5 South, Range 15 East, Stillwater County, Montana. The facility is an underground platinum/palladium (platinum group metals) mine. The operation includes ore and waste excavation, surface, and underground crushing, conveying, grinding, flotation concentration, tailings disposal, a concrete batch operation, and a paste plant operation. The concentrate extracted from the Nye mine is trucked to the Stillwater Mining Company Metallurgical Complex (smelter and refinery) for further refining and processing.

C. Permit History

(NOTE: Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) references in this Permit History section reflect the rule numbers as they existed at the time of that permit action.)

MAQP #2459 was issued for the Stillwater Mine on March 29, 1988, to Stillwater. The permit was based on 1000 tons per day (TPD) of ore production.

MAQP #2459A was an alteration issued October 21, 1988, to extend mining to the east side of the Stillwater River with no increase in ore production, but a slight increase in particulate emissions.

MAQP #2459A-2 was issued March 11, 1991, to clarify language relative to the annual production limitation.

MAQP #2459-03 was issued August 14, 1992, to increase the ore production rate from 1000 to 3500 TPD and from 365,000 to 730,000 tons per year (TPY).

MAQP #2459-04 was a modification issued on April 27, 1993.

MAQP #2459-05 was a modification to clarify the performance testing requirement on the wet scrubber controlling emissions from the concentrate dryer. The permit was also updated to include a more specific listing of applicable regulations.

MAQP #2459-06 was an alteration issued October 18, 1995, to replace the concentrate dryer wet scrubber with a fabric filter collector (baghouse). Notification and testing requirements, relative to the baghouse, were also added.

MAQP #2549-07 was a modification issued on April 17, 1997, to add crushing, screening, and hauling of bedding material to the emission inventory in the permit analysis. It had been inadvertently taken out of the emission inventory in a previous permitting action. Permit number citations in the permit and analysis were also updated.

MAQP #2459-08 was issued on October 25, 1998. Stillwater requested a production limit increase from 730,000 TPY or 3,500 TPD to 1,825,000 TPY or 5,000 TPD. The increased activity at the mine resulted in an increase in Particulate

Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM_{10}) emissions of approximately 48 TPY. A New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review was not required for the proposed production increase because the facility is not a listed source and the facility's potential to emit (excluding fugitive emissions) does not exceed 250 TPY of any pollutant.

In addition, Stillwater planned to construct and operate a new tailings impoundment located approximately 7 miles northeast of the mine site (2 miles northeast of Nye), install a pipeline system along Stillwater County Road 420 and reclaim the resulting surface disturbance, and expand the waste rock storage area located on the east side of the Stillwater River at the mine site.

Further, the language in Section II.A.1 was revised to remove the language requiring dryer emission testing every 4 years. Testing was required when the dryer's process rate increased above the process rate that the dryer was functioning at during the last performance test. For example, if the dryer process rate increased above the level it was operating at during the particulate test performed on October 21, 1996, an emissions test would be required. Also, DEQ of Environmental Quality (DEQ) removed the requirement for Stillwater to move the downwind PM_{10} sampler within 90 days after MAQP #2459-08 was final. The permit did specify that Stillwater would move the sampling site to a different location, approved by DEQ, at such time as the east-side waste rock storage encroached on the current location. Stillwater was required to request DEQ's approval of the new downwind PM_{10} sampler at least 90 days prior to moving to a new site.

Finally, DEQ added crushing, screening, and hauling of bedding material to the emission inventory in the Permit Analysis. This activity was listed in MAQP #2459-07. Controlled emissions from this activity were 2.32 TPY. **MAQP #2459-08** replaced MAQP #2459-07.

Stillwater applied on January 20, 2000, for the modification of MAQP #2459-08. The modification included the installation and operation of a new surface jaw crusher and conveying system. The new system was determined to be subject to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60, Subpart LL, New Source Performance Standards for Metallic Mineral Processing. **MAQP #2549-09** replaced MAQP #2459-08.

On April 11, 2001, DEQ received a letter from Stillwater requesting a need for permit determination for the addition of an emergency generator at the Hertzler Pump Station, a Nordberg cone crusher (maximum capacity 70 tons per hour (TPH)), and associated material handling equipment. Because the potential uncontrolled emissions from the proposed changes did not exceed the de minimis threshold of 15 TPY, the permit action was accomplished under the ARM 17.8.705(1)(r). The crushing system was determined to be subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart LL, New Source Performance Standards for Metallic Mineral Processing. **MAQP #2459-10** was issued to update the permit with the new equipment and replaced MAQP #2459-09.

On December 27, 2001, Stillwater submitted a complete permit application for the modification of air quality Preconstruction MAQP #2459-10. The modification involved the addition of an existing but not-permitted cement batch plant including conveyors and material silos and the modification of the existing Nordberg cone crusher. Further, the permit action incorporated an existing, but not permitted, paste plant and associated cement silo in accordance with ARM 17.8.705(1)(r).

The above cited cement batch and paste plant operations were added to the facility as separate and distinct projects in the past but were not permitted at the time of construction. Potential emissions from the paste plant operation were less than the de minimis threshold of 15 TPY so the plant was added to the permit under ARM 17.8.705(1)(r).

On October 11, 2001, Stillwater submitted information requesting a de minimis determination for the cement batch plant operation. Based on the information submitted, DEQ determined that the concrete batch plant operations did not meet the definition of a de minimis source of emissions as defined in the ARM 17.8.705(1)(r).

Emission inventory calculations submitted by Stillwater indicated that the cement batch plant potential to emit (PTE) is less than the de minimis threshold of 15 TPY. However, the calculations submitted to DEQ included control credit for several emission points within the cement batch system. Control credit cannot be used when determining a source's PTE for a de minimis determination. Without control credit applied, the concrete batch operations exceed the de minimis threshold; therefore, a permit modification was required.

Further, as part of this permit action Stillwater proposed to modify the existing Nordberg cone crusher, permitted under MAQP #2459-10, to increase the crusher production capacity from 70 TPH to 150 TPH. Potential uncontrolled emissions from the Nordberg crushing operation and associated equipment exceed the de minimis threshold and, therefore, modifying the crusher to increase capacity required a permit modification. The Nordberg cone crusher and all associated material transfer points are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LL, Metallic Mineral Processing Plants. Total potential controlled and uncontrolled emissions for the permit action were included in the emission inventory, Section IV.

Finally, in accordance with MAQP #2459-10, as of October 1, 2001, the downwind PM_{10} air sampler was relocated to the Stillwater Valley Ranch (Stillwater North). Attachment 1, Ambient Air Monitoring Plan – Stillwater Company, to air quality **MAQP #2459-11** incorporated the changed downwind PM_{10} monitoring location as well as the changes previously identified. **MAQP #2459-11** replaced MAQP #2459-10.

On March 19, 2002, DEQ received a letter from Stillwater requesting a modification to MAQP #2459-11. The modification included removing the Hertzler Pump Station emergency diesel generator from the list of permitted equipment and adding an emergency diesel generator (Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump) to the Paste Plant facility. Stillwater developed an alternative method of clearing the Hertzler

tailings pipeline during power outages. The alternative method uses a combination of high-pressure water and pigging of the line. Because Stillwater developed the previously described new method of clearing the Hertzler tailings pipeline the Hertzler Pump Station emergency diesel generator was no longer required.

The Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump is used only during power outages to flush the paste line to avoid plugging. Because potential uncontrolled emissions from the proposed Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump, operating under 500 hours authorized by the permit, did not exceed the de minimis threshold of 15 TPY, the permit action was completed in accordance with ARM 17.8.705(1)(r). **MAQP #2459-12** replaced MAQP #2459-11.

On May 1, 2002, DEQ received a permit application for proposed changes at the Stillwater facility. The proposed changes included the addition of two 1500 cubic feet per minute (cfm) 400-kilowatt (kW) diesel air compressor engines (compressors #1 and #2) and the removal of emergency/back-up status requirements for the existing 2000 kW Caterpillar diesel powered electric generator (shaft generator). After initial review, DEQ determined that the application was incomplete for lack of equipment specific information and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) air dispersion modeling. Stillwater was sent a letter of incompleteness indicating the previously cited application deficiencies. On September 3, 2002, DEQ received the requested incomplete information from Stillwater. However, after review of the information submitted, DEQ again determined that the application was incomplete and sent Stillwater a letter indicating application deficiencies. Subsequently, on November 15, 2002, DEQ received a letter from Stillwater including the requested incomplete information and withdrawing the request to remove emergency/back-up status for the shaft generator. The application for the addition of compressors #1 and #2 was deemed complete on November 15, 2002.

Further, on May 21, 2002, DEQ received a request from Stillwater to relax or discontinue ambient air monitoring requirements for their facility. When determining if permitted ambient monitoring requirements can be relaxed or discontinued DEQ uses DEQ Monitoring Requirements Guidance Statement established October 9, 1998. The guidance statement provides an ambient air monitoring decision matrix to be used for determining the need for ambient monitoring.

Since 1988, Stillwater had operated ambient air samplers on a once-every-6-day schedule from November through April and on a once-every-3-day schedule from May through October. Based on actual sampling data from the period of 1997 through 2000 and using DEQ's ambient air monitoring decision matrix, DEQ determined, with a high level of confidence, that discontinuation of ambient monitoring was appropriate for the Stillwater facility. As stated in a letter to Stillwater dated June 10, 2002, effective at the end of June 2002, Stillwater is no longer subject to ambient air monitoring requirements. Under this permit action, Attachment 1, Ambient Air Monitoring Plan, was removed. Finally, DEQ updated various sections of the permit to reflect current permit language and requirements. **MAQP #2459-13** replaced MAQP #2459-12.

On November 4, 2011, DEQ received an MAQP modification application from Bison Engineering, Incorporated (Bison) on behalf of Stillwater to install a new 28 million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) propane-fired portal heater at the 5000 East Portal to provide additional warm air to the underground mining operations during the winter months. In addition, Stillwater proposed to increase the underground ventilation capacity to 2,000,000 cubic feet per minute (cfm) to meet Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) standards as the total underground area expands. A propane-fired concentrate dryer was decommissioned and replaced with a hydraulic system that does not generate air emissions; therefore, Stillwater requested that this dryer be removed from the MAQP.

On November 30, 2011, DEQ received an email correspondence from Stillwater with an updated list of permitted equipment. The updated list indicated that the two 400 kW diesel compressor engines that were permitted in MAQP #2459-13 were never installed and could be removed from the list of permitted equipment. This correspondence also indicated that Stillwater would prefer for all the propane-fired portal and space heaters to be grouped together as a single emitting unit referred to as Propane Usage rather than listing each unit individually. This Propane Usage unit would include the new 28 MMBtu/hr portal heater.

DEQ incorporated into the MAQP emitting units that were approved in accordance with the ARM 17.8.745 de minimis rule that had occurred since the issuance of MAQP #2459-13. These actions are listed below.

- On October 14, 2003, DEQ approved the addition of two 2.5 MMBtu/hr propane-fired heated make-up air units for providing air exchange within the mill building.

- On January 2, 2004, DEQ approved the addition of a 1.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas-fired heated make-up air unit and 50 cubic yard per day (yd^3/day) concrete batch plant. A November 30, 2011, email correspondence from Stillwater stated that the natural gas-fired heater does not exist at the facility; therefore, it was not included as a permitted emitting unit. The 50 yd^3/day concrete batch plant was added to the MAQP.

- Stillwater notified DEQ via correspondence dated January 27, 2004, of the installation of a 1.65 MMBtu/hr propane-fired heated make-up air unit to provide air exchange within the emissions testing bay. The correspondence demonstrated that this action was in accordance with de minimis requirements.

- On August 5, 2004, DEQ approved the addition of two 0.120 MMBtu/hr propane-fired heaters for use in the administrative building and the installation of a 50-ton capacity soda ash silo.

- Stillwater requested a de minimis determination in a May 1, 2006, letter for the temporary use of a 1.5-megawatt (MW) diesel generator. Stillwater confirmed in a November 11, 2011, email that this unit was only required for temporary use

and is not currently located on site; therefore, it was not included as a permitted emitting unit.

- On May 2, 2008, DEQ approved the temporary use of three 400 kW diesel generators. Stillwater confirmed in a November 11, 2011, email that these units were only required for temporary use and are not currently located on site; therefore, they were not included as permitted emitting units.

- On June 22, 2011, DEQ approved the temporary use of three 689 bhp diesel generator engines. Stillwater confirmed in a November 11, 2011, email that these units were only required for temporary use and are not currently located on site; therefore, they were not included as permitted emitting units.

This permit action added the new portal heater, removed the concentrate dryer, incorporated the de minimis actions that have been approved since the previous permit issuance, updated the emission inventory to reflect the new equipment and ventilation capacity, and updated permit language and rule references to current Department practices. **MAQP #2459-14** replaced MAQP #2459-13.

On January 13, 2012, DEQ issued the final version of MAQP #2459-14 to Stillwater. Stillwater submitted comments on the Preliminary Determination of MAQP #2459-14 which were received within the designated public comment period; however, these comments were not addressed in DEQ's Decision, because the submitted comments were not properly relayed to the permit writer. As DEQ is obligated to address the permittee's comments, DEQ issued an AA to address Stillwater's initial comments on the Preliminary Determination of MAQP #2459-14. DEQ reviewed the comments and incorporated the following changes:

- De minimis request for the addition of a 2 MMBtu/hr propane-fired space heater and proposal to include a 149 MMBtu/hr maximum combined heat input capacity limit to address all propane fired-combustion sources.

- Corrected the potential emissions from the concrete batch plant.

- Added applicability statements for 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- Included an annual hourly limit with recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the Shaft Emergency Diesel Generator Engine.

- Updated the facility's potential gasoline combustion capacity; and includes a new and complete version of the facility-wide emission inventory. **MAQP #2459-15** replaced MAQP #2459-14.

On September 5, 2012, DEQ received an application for modification of MAQP #2549-15 from Bison on behalf of Stillwater. The application proposed the following modifications:

- Stillwater will expand its operations through two projects identified as the Blitz and Benbow expansions. The Blitz expansion will occur using the existing access portal located on the 5000 East level. The Benbow expansion will occur via a new access portal to the east of current mining operations. No additional mine production was proposed through the expansion projects.

- Installation of up to 3.0 MW of electrical generation at each the Blitz and Benbow expansion sites to be provided by diesel-fired generator sets of up to 4,022 bhp at each location. Stillwater requested the permit modification be written de minimis friendly with respect to the diesel generator sets to allow the operation of one or more diesel generator engines at each location that meets or exceeds U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Interim Tier 4 standard for generator sets greater than 900 kW, as detailed within 40 CFR Part 1039.102, Table 7.

- Modify the permit limit for propane combustion sources from a heat input capacity of 149 MMBtu to a rolling-12-month consumption limit of 3,000,000 gallons for sources identified under emission unit EU016 Propane Combustion from Portal Heaters, Space heaters, and Line Heaters. Previously, the emission inventory for sources within this emission category was generated through the application of AP-42, Chapter 1.5 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion.

  However, the manufacturer's guaranteed emission rate of CO for the 5000 East Portal Heater exceeds the equivalent AP-42 emission factor. In order to minimize recordkeeping and avoid the installation of an additional method of fuel monitoring, Stillwater opted to employ the higher CO emission factor from the 5000 East Portal Heater for all propane combustion units under EU016. This presents a conservative or worst-case approach and avoids the need for separate emission limits and fuel consumption recordkeeping requirements for the portal heater.

- Change the name of emission unit EU016 to "Propane Combustion from Portal Heaters, Space Heaters, Line Heaters, and Other Combustion Sources," to comprehensively address all propane fueled equipment.

- Categorization of particulate emissions from the mine ventilation exhaust (EU001) as fugitive emissions similar to the gaseous emissions from this source. With issuance of MAQP #2459-13 the emission inventory changed categorization of gaseous emissions from non-fugitive to fugitive, while categorization of particulate matter remained non-fugitive. At the time of this permit action, all underground equipment are considered fugitive. DEQ has revised the emission inventory of underground equipment and categorized said equipment accordingly, based on fugitive or non-fugitive.

- Revise potential emission calculations of the mine ventilation exhaust (EU001) for particulate emissions from the current 1999 Title V permit application-based method to an emission estimate based on 2010 emission testing. Similar to the action which revised the gaseous emission inventory. With issuance of MAQP #2459-14 the emission inventory calculated gaseous emissions based on the results of source testing permit performed on July 20, 2010, through July 22, 2010. DEQ was concerned that an estimate based on the 2010 source test would not represent the potential to emit of this source. Therefore, DEQ updated the emission inventory of the mine ventilation exhaust based on an emission estimate of the actual equipment operating within the underground portion of the mine.

- Correction to the heat input capacity rating of the propane-fired portal heater at the 5000 East Portal from 28 MMBtu/hr to the actual maximum heat input capacity rating of 21 MMBtu/hr. This update was based on manufacturer's data which indicated that the portal heater was only capable of firing three of the 7,000 MMBtu/hr burners at any given time, effectively limiting the maximum potential firing rating to 21 MMBtu/hr. In turn, this reduction in rated heat output decreased the maximum potential hourly CO, NO_x, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission rates of this unit as previous emission estimates were based on the firing of four burners.

MAQP #2459-16 replaced MAQP #2459-15.

On April 25, 2014, DEQ received an application for modification of MAQP #2459-16 from Bison Engineering, Inc. (Bison), on behalf of Stillwater. The application proposed the installation and operation of additional permitted equipment and operational changes to the existing Blitz Generator Set(s). Specific elements proposed through this modification included:

- Installation of a screen plant and associated 100 bhp diesel-fired engine to size tunnel boring cuttings to produce road-base material for the mine site. Stillwater requested a screen throughput limit of 285,000 tons per year and an hourly operation limit of 2,400 hours per year. The diesel-fired engine proposed for this source would be Tier 2 certified. Associated haul road emissions and material handling emissions increases was incorporated into the emission inventory.

- Installation of a 152 bhp Emergency Fire Water Pump Diesel-Fired Engine.

- Restrictions on the Blitz Diesel-Fired Generator Engine (EU018) to limit hours of operation to 6,500 hours per year. The intent of this reduction was to decrease the facility's potential emissions relative to the PSD major source threshold in order to provide operation flexibility for future projects.

MAQP #2459-17 replaced MAQP #2459-16.

On May 17, 2017, DEQ received a de minimis notification regarding the addition of an underground waste rock crusher and cement rock fill (CRF) plant that would be used to provide backfill material for production stopes in the east side of the

Stillwater Mine. The waste rock crusher is a rated to crush up to 150 metric tons (165 short tons) per hour and would be used to generate crushed waste rock for use with the CRF plant. The CRF plant is rated to produce up to 300 short tons (137 cubic yards) per hour of CRF to backfill select areas of the mine workings. CRF is a mix of cement, water, and crushed waste rock. This equipment would be located underground and would likely remain at its initial installation location for several years before potentially moving to other areas of the underground mine. Due to this equipment being located over a mile underground, the potential emission levels have a conservative 90% control efficiency applied to the fugitive particulate prior to release to the atmosphere via the mine ventilation exhaust. Emissions from these sources will exhaust to the atmosphere via the mine ventilation exhaust and will be included in the EU001 Mine Ventilation Exhaust emitting point. **MAQP #2459-18** replaced MAQP #2459-17.

On April 29, 2019, DEQ received an application to modify the Stillwater air quality permit. Stillwater is updating the potential emissions from fugitive sources and removing unneeded equipment. The updates include the following:

- Increase the annual waste rock handling (no change to mine production and milling rate annual limits),
- Increase the mine ventilation air flow rates,
- Include blasting emissions in emissions inventory,
- Remove the Blitz Generator,
- Remove the Screening Plant, and
- Remove Diesel Drive Engine associated with the Screening Plant.

These increases in potential emissions do not require permit condition changes as there are no permit limits for the fugitive sources. Most surface activities are now associated with ore production and waste rock handling. Stillwater underground ore production is increasing as the mine operation matures. The current action updates potential emission levels for waste rock management and haulage as production increases toward the annual limit of 1,825,000 tons of ore per year. Most of the increased vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is attributed to surface waste rock haulage. There has been no change to the annual ore production limit.

The Stillwater mine plan allows for the development of multiple mine excavations (shafts, adits, and raises). Each of these conduits serves multiple functions including delivery of ventilation air. To date, the emissions inventory has consolidated these various conduits into a single emission source labeled "mine ventilation." The mine ventilation flow rate is being increased from 2,000,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) to 3,000,000 acfm. The increase in flow rate does not represent a proportional increase in emissions from mine ventilation. The mobile source equipment operating underground is increasing by approximately 5-6% over the next several years. Therefore, the ventilation air flow is being increased to ensure a continued safe underground work environment. In the past, DEQ has often accounted for particulate emissions generated underground in the mine ventilation emitting point based on equipment capacities and calculated emission rates as if the equipment was operated on the surface and emitting directly to the atmosphere. This practice does not consider the natural control efficiency provided by operating

thousands of feet below the surface, comparable to operating within a nearly complete enclosure. Therefore, particulate emissions from the mine ventilation are being updated based on actual test data which Stillwater periodically conducts. From these measurements, Stillwater developed pollutant emission factors to reflect emissions from mine ventilation more accurately.

Gaseous blasting emissions have always been a part of the mining process and have always been included in the annual emission inventory reporting but were never previously included in the permit. Since the gaseous blasting emissions occur underground, they are associated with the mine ventilation exhaust emitting point EU001. EU001a will address the same cumulative underground point, fugitive, and mobile source emissions is the previous EU001, while EU001b will reflect gaseous blasting emissions.

On February 28, 2019, Stillwater provided DEQ a de minimis notification for the addition of an emergency backup generator for the Benbow Project. The generator is powered by a 350 brake-horsepower (bhp) diesel engine. While the notification stated that this generator would only be leased temporarily, Stillwater indicated that the unit is being left onsite for now and the lease may be renewed if needed. Therefore, this emergency backup generator has been added to the equipment list in the permit analysis.

MAQP #2459-19 replaced MAQP #2459-18.

D. Current Permit Action

On February 1, 2022, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received an application to modify the Stillwater air quality permit. Stillwater is requesting the 3,000,000 gallons of propane combusted limit per rolling 12-month period be increased to 5,000,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period to allow for operational flexibility and heating capability. The updates include the following:

- Possible addition of more propane-fired heaters,
- Minimum Tier 2 diesel engine capability up to 4.8 million horsepower hours per rolling 12-month period, and
- Up to 500 tons per hour (TPH) of portable crushing and screening equipment including a conveyor transfer point and two piles being formed.

On July 16, 2019, Stillwater provided a de minimis notification for the operation of a concentrate loadout facility. The concentrate loadout facility is housed in a new structure located next to the concentrate thickening area. The sources of emissions are the dust collectors on the storage bin/loadout chute and five small propane heaters for air heating (combined 1.9 MMBtu/hr capacity). The dust collectors are subject to NSPS LL and are exhausted within the building. The propane heaters are subject to Stillwater's facility-wide propane usage limit.

The current permit action includes the changes and additions from the February 1, 2022, permit application as well as adding the concentrate loadout facility to the list of permitted equipment. **MAQP #2459-20** replaces MAQP #2459-19.

E. Response to Public Comments

Person/Group Commenting	Permit Reference	Comment	Department Response
No Comments			

F. 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 operation. The complete rules are stated in the ARM and are available, upon request, from DEQ. Upon request, DEQ will provide references for locations 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 is 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 Montana Clean Air Act, 75-2-101, *et seq*., Montana Code Annotated (MCA).

   Stillwater 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 which, without resulting in reduction in 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 that a public nuisance is created.

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

1. ARM 17.8.204 Ambient Air Monitoring
2. ARM 17.8.210 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)
3. ARM 17.8.211 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)
4. ARM 17.8.212 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide (CO)
5. ARM 17.8.213 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone (O_3)
6. ARM 17.8.214 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)
7. ARM 17.8.220 Ambient Air Quality Standard for Settled Particulate Matter (PM)
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}

Stillwater must comply 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. This rule requires that no person shall cause or authorize the production, handling, transportation, or storage of any material unless reasonable precautions to control emission of airborne particulate matter are taken. Such emissions of airborne particulate matter from any stationary source shall not exhibit an opacity of 20% or greater averaged over 6 consecutive minutes.

3. ARM 17.8.309 Particulate Matter, Fuel Burning Equipment. This rule requires that no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter caused by the combustion of fuel in excess of the amount determined by this section.

4. ARM 17.8.310 Particulate Matter, Industrial Processes. This rule requires that no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit to be discharged into the outdoor atmosphere from any operation, process or activity, particulate matter in excess of the amount set forth in this section.

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 17.8.340 Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources. This rule incorporates by reference, 40 CFR 60, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS). Stillwater is considered an affected facility under 40 CFR 60 and is subject to the requirements of the following subpart:

   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 LL – Standards of Performance for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants - requires an opacity limitation of 10% for metallic mineral process fugitive emissions, a stack emission limitation of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter (0.022 grains per dry standard cubic foot), and a stack opacity limitation of 7%. The surface mining operations at Stillwater are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart LL.

   c. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE). Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, and owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that modify or reconstruct their stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005, are subject to this subpart. Based on the information submitted by Stillwater, the CI ICE equipment installed prior to issuance of MAQP #2459-16 (MAQP #2459-16 added the Benbow and Blitz Gensets) are not currently subject to this subpart because the engines commenced construction prior to the applicability dates. Stationary engines installed, modified, or replaced after the affected date would likely trigger applicability.

7. ARM 17.8.341 Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The owner or operator of any existing or new stationary source, as defined and applied in 40 CFR Part 61, shall comply with the standards and provisions of 40 CFR Part 61.

8. ARM 17.8.342 Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories. This rule incorporates, by reference, 40 CFR 63, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 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 a NESHAP Subpart as listed below:

b. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE). The stationary diesel-fired RICE engines operated by Stillwater are considered affected sources under this subpart.

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. Stillwater must demonstrate compliance with the ambient air quality standards with a stack height that does not exceed Good Engineering Practices (GEP). The proposed heights of all stacks for the Benbow engines are below the allowable 65-meter GEP stack height.

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. Stillwater 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 pro-rate 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 PTE greater than 25 TPY of any pollutant. Stillwater has the PTE greater than 25 TPY of PM, PM_{10}, PM with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), NO_x, CO, and VOC; therefore, a 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. Stillwater 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. Stillwater submitted an affidavit of publication of public notice for the February 3, 2022, issue of the *Stillwater County News*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Town of Columbus in Stillwater 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 Stillwater 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 17.8.762 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.

12. ARM 17.8.763 Revocation of Permit. An air quality permit may be revoked upon written request of the permittee, or for violations of any requirement of the Clean Air Act of Montana, rules adopted under the Clean Air Act of Montana, the FCAA, rules adopted under the FCAA, or any applicable requirement contained in the Montana State Implementation Plan (SIP).

13. ARM 17.8.764 Administrative Amendment to Permit. An air quality permit may be amended for changes in any applicable rules and standards adopted by the Board of Environmental Review (Board) or changed conditions of operation at a source or stack that do not result in an increase of emissions because 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(1) for a de minimis change not requiring a permit, or unless the owner or operator applies for and receives another permit in accordance with ARM 17.8.748, ARM 17.8.749, ARM 17.8.752, ARM 17.8.755, and ARM 17.8.756, and with all applicable requirements in ARM Title 17, Chapter 8, Subchapters 8, 9, and 10.

14. ARM 17.8.765 Transfer of Permit. 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.

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.

This Stillwater facility is not a major stationary source because it is not listed, and it does not have the potential to emit more than 250 TPY (excluding fugitive emissions) of any pollutant.

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

1. ARM 17.8.1201 Definitions. (23) Major Source under Section 7412 of the FCAA is defined as any stationary source having:

   a. PTE > 100 TPY of any pollutant.

   b. PTE > 10 TPY of a single HAP, or PTE > 25 TPY of combined HAPs, or a lesser quantity as DEQ may establish by rule.

   c. Sources with PTE > 70 TPY of PM_{10} in a serious PM_{10} nonattainment area.

2. ARM 17.8.1204 Air Quality Operating Permit Program Applicability. 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 #2459-20 for Stillwater, the following conclusions were made:

   a. The facility's PTE is greater than 100 TPY for CO.

   b. The facility's PTE is less than 10 TPY for any single HAP and less than 25 TPY of combined 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 LL, and Subpart IIII)

   e. This facility is subject to a current NESHAP (40 CFR 60, Subpart A and Subpart ZZZZ).

   f. This source is not a Title IV affected source, nor a solid waste combustion unit.

   g. This source is not an EPA designated Title V source.

   Based on the preceding information, Stillwater is subject to the Title V Operating Permit program. Operating Permit #OP2459-09 was issued final and effective on July 25, 2019.

III. BACT Determination

Stillwater is proposing to increase the propane combustion limit from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period. Propane combustion is already subject to the BACT limit at the 5000 East Portal in Section II.A.14: "The propane-fired portal heater at the 5000 East Portal shall be properly operated and maintained in a manner that satisfies the manufacturer's terms for the guarantee of pollutant emission rates (ARM 17.8.752)."

For other propane units on the mine site, emissions of all criteria pollutants will be minimized through the combustion of propane and by following good combustion practices. Therefore, clean fuel use and good combustion practices would constitute BACT for those units. The proposed BACT conforms to previous BACT determinations made by MDEQ for similar propane-fired units.

Stillwater is proposing to add diesel engine capacity at EPA minimum Tier 2 up to 4.8 million hp-hrs. These engines are subject to EPA non-road engine standards, as described in 40 CFR Part 89 and/or 1039, as well as NSPS Subpart IIII for RICE when operated as stationary sources. BACT for these engines is compliance with EPA nonroad standards and NSPS Subpart IIII. The proposed BACT conforms to previous BACT determinations made by MDEQ for similar-sized diesel engines.

Stillwater is proposing up to 500 TPH of portable crushing and screening capability. PM emissions are created by crushing and screening equipment. The potential uncontrolled emissions of particulate matter emissions from these operations can be significant. The moisture content of the material processed can have a substantial effect on emissions. Surface wetness causes fine particles to agglomerate on or to adhere to the faces of larger stones, with a resulting dust suppression effect. However, as new fine particles are created by crushing and attrition and as the moisture content is reduced by evaporation, this suppressive effect diminishes. Operators that use wet suppression systems (spray nozzles) to maintain material moisture as needed can effectively control PM emissions throughout the process. Therefore, Stillwater shall use wet suppression at all times as BACT for the control of PM emissions on the portable crushing and screening units.

IV. Emission Inventory

Facility Fugitive and Non-Fugitive Sources:

		Emissions TPY [PTE]						
Unit #	**Source**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**VOC**	**SO_2**
EU001a	Mine Ventilation Exhaust	9.33	9.33	9.33	146.52	1.53	ND	5.83
EU001b	Mine Ventilation Exhaust – underground blasting gaseous emissions				22.70	90.68		1.80
EU002	Crushing Ore (Surface)	18.71	8.40	2.87				
EU003	Load & Dump: Coarse Ore into Crusher Hopper	36.50	14.60	5.48				
EU004	Load & Dump: Coarse Ore into Mill Hopper	36.50	14.60	5.48				
EU005	Conveying System Transfer Points	16.43	6.57	2.46				
EU006	Load & Dump Waste Rock	28.00	11.20	4.20				
EU007	Disturbed Areas	18.47	9.23	1.02				
EU008	Haul Roads	251.57	64.12	6.41				
EU009	Diesel Use	7.86	7.86	7.86	111.77	24.08	9.12	7.35
EU010	Unleaded Gasoline Use (65,000 gallons per year (gal/yr))	0.42	0.42	0.42	6.89	4.18	12.80	0.35
EU011	Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump Emergency Diesel-Fired Engine (225 horsepower (bhp))	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.74	0.38	0.14	0.12
EU012	Concrete Batch Plant	0.41	0.32	0.25				
EU015	Soda Ash Silo	0.01	0.01	0.01				
EU016	Propane Combustion from Portal Heaters, Space Heaters, Line Heaters, and Other Combustion Sources	1.05	1.05	1.05	19.50	40.98	1.20	2.25
EU017	Shaft Emergency Diesel-Fired Generator Engine (947 bhp)	0.17	0.17	0.17	5.68	1.30	0.15	0.10
EU019	Benbow Generator Sets (≤ 4022 bhp)	2.90	2.90	2.90	19.41	101.39	11.59	0.19
EU022	Emergency Fire Water Pump Diesel-Fired Engine (152 bhp)	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.18	0.25	0.10	0.0004
EU025	Crusher/screener process	30.05	13.34	8.35				
EU026	Tier 2 engine combination (4.8 million Hp-hrs)	1.16	1.16	1.16	25.93	19.58	5.88	0.00
EU027	Concentrate Loadout							
IEU01	Grinding Mills (wet process)							
IEU02	Cycloning (wet process)							
IEU03	Flotation Circuit (wet process)							
IEU04	Thickener (wet process)							
IEU05	Vacuum filter (wet process)							
IEU06	Paste Plant Operations	1.61	1.03	0.24				
IEU07	Open Burning	0.34	0.34	0.34		2.80	0.38	
IEU08	Above Ground Fuel Storage						0.62	
	EMISSION TOTALS ►	**461.69**	**166.85**	**60.20**	**361.32**	**287.15**	**41.98**	**17.99**

Facility Non-Fugitive Sources:

		Emissions TPY [PTE]						
Unit #	**Source**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**VOC**	**SO_2**
EU002	Crushing Ore (Surface)	18.71	8.40	2.87				
EU011	Paste Plant Emergency Flush Pump Emergency Diesel-Fired Engine (225 horsepower (bhp))	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.74	0.38	0.14	0.12
EU012	Concrete Batch Plant Operations	0.41	0.32	0.25				
EU015	Soda Ash Silo	0.01	0.01	0.01				
EU016	Propane Combustion from Portal Heaters, Space Heaters, Line Heaters, and Other Combustion Sources	2.21	2.21	2.21	45.43	60.56	7.08	2.25
EU017	Shaft Emergency Diesel-Fired Generator Engine (947 bhp)	0.17	0.17	0.17	5.68	1.30	0.15	0.10
EU019	Benbow Generator Sets (≤ 4022 bhp)	2.90	2.90	2.90	19.41	101.39	11.59	0.19
EU022	Emergency Fire Water Pump Diesel-Fired Engine (152 bhp)	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.18	0.25	0.10	0.0004
EU026	Tier 2 engine combination (4.8 million Hp-hrs)	1.16	1.16	1.16	25.93	19.58	5.88	0.00
	EMISSION TOTALS ►	**25.75**	**15.36**	**9.75**	**99.37**	**183.46**	**24.94**	**2.6604**

Facility New Modification Sources:

		Emissions TPY [PTE]						
Unit #	**Source**	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**VOC**	**SO_2**
EU016	Propane Increase (3MM to 5MM gallon/year)	0.70	0.70	0.70	13.00	27.32	0.80	1.50
EU026	Tier 2 engine combination (4.8 million Hp-hrs)	1.16	1.16	1.16	25.93	19.58	5.88	0.00
EU025	Crusher	21.90	9.86	7.88				
	Screener	2.41	0.81	0.05				
	Conveyor Transfer Point	0.31	0.10	0.03				
	Pile Forming	5.43	2.57	0.39				
	EMISSION TOTALS ►	**31.91**	**15.20**	**10.22**	**38.93**	**46.90**	**6.68**	**1.50**

Notes:

a. Wet Processes are considered to have negligible emissions.

b. Empty cells are equivalent to zero potential emissions

c. Gaseous mine ventilation exhaust emissions result from explosive detonation and mobile diesel sources only and are considered fugitive or non-regulated emissions. All underground stationary point sources are electrically powered.

awcfm, actual wet cubic feet per minute	PTE, Potential To Emit
bhp, brake-horsepower	PM, particulate matter
Btu, British Thermal Units	PM_{COND}, condensable particulate matter
CO, carbon monoxide	PM_{10}, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
dscfm, dry standard cubic feet per minute	$PM_{2.5}$, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less [Sum of condensable and filterable]
ft^2, square foot	SCC, source code classification
g, gram	scf, standard cubic feet
gr, grains	SO_2, oxides of sulfur
Hg, mercury	TPH, tons per hour
lb, pound	TPY, tons per year
MMBtu, million British Thermal Units	VMT, vehicle miles travelled
MMscf, million standard cubic feet	VOC, volatile organic compounds
NMHC, non-methane hydrocarbons	
NO_X, oxides of nitrogen	

Stillwater Mining Company
Underground platinum/palladium mine, ore processing plant, and tailings disposal facility
Nye, Montana

EU001 **Mine Ventilation Exhaust**
Ventilation from all exhausting portals and vent raises
Includes emissions from underground blasting, and underground diesel-fueled vehicles

Process Information

Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Exhaust Flow Rate:	3,000,000	awcfm, total combined flow rate
Moisture:	2.21	percent (2015 5300 W portal Test)
Exhaust Flow rate:	2,485,805	dscfm, total combined flow rate

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits

opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Factor1 Emission Factor[1]	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Comments
PM	0.0001	gr/dscf	2015 5300W Portal Testing	2.13	51.14	9.33	20% opacity	2.13	51.14	9.33	not applicable	ARM 17.8.304(2)
PM_{10}[2]	0.0001	gr/dscf	Assume PM is PM_{10}	2.13	51.14	9.33	20% opacity	2.13	51.14	9.33	not applicable	ARM 17.8.304(2)
$PM_{2.5}$[2]	0.0001	gr/dscf	Assume PM10 = PM2.5	2.13	51.14	9.33	20% opacity	2.13	51.14	9.33	not applicable	ARM 17.8.304(2)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.05	ppm v/v[3]	Source Testing July 2010 - EEMC	1.33	31.94	5.83		1.33	31.94	5.83	not applicable	
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	1.75	ppm v/v[3]	Source Testing July 2015	33.45	802.83	146.52		33.45	802.83	146.52	not applicable	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.03	ppm v/v[3]	Source Testing July 2015	0.35	8.38	1.53		0.35	8.38	1.53	not applicable	
VOC	not available			Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	not applicable	
Lead	not available			Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	not applicable	
HAPS	not available			Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	not applicable	

Note #1: There are no emission factors available for ventilated underground mining equipment; therefore, SMC conducts periodic emissions testing for PM, SO_2, NO_x, and CO.
Note #2: Assume PM_{10} is 75% of the total particulate measured. Assume PM_{10} = $PM_{2.5}$.
Note #3: Molecular volume = 359 cubic feet per lb-mole at 32° F and 1 atmosphere.

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM= (0.0001 grains/dscf)(1 lb/7000 grains)(2,485,805 dscfm)(60 min/hr)(8760 hr/yr)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =9.33 tpy
PM_{10}= (0.0001 grains/dscf)(0.75)(1 lb/7000 grains)(2,485,805 dscfm)(60 min/hr)(8760 hr/yr)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =9.33 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.0001 grains/dscf)(0.75)(1 lb/7000 grains)(2,485,805 dscfm)(60 min/hr)(8760 hr/yr)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =9.33 tpy
SO_2= (0.1 parts/1,000,000 parts)(64.0588 lb/lb-mol)(lb-mol/359 dscf)(2,485,805 dscfm)(60 min/hr)(8760 hrs/yr)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =5.83 tpy
NO_X= (1.8 parts/1,000,000 parts)(46.0055 lb/lb-mol)(lb-mol/359 dscf)(2,485,805 dscfm)(60 min/hr)(8760 hrs/yr)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =146.52 tpy
CO= (0.0 parts/1,000,000 parts)(28.0104 lb/lb-mol)(lb-mol/359 dscf)(2,485,805 dscfm)(60 min/hr)(8760 hrs/yr)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =1.53 tpy

EU001b Underground blasting
Ventilation from all exhausting portals and vent raises
Includes emissions from underground blasting

Blasting

1800 tons of ANFO per year (estimate, not a limitation)
1400 tons of emulsion per year (estimate, not a limitation)

		Emission factor lb/blast	EF Source	EF Comments	tpy
	lb/ton of ANFO				
ANFO	CO	67	AP-42, Table 13.3-1		60.30
	NOx	17	AP-42, Table 13.3-2		15.30
	SO2	2	AP-42, Table 13.3-3		1.80
Emulsion	CO	33.76	MDEQ Factors		30.38
	NOx	8.22	MDEQ Factors		7.40

EU002 Ore Crushing (surface):

EU002a – Primary Crushing (jaw crusher) [SCC 3-03-024-05]:
Maximum Process Rate = 1,825,000 ton/yr (Application information, maximum mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.02 lb/ton (primary crushing - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.02 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 18.25 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.009 lb/ton (primary crushing - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.009 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 8.21 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.003 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 15%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 3, 9/90)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.003 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 2.74 ton/yr

EU002b – Secondary Crushing (cone crusher) [SCC 3-03-024-06]:
Maximum Process Rate = 1,825,000 ton/yr (Application information, maximum mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.05 lb/ton (secondary crushing - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Control Efficiency = 99% (fabric filter)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.05 lb/ton) * (1 - 99/100) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.46 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.02 lb/ton (secondary crushing - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Control Efficiency = 99% (fabric filter)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.02 lb/ton) * (1 - 99/100) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.18 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.015 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 30%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 4, 9/90)
Control Efficiency = 99% (fabric filter)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.015 lb/ton) * (1 - 99/100) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.14 ton/yr

EU025 – Portable crusher/screen [SCC 3-03-024-05]:

Maximum Process Rate = 4,380,000 ton/yr (Application information, maximum mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.02 lb/ton (primary crushing - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (4,380,000 ton/yr) * (0.02 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 43.80 ton/yr

PM10 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.009 lb/ton (primary crushing - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (4,380,000 ton/yr) * (0.009 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 19.71 ton/yr

PM2.5 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.003 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 15%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 3, 9/90)
Calculation: (4,380,000 ton/yr) * (0.003 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 6.57 ton/yr

EU003 Load & Dump Coarse Ore/Fine Ore into Crusher Hopper [SCC 3-03-024-08]:

Maximum Process Rate = 1,825,000 ton/yr (Application information, max mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr
Number of Transfers = 4 transfers

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.01 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.01 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 36.50 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.004 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.004 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 14.60 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0015 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 15%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 3, 9/90)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.0015 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 5.48 ton/yr

EU004 Load & Dump Fine Ore into Crusher Hopper or Coarse Ore Stockpile [SCC 3-03-024-08]:

Maximum Process Rate = 1,825,000 ton/yr (Application information, max mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr
Number of Transfers = 4 transfers

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.01 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.01 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 36.50 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.004 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)

Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.004 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 14.60 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0015 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 15%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 3, 9/90)
Calculation: (1,825,000) * (0.0015 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 5.48 ton/yr

EU005 Surface Conveying System Transfer Points [SCC 3-03-024-08]:

Maximum Process Rate = 1,825,000 ton/yr (Application information, max mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr
Number of Transfers = 18 transfers

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.01 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Control Efficiency = 90% (enclosure)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.01 lb/ton) * (1 - 90/100) * (18 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 16.43 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.004 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Control Efficiency = 90% (enclosure)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.004 lb/ton) * (1 - 90/100) * (18 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 6.57 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0015 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 15%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 3, 9/90)
Control Efficiency = 90% (enclosure)
Calculation: (1,825,000 ton/yr) * (0.0015 lb/ton) * (1 - 90/100) * (18 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 2.46 ton/yr

EU006 Load & Dump Waste Rock [SCC 3-03-024-08]:

Maximum Process Rate = 1,400,000 ton/yr (Application information, max mine production)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 8,760 hrs/yr
Number of Transfers = 4 transfers

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.01 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,400,000 ton/yr) * (0.01 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 28.00 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.004 lb/ton (Material handling & transfer (non-bauxite) - high moisture ore, AP 42, Table 11.24.2-2, 8/82)
Calculation: (1,400,000 ton/yr) * (0.004 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 11.20 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0015 lb/ton (PM2.5 = PM * 15%, AP 42, Appendix B.2, Category 3, 9/90)
Calculation: (1,400,000 ton/yr) * (0.0015 lb/ton) * (4 transfers) * (ton/2000 lb) = 4.20 ton/yr

EU007 Disturbed Area Summary

	Uncontrolled Emissions						Controlled Emissions					
	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/	PM2.5 (tpy)	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (tpy)
Eu007a	0.607	2.660	0.304	1.330	0.033	0.146	0.061	0.266	0.030	0.133	0.003	0.015
Eu007b	22.557	98.800	11.279	49.400	1.241	5.434	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Eu007c	1.301	5.700	0.651	2.850	0.072	0.314	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
EU007d	0.607	2.660	0.304	1.330	0.033	0.146	0.425	1.862	0.213	0.931	0.023	0.102
EU007e	7.808	34.200	3.904	17.100	0.429	1.881	0.781	3.420	0.390	1.710	0.043	0.188
EU007f	2.169	9.500	1.084	4.750	0.119	0.523	1.518	6.650	0.759	3.325	0.084	0.366
EU007g	2.863	12.540	1.432	6.270	0.157	0.690	1.432	6.270	0.716	3.135	0.079	0.345
EU007h	14.836	64.980	7.418	32.490	0.816	3.574	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

	Uncontrolled Emissions						Controlled Emissions					
	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/	PM2.5 (tpy)	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (tpy)
Totals	52.749	231.040	26.374	115.520	2.901	12.707	4.216	18.468	2.108	9.234	0.232	1.016

EU007a **Disturbed Area**
Complete Backfilled and Finish Graded <2 years old

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	7	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.61	14.58	2.66	20% opacity	0.061	0.061	0.266	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	90%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.30	7.29	1.33	20% opacity	0.030	0.030	0.133	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	90%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.03	0.80	0.15	20% opacity	0.003	0.003	0.015	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	90%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =2.66 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =1.33 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.15 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.9) =0.27 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.9) =0.13 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.9) =0.01 tpy

EU007b **Disturbed Area**
Complete Backfilled and Finish Graded >2 years old RECLAIMED AREAS

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	260	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	22.56	541.37	98.80	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	11.28	270.68	49.40	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	1.24	29.78	5.43	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(260 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =98.80 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(260 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =49.40 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(260 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =5.43 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(260 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(260 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(260 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

EU007c Disturbed Area
Facilities

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	15	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	1.30	31.23	5.70	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.65	15.62	2.85	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.07	1.72	0.31	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(15 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =5.70 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(15 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =2.85 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(15 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.31 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(15 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(15 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(15 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

EU007d Disturbed Area
Active Mining: Rough/Partially Backfilled and Graded, less than 1 year old

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	7	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.61	14.58	2.66	20% opacity	0.425	0.425	1.862	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	30%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.30	7.29	1.33	20% opacity	0.213	0.213	0.931	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	30%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.03	0.80	0.15	20% opacity	0.023	0.023	0.102	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	30%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =2.66 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =1.33 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.15 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.3) =1.86 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.3) =0.93 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(7 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.3) =0.10 tpy

EU007e **Disturbed Area**
Active Mining: Rough/Partially Backfilled and Graded, greater than 1 year old

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	90	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	7.81	187.40	34.20	20% opacity	0.781	0.781	3.420	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	90%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	3.90	93.70	17.10	20% opacity	0.390	0.390	1.710	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	90%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.43	10.31	1.88	20% opacity	0.043	0.043	0.188	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	90%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(90 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =34.20 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(90 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =17.10 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(90 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =1.88 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(90 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.9) =3.42 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(90 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.9) =1.71 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(90 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.9) =0.19 tpy

EU007f **Disturbed Area**
Active Mining: Pits, Peaks, Soil Stripping

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	25	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	2.17	52.05	9.50	20% opacity	1.518	1.518	6.650	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	30%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	1.08	26.03	4.75	20% opacity	0.759	0.759	3.325	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	30%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.12	2.86	0.52	20% opacity	0.084	0.084	0.366	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	30%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(25 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =9.50 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(25 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =4.75 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(25 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.52 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(25 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.3) =6.65 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(25 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.3) =3.33 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(25 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.3) =0.37 tpy

EU007g **Disturbed Area**
Tailings - Dry Area

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	33	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	2.86	68.71	12.54	20% opacity	1.432	1.432	6.270	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	1.43	34.36	6.27	20% opacity	0.716	0.716	3.135	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.16	3.78	0.69	20% opacity	0.079	0.079	0.345	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(33 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =12.54 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(33 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =6.27 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(33 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.69 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(33 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.5) =6.27 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(33 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.5) =3.14 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(33 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-0.5) =0.34 tpy

EU007h **Disturbed Area**
Tailings - Wet Area

Process Information		
Operating Time:	8760	hrs/yr
Total Exposed Area:	171	acres

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	760	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	14.84	356.05	64.98	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	380.00	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	7.42	178.03	32.49	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	41.80	lb/acre/year	Montana DEQ Annual Emission Inventory	0.82	19.58	3.57	20% opacity	0.000	0.000	0.000	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary; revegetation	100%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(171 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =64.98 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(171 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =32.49 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(171 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =3.57 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:

PM = (760 lb/acre/year)(171 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

PM_{10} = (380 lb/acre/year)(171 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

$PM_{2.5}$ = (41.8 lb/acre/year)(171 acres)(1 ton/2000 lbs)(1-1) =0.00 tpy

EU008 Summary **Haul Roads**

	Uncontrolled Emissions						Controlled Emissions					
	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/	PM2.5 (tpy)	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (tpy)
Eu008a	9.899	43.357	2.523	11.050	0.252	1.105	4.949	21.68	1.261	5.525	0.126	0.55
Eu008b	45.881	200.960	11.693	51.217	1.169	5.122	22.941	100.48	5.847	25.609	0.585	2.561
Eu008c	2.836	12.420	0.723	3.165	0.072	0.317	1.418	6.21	0.361	1.583	0.036	0.158
EU008d	56.256	246.402	14.338	62.799	1.434	6.280	28.128	123.20	7.169	31.399	0.717	3.140

	Uncontrolled Emissions						Controlled Emissions					
	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/	PM2.5 (tpy)	PM (lb/hr)	PM (tpy)	PM10 (lb/hr)	PM10 (tpy)	PM2.5 (lb/hr)	PM2.5 (tpy)
Totals	114.872	503.139	29.277	128.232	2.928	12.823	57.436	251.569	14.638	64.116	1.464	6.412

EU008a **Haul Roads**
fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits	
opacity	<20%

VMT:	14117	miles/year

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	6.14	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	9.90	238	43.36	20% opacity	4.95	118.79	21.68	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	1.57	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	2.52	61	11.05	20% opacity	1.26	30.27	5.53	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	0.16	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	0.25	6	1.11	20% opacity	0.13	3.03	0.55	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Emission Factor = $(k)(s/12)^a(W/3)^b(365-P)/365)$ lb/vmt
for travel on unpaved surfaces at industrial sites
where:
k = particle size multiplier
= 4.9 for PM (>30 µg/m^3)
= 1.5 for PM_{10}
= 0.15 for $PM_{2.5}$
a = empirical constant
= 0.7 for PM (>30 µg/m^3)
= 0.9 for PM_{10}
= 0.9 for $PM_{2.5}$
b= 0.45 for PM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$
s = 4.8 surface material silt content, per AP42-Table 13.2.2-1, mean for sand and gravel processing plant road
W = 50 tons, mean vehicle weight (22.25 tons empty)
P= 120 number of days in year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation, per Figure 13.2.2-1

Emission Factor Calculations:
PM Emission factor = 6.14 lb/vmt
PM_{10} Emission factor = 1.57 lb/vmt
$PM_{2.5}$ Emission factor = 0.16 lb/vmt

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (6.14 lb/VMT)(14,117 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =43.36 tpy
PM_{10}= (1.57 lb/VMT)(14,117 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =11.05 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= #REF!

Controlled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (6.14 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(14,117 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =21.68 tpy
PM_{10}= (1.57 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(14,117 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =5.53 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= #REF!

EU008b **Haul Roads**
fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads
Waste Rock

Process Information

VMT=	65,433	miles/year

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits

opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Daily (lb/day)	Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	6.14	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	45.88	1,101	200.96	20% opacity	22.94	550.58	100.48	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	1.57	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	11.69	281	51.22	20% opacity	5.85	140.32	25.61	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	0.16	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	1.17	28	5.12	20% opacity	0.58	14.03	2.56	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Emission Factor = $(k)(s/12)^a(W/3)^b(365-P)/365$ lb/vmt
for travel on unpaved surfaces at industrial sites
where:
k = particle size multiplier
= 4.9 for PM (>30 $\mu g/m^3$)
= 1.5 for PM_{10}
= 0.15 for $PM_{2.5}$
a = empirical constant
= 0.7 for PM (>30 $\mu g/m^3$)
= 0.9 for PM_{10}
= 0.9 for $PM_{2.5}$
b= 0.45 for both PM and PM_{10}
s = 4.8 surface material silt content, per AP42-Table 13.2.2-1, mean for sand and gravel processing plant road
W = 50 tons, mean vehicle weight
P= 120 number of days in year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation, per Figure 13.2.2-1

Emission Factor Calculations:
PM Emission factor = 6.14 lb/vmt
PM_{10} Emission factor = 1.57 lb/vmt
$PM_{2.5}$ Emission factor = 0.16 lb/vmt

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (6.14 lb/VMT)(65,433 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =200.96 tpy
PM_{10}= (1.57 lb/VMT)(65433 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =51.22 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.16 lb/VMT)(65433 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =5.12 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (6.14 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(65,433 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =100.48 tpy
PM_{10}= (1.57 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(65,433 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =25.61 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.16 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(65,433 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =2.56 tpy

EU008c **Haul Roads**
fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads
Slag, Road Rock, Topsoil

Process Information

VMT:	4,044	miles/year

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits

opacity	<20%

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	6.14	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	2.84	68.06	12.42	20% opacity	1.42	34.03	6.21	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	1.57	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	0.72	17.34	3.17	20% opacity	0.36	8.67	1.58	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	0.16	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	0.072	1.734	0.32	20% opacity	0.04	0.87	0.16	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Emission Factor = $(k)(s/12)^a(W/3)^b(365-P)/365)$ lb/vmt
for travel on unpaved surfaces at industrial sites
where:
k = particle size multiplier
= 4.9 for PM (>30 $\mu g/m^3$)
= 1.5 for PM_{10}
= 0.15 for $PM_{2.5}$
a = empirical constant
= 0.7 for PM (>30 $\mu g/m^3$)
= 0.9 for PM_{10}
= 0.9 for $PM_{2.5}$
b= 0.45 for PM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$
s = 4.8 surface material silt content, per AP42-Table 13.2.2-1, mean for sand and gravel processing plant road
W = 50 tons, mean vehicle weight (42.5 tons empty)
P= 120 number of days in year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation, per Figure 13.2.2-1

Emission Factor Calculations:
PM Emission factor = 6.14 lb/vmt
PM_{10} Emission factor = 1.57 lb/vmt
$PM_{2.5}$ Emission factor = 0.16 lb/vmt

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (6.14 lb/VMT)(4044 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =12.42 tpy
PM_{10}= (1.57 lb/VMT)(4044 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =3.17 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.16 lb/VMT)(4044 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.32 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (6.14 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(4044 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =6.21 tpy
PM_{10}= (1.57 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(4044 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =1.58 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.16 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(4044 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =0.16 tpy

EU008d **Haul Roads**
Light Duty Vehicle Traffic on paved Roads

Non-Criteria Pollutant Emission Limits

Process Information

VMT:	250,000	miles/year
Average	4	ton

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source	Uncontrolled Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled Emissions Daily (lb/day)	Uncontrolled Emissions Annual (tpy)	Enforceable Control Limit	PTE Emissions Hourly (lb/hr)	PTE Emissions Daily (lb/day)	PTE Emissions Annual (tpy)	Control Method (Practice or Equipment)	Control Efficiency (percent)	Comments
PM	1.97	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	56	1,350	246.40	20% opacity	28.13	675.07	123.20	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
PM_{10}	0.50	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	14	344	62.80	20% opacity	7.17	172.05	31.40	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749
$PM_{2.5}$	0.05	lb/VMT	AP-42 Section 13.2.2, (11/06) Unpaved Roads	1.43	34.41	6.28	20% opacity	0.72	17.21	3.14	water spray and/or chemical dust suppressant as necessary	50%	ARM 17.8.304 ARM 18.8.749

Emission Factor = $(k)(s/12)^a(W/3)^b(365-P)/365$ lb/vmt
for travel on unpaved surfaces at industrial sites
where:
k = particle size multiplier
= 4.9 for PM (>30 µg/m^3)
= 1.5 for PM_{10}
= 0.15 for $PM_{2.5}$
a = empirical constant
= 0.7 for PM (>30 µg/m^3)
= 0.9 for PM_{10}
= 0.9 for $PM_{2.5}$
b= 0.45 for PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$
s = 4.8 surface material silt content, per AP42-Table 13.2.2-1, mean for sand and gravel processing plant road
W = 4 tons, mean vehicle weight (42.5 tons empty)
P= 120 number of days in year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation, per Figure 13.2.2-1

Emission Factor Calculations:
PM Emission factor = 1.97 lb/vmt
PM_{10} Emission factor = 0.50 lb/vmt
$PM_{2.5}$ Emission factor = 0.05 lb/vmt

Uncontrolled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (1.97 lb/VMT)(250,000 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =246.40 tpy
PM_{10}= (0.50 lb/VMT)(250,000 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =62.80 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.05 lb/VMT)(250,000 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =6.28 tpy

Controlled Emissions Calculations:
PM= (1.97 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(250,000 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =123.20 tpy
PM_{10}= (0.50 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(250,000 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =31.40 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$= (0.05 lb/VMT)(1-0.5)(250,000 miles per year)(1 ton/2000 lbs) =3.14 tpy

EU009 Diesel Use:

Operational Capacity of Facility = 50,690 MMBtu/yr (Application Info)

Total $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.31 lb/MMBtu (All PM < 1 mm, AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (50,690 MMBtu/yr) * (0.31 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 7.86 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:
Emission Factor = 4.41 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (50,690 MMBtu/yr) * (4.41 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 111.77 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.95 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (50,690 MMBtu/yr) * (0.95 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 24.08 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.36 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, TOC, Exhaust & Crankcase, 10/96)
Calculation: (50,690 MMBtu/yr) * (0.36 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 9.12 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.29 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)

Calculation: (50,690 MMBtu/yr) * (0.29 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 7.35 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 164 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (50,690 MMBtu/yr) * (164 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 4,157 ton/yr

EU010 Gasoline Use:

Operational Capacity of Facility = 8,450 MMBtu/yr (Application Info)

Total $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.1 lb/MMBtu (All PM < 1 mm, AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (8,450 MMBtu/yr) * (0.1 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.42 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:
Emission Factor = 1.63 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (8,450 MMBtu/yr) * (1.63 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 6.89 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.99 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (8,450 MMBtu/yr) * (0.99 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 4.18 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:
Emission Factor = 3.03 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, TOC, Exhaust & Crankcase, 10/96)
Calculation: (8,450 MMBtu/yr) * (3.03 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 12.80 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.084 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (8,450 MMBtu/yr) * (0.084 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.35 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 154 lb/MMBtu (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (8,450 MMBtu/yr) * (154 lb/MMBtu) * (ton/2000 lb) = 651 ton/yr

EU011 – Diesel-Fired Engine Paste Plant Flush Pump:

Operational Capacity of Engine = 225 bhp
Hours of Operation = 500.00 hrs/yr

Total $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0022 lbs/hp-hr (All PM < 1 mm, AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (225 bhp) * (0.0022 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.12 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.031 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (225 bhp) * (0.031 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 1.74 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.00668 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (225 bhp) * (0.00668 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.38 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00247 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)

Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (225 bhp) * (0.00247 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.14 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00205 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)

Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (225 bhp) * (0.00205 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.115 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:

Emission Factor = 1.15 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.3, Table 3.3-1, 10/96)

Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (225 bhp) * (1.15 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 64.69 ton/yr

EU012 - Concrete Batch Plant:

EU012a – Concrete Batch Plant Operations:

Maximum Process Rate = 28 ton/day (Supplied info) aggregate

Maximum Process Rate = 32 ton/day (Supplied info) sand

Maximum Hours of Operation = 365 days/yr

Number of aggregate and sand transfers to hopper = 3 transfers (Application Info)

Aggregate Delivery to Ground Storage

Filterable PM Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0069 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)

Calculation: (28 ton/day) * (3 transfers) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0069 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.106 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0033 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)

Calculation: (28 ton/day) * (3 transfers) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0033 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.051 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.001035 lb/ton (AP 42, Appendix B.2, Table B.2.2, Category 3, PM2.5 = 15% of PM, 09/90)

Calculation: (28 ton/day) * (3 transfers) * (365 days/yr) * (0.001035 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.016 ton/yr

Sand Delivery to Ground Storage

Filterable PM Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0021 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)

Calculation: (32 ton/day) * (3 transfers) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0021 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.037 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00099 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)

Calculation: (32 ton/day) * (3 transfers) * (365 days/yr) * (0.00099 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.017 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.000315 lb/ton (AP 42, Appendix B.2, Table B.2.2, Category 3, PM2.5 = 15% of PM, 09/90)

Calculation: (32 ton/day) * (3 transfers) * (365 days/yr) * (0.000315 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.006 ton/yr

Aggregate Transfer to Hopper

Filterable PM Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0048 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)

Calculation: (60 ton/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0048 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.053 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0028 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)

Calculation: (60 ton/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0028 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.031 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00072 lb/ton (AP 42, Appendix B.2, Table B.2.2, Category 3, PM2.5 = 15% of PM, 09/90)

Calculation: (60 ton/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.00072 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.008 ton/yr

EU012b – Concrete Batch Plant Silo operations:

Maximum Process Rate = 12.00 tons/day (Supplied info)

Maximum Hours of Operation = 365 days/yr

Soda Ash Storage/Loading

Filterable PM Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00099 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)

Calculation: (12 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.00099 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.002 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00099 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)

Calculation: (12 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.00099 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.002 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.00099 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)

Calculation: (12 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.00099 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.002 ton/yr

Truck Loading (truck mix)

Filterable PM Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.098 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)

Calculation: (12 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.098 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.215 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.098 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)

Calculation: (12 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.098 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.215 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.098 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)

Calculation: (12 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.098 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.215 ton/yr

EU015 - 50-ton Soda Ash Silo:

Maximum Process Rate = 8.00000 tons/day (Supplied info)
Maximum Hours of Operation = 365 days/yr

Soda Ash Storage/Loading
Filterable PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0051 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 8.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)
Calculation: (8 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0051 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.007 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0051 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 8.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)
Calculation: (8 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0051 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.007 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0051 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 8.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)
Calculation: (8 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0051 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.007 ton/yr

Soda Ash Transfer (discharge to mill apron feeder)
Filterable PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0002 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 8.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)
Calculation: (8 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0002 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.000 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0002 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 8.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)
Calculation: (8 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0002 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.000 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0002 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 8.12-2, MDEQ assumes PM=PM10=PM2.5, 07/93)
Calculation: (8 tons/day) * (365 days/yr) * (0.0002 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.000 ton/yr

EU016 - Propane-fired combustion

Maximum Process Rate = 3,000,000 gal/yr (requested permit allowable limit)

PM Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.7 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, all PM<10um, 07/08)
Calculation: (0.7 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 1.05 ton/yr

PM_{10} Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.7 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, all PM<10um, 07/08)
Calculation: (0.7 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 1.05 ton/yr

$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.7 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, MDEQ assumes all PM<2.5um, 07/08)

Calculation: (0.7 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 1.05 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 27.32 lb/10^3 gal (Vendor Guarantee - 50E Portal Heater)
Calculation: (27.32 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 40.98 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:

Emission Factor = 13 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, 07/08)

Calculation: (13 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 19.50 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.10S lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, S = Sulfur content of fuel in gr/100 ft3, Commercial boiler, 07/08)

S = 15 gr/100 ft3 (Based on information historically submitted by Stillwater for propane)

Emission Factor = 1.5 lb/10^3 gal

Calculation: (1.5 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 2.25 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.8 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, 07/08, VOC = TOC - CH4)

Calculation: (0.8 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 1.20 ton/yr

CH_4 Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.2 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, 07/08)

Calculation: (0.2 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 0.30 ton/yr

CO2e = (0.3 ton/yr) * (21 GWP) = 6.3 ton/yr

N_2O Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.9 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, 07/08)

Calculation: (0.9 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 1.35 ton/yr

CO2e = 1.350 * (310 GWP) = 418.500 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:

Emission Factor = 12500 lb/10^3 gal (AP 42, Table 1.5-1, Commercial boiler, 07/08)

Calculation: (12500 lb/10^3 gal) * (3000000 gal/yr) * (0.0005 ton/lb) = 18,750.00 ton/yr

CO_2e Emissions:

$CO_2e(Total) = CO_2 + CO_2e(CH_4) + CO_2e(N_2O)$

CO2e(Total) = 18,750 + 6 + 419 = 19,175 ton/yr

EU017 – Diesel-Fired Engine Shaft Generator:

Operational Capacity of Engine = 947 bhp
Hours of Operation = 500.00 hours

Total $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0007 lbs/hp-hr (All PM < 1 mm, AP-42, Sec. 3.4, Table 3.4-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 ton/yr) * (947 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.0007 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.17 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.024 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.4, Table 3.4-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 ton/yr) * (947 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.024 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 5.68 ton/yr

CO Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0055 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.4, Table 3.4-1, 10/96)

Calculation: (500 ton/yr) * (947 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.0055 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 1.30 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.00064155 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.4, Table 3.4-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 ton/yr) * (947 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.00064155 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.15 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0004045 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.4, Table 3.4-1, S=500ppm, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 ton/yr) * (947 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.0004045 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.096 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 1.16 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42, Sec. 3.4, Table 3.4-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 ton/yr) * (947 lbs/hp-hr) * (1.16 lbs/hp-hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 274.63 ton/yr

EU019 - Benbow Generator Set [SCC 2-02-001-02]:

Operational Capacity of Engine (USEPA Interim Tier 4 Certified Engine - Genset > 900 kW):
4,022 bhp (not to exceed)
2,999 kW (not to exceed)
Fuel Input - Heat Capacity = 28 MMBtu/hr
Fuel Input = 205 gal/hr
Fuel Input = 1,459 lb/hr
Fuel Sulfur Content = 0 %
Hours of Operation = 8,760.00 hrs/yr

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.10 g/kW-hr (USEPA 40 CFR 1039-102 - Table 7)
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (2,999 kW) * (0.1 g/kW-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 2.90 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.67 g/kW-hr (USEPA 40 CFR 1039-102 - Table 7)
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (2,999 kW) * (0.67 g/kW-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 19.41 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 3.5 g/kW-hr (USEPA 40 CFR 1039-102 - Table 7)
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (2,999 kW) * (3.5 g/kW-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 101.39 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.4 g/kW-hr (USEPA 40 CFR 1039-102 - Table 7)
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (2,999 kW) * (0.4 g/kW-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 11.59 ton/yr

SO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = (1,458.76 lb/hr) * (0.0015%/100) * (1 lb-mol S/32.1 lb S) * (64.1 lb SO2/1 lb-mol SO2) = 0.044 lbs/hr
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (0.044 lbs/hr) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.19 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 163.0818 lb/MMbtu (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart C - Table C-1)
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (28.15 MMBtu/hr) * (163.08 lb/MMbtu) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 20,110.35 ton/yr

CH_4 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.006615 lb/MMbtu (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart C - Table C-2)

Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (28.15 MMBtu/hr) * (0.0066 lb/MMbtu) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.82 ton/yr

N_2O Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.001323 lb/MMbtu (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart C - Table C-2)
Calculation: (8,760 hrs/yr) * (28.15 MMBtu/hr) * (0.0013 lb/MMbtu) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.16 ton/yr

CO_2e Emissions:

$CO2e(CH_4)$ = 0.82ton/yr * (21 GWP) = 164 ton/yr (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart A - Table A-1)
$CO2e(N_2O)$ = 0.00 * (310 GWP) = 20,110 ton/yr
CO2e(Total) = 20,110.35 + 0.82 + 0.16 = 20,111 ton/yr

EU022 - Emergency Fire Water Pump Diesel-Fired Engine [SCC 2-02-001-02]
Operational Capacity of Engine (USEPA Interim Tier 2 Certified Engine (75 ≤ kW < 130):
152 bhp (Engine Specification)
113 kW (Engine Specification)
Fuel Input - Heat Capacity = 1 MMBtu/hr (BSFC→7000 Btu/hp-hr)
Fuel Input = 8 gal/hr (19300 Btu/lb - 7.1 lbs/gal)
Fuel Input = 55 lb/hr (7.1 lbs/gal)
Fuel Sulfur Content = 0.0015 % (Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel)
Hours of Operation = 500.00 hrs/yr

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.00 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (113 kW) * (0.0022 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.08 ton/yr

NO_x Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.03 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (113 kW) * (0.031 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 1.18 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.00668 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (113 kW) * (0.00668 lbs/hp-hr) * (0.002205 lb/g) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.25 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0025141 lbs/hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1, 10/96)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (152 bhp) * (0.0025141 lbs/hp-hr) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.10 ton/yr

SO_x Emissions:
Emission Factor = (55.13 lb/hr) * (0.0015%/ 100) * (1 lb-mol S/32.1 lb S) * (1 lb mol S/1 lb mol SO2) * (64.1 lb SO2/1 lb-mol SO2) = 0.002 lbs/hr
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (0.002 lbs/hr) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.00 ton/yr

CO_2 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 163.08 lb/MMbtu (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart C - Table C-1)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (1.06 MMBtu/hr) * (163.08 lb/MMbtu) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 43.38 ton/yr

CH_4 Emissions:
Emission Factor = 0.0066 lb/MMbtu (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart C - Table C-2)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (1.06 MMBtu/hr) * (0.0066 lb/MMbtu) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.00 ton/yr

N_2O Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.0013 lb/MMbtu (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart C - Table C-2)
Calculation: (500 hrs/yr) * (1.06 MMBtu/hr) * (0.0013 lb/MMbtu) * (1 ton/2000 lb) = 0.00 ton/yr

CO_2e Emissions:

CO2e(CH4) = (0.002 ton/yr) * (21 GWP) = 0.04 ton/yr (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart A - Table A-1)
CO2e(N2O) = (0.0004 ton/yr) * (310 GWP) = 0.55 ton/yr (USEPA 40 CFR 98, Subpart A - Table A-1)
CO2e(Total) = 0.04 + 0.55 + 43.38 = 43.38 ton/yr

IEU06 - Paste Plant Operations:

Maximum Process Rate = 4,400 ton/yr (Supplied info) cement
Maximum Hours of Operation = 365 days/yr

Aggregate Delivery to Ground Storage

Filterable PM Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.73 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)
Calculation: (4,400 ton/yr) * (0.73 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 1.606 ton/yr

Filterable PM_{10} Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.47 lb/ton (AP 42, Table 11.12-5, 06/06)
Calculation: (4,400 ton/yr) * (0.47 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 1.034 ton/yr

Filterable $PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:

Emission Factor = 0.1095 lb/ton (AP 42, Appendix B.2, Table B.2.2, Category 3, PM2.5 = 15% of PM, 09/90)
Calculation: (4,400 ton/yr) * (0.1095 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.241 ton/yr

IEU07 - Open burning:

Operational Capacity of Facility = 40 ton/yr (Application Info)

Total $PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ Emissions:
Emission Factor = 17 lb/ton (Assume PM = PM10 = PM2.5, Unspecified Forest Residue, AP-42, Sec. 2.5, Table 2.5-5, 10/92)
Calculation: (40 ton/yr) * (17 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.34 ton/yr

CO Emissions:
Emission Factor = 140 lb/ton (Assume PM = PM10 = PM2.5, Unspecified Forest Residue, AP-42, Sec. 2.5, Table 2.5-5, 10/92)
Calculation: (40 ton/yr) * (140 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 2.80 ton/yr

VOC Emissions:
Emission Factor = 19 lb/ton (Assume PM = PM10 = PM2.5, Unspecified Forest Residue, AP-42, Sec. 2.5, Table 2.5-5, 10/92)
Calculation: (40 ton/yr) * (19 lb/ton) * (ton/2000 lb) = 0.38 ton/yr

Stillwater Mining Company
Propane, Engine Combination, Crusher, Screen, Conveyor and Pile Forming Modification

Tier II engine combination (equivalent to 4.8 milllion hp-hrs)

Diesel S content	0.015	%
Horsepower =	600	bhp
Hours of Operation =	8,000	hr/yr
Max Fuel Combustion Rate =	4.20	MMBtu/hr
Fuel Heating Value =	1000	MMBtu/MMscf
Avg BSFC =	7000	Btu/hp-hr

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Emission Factor Reference	Potential Emissions (lb/hr)	Potential Emissions (ton/yr)
$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.22	g/bhp-hr	EPA Tier II	0.29	1.16
NO_x	4.9	g/bhp-hr	EPA Tier II	6.48	25.93
CO	3.7	g/bhp-hr	EPA Tier II	4.89	19.58
SO_x	0.000012	g/bhp-hr	AP-42 Table 3.4-1 (10/96)	0.00	0.00
VOC	0.35	lb/MMBtu	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (10/96)	0.46	5.88
HAPs	0.000	lb/MMBtu	AP-42 Table 3.3-2 (10/96)	0.00	0.00

PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (Emission Factor, g/bhp-hr) / (453.59 g/lb) x (Horsepower, bhp) x (Hours of Operation, hr/yr) / (2,000 lbs/ton)
PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (0.22 g/bhp-hr) / (453.59 g/lb) x (600 bhp) x (8000 hr/yr) / (2000 lbs/ton) = 1.16 ton/yr

Stillwater Mining Company
Propane, Engine Combination, Crusher, Screen, Conveyor and Pile Forming Modification

Propane Combustion - increase from 3 million gallons per year to 5 million gallons per year

Propane combustion increase =	2,000	10^3 gallons
Hours of Operation =	8,760	hr/yr

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Emission Factor Reference	Potential Emissions (lb/hr)	Potential Emissions (ton/yr)
$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.7	lb/10^3 gal	AP-42, Table 1.5-1	0.16	0.70
NO_x	13	lb/10^3 gal	AP-42, Table 1.5-2	2.97	13.00
CO	27.32	lb/10^3 gal	AP-42, Table 1.5-3	6.24	27.32
SO_x	1.50	lb/10^3 gal	AP-42, Table 1.5-4	0.34	1.50
VOC	0.8	lb/10^3 gal	AP-42, Table 1.5-5	0.18	0.80

PM_{10} Emissions (ton/yr) = (Emission Factor, lbs/10^3 gallons) x (Propane Combustion, 10^3 gallons/yr) / (2,000 lbs/ton)
PM_{10} Emissions (ton/yr) = (0.7 lb/10^3 gal) x (2000 10^3 gal/yr) / (2000 lbs/ton) = 0.7 ton/yr

Stillwater Mining Company
Propane, Engine Combination, Crusher, Screen, Conveyor and Pile Forming Modification

Ore Crusher

Operating Time =	8,760	hrs/yr
Process Rate=	500	tons/hr
Process Rate=	12,000	tons/day
Process Rate=	4,380,000	tons/yr
Control Efficiency =	50%	

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Emission Factor Reference	Potential Emissions	
				(lb/hr)	(ton/yr)
PM	0.02	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.24-2 (High Moisture Ore-Primary Crushing)	5.00	21.90
PM_{10}	0.009	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.24-2 (High Moisture Ore-Primary Crushing)	2.25	9.86
$PM_{2.5}$[a]	0.0072	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.24-2 (High Moisture Ore-Primary Crushing)	1.80	7.88

[a]No emission factor for $PM_{2.5}$ is available in AP-42. Used 80% of PM_{10} emission as a conservative estimate.

PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (Emission Factor, lb/ton) * (Process Rate, tons/yr) / (2,000 lbs/ton)
PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (0.02 lb/ton) x (4380000 tons/yr) / (2000 lbs/ton) = 21.9 ton/yr

Stillwater Mining Company
Propane, Engine Combination, Crusher, Screen, Conveyor and Pile Forming Modification

Screening

Operating Time =	8,760	hrs/yr
Process Rate=	500	tons/hr
Process Rate=	12,000	tons/day
Process Rate=	4,380,000	tons/yr

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Emission Factor Reference	Potential Emissions	
				(lb/hr)	(ton/yr)
PM	0.0011	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 (Screening Controlled)	0.55	2.41
PM_{10}	3.70E-04	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 (Screening Controlled)	0.19	0.81
$PM_{2.5}$	2.50E-05	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 (Screening Controlled)	0.01	0.05

[a]No emission factor for $PM_{2.5}$ is available in AP-42. Used PM_{10} emission as a conservative estimate.

PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (Emission Factor, lb/ton) * (Process Rate, tons/yr) / (2,000 lbs/ton)
PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (0.0011 lb/ton) x (4380000 tons/yr) / (2000 lbs/ton) = 2.409 ton/yr

Stillwater Mining Company
Propane, Engine Combination, Crusher, Screen, Conveyor and Pile Forming Modification

Conveyor Transfers

Operating Time =	8,760	hrs/yr
Process Rate=	500	tons/hr
Process Rate=	12,000	tons/day
Process Rate=	4,380,000	tons/yr
Number of Transfer points =	2	

Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Emission Factor Reference	Potential Emissions (lb/hr)	Potential Emissions (ton/yr)
PM	0.00007	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 (Conveyor Transfer Point Controlled)	0.07	0.31
PM_{10}	2.30E-05	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 (Conveyor Transfer Point Controlled)	0.02	0.10
$PM_{2.5}$	6.50E-06	lb/ton	AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 (Conveyor Transfer Point Controlled)	0.01	0.03

[a]No emission factor for $PM_{2.5}$ is available in AP-42. Used PM_{10} emission as a conservative estimate.

PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (Emission Factor, lb/ton) * (Process Rate, tons/yr) / (2,000 lbs/ton)
PM Emissions (ton/yr) = (0.00007 lb/ton) x (4380000 tons/yr) / (2000 lbs/ton) = 0.307 ton/yr

Stillwater Mining Company
Propane, Engine Combination, Crusher, Screen, Conveyor and Pile Forming Modification

Pile Forming

Number of piles =	1		
Process Rate =	500	ton/hr	
Process Rate =	4,380,000	ton/yr	
Operating hours =	8,760	hrs/year	
Control Efficiency =	50%		
AP-42 Section 13.2.4.3 Equation 1			
E=k*0.0032*(U/5)^1.3/(M/2)^1.4			
where:			
U (wind speed) =	9.3	miles per hour	(Montana statewide average)
k (particle size multiplier) =			(AP-42 Section 13.2.4-3)
k (PM) =	0.74		
k (PM_{10}) =	0.35		
k ($PM_{2.5}$) =	0.053		
M (Moisture Content)	2.1	%	(AP-42 Table 13.2.4-1, Various Limestone Products)

Pollutant	E	Units	Potential Emissions (lb/hr)	Potential Emissions (ton/yr)
PM	0.00495545	lb/ton	1.24	5.43
PM_{10}	0.0023438	lb/ton	0.59	2.57
$PM_{2.5}$	0.00035492	lb/ton	0.09	0.39

V. Existing Air Quality

The Nye Mine is in Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, and 23, Township 5 South, Range 15 East, in Stillwater County, Montana. The air quality of this area is classified as unclassifiable/attainment for National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) pollutants, including particulate matter ($PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$).

VI. Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis

The current permit action is an update to the MAQP to increase the 3,000,000 gallons of propane combusted per rolling 12-month period limit to 5,000,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period to allow for operational flexibility and heating capability, the possible addition of more propane-fired heaters, minimum Tier 2 diesel engine capability up to 4.8 million horsepower hours per rolling 12-month period, and up to 500 tons per hour (TPH) of portable crushing and screening equipment including a conveyor transfer point and two piles being formed. This minor net increase in potential emission levels would not likely result in a significant degradation in ambient air quality.

VII. Environmental Assessment

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

Stillwater Mining Company – Nye Facility

Environmental Assessment (EA)

Montana Air Quality Permit number (MAQP): 2459-20

Air Quality Bureau

APPLICANT: Stillwater Mining Company (Stillwater)		
SITE NAME: Nye Mine Facility		
PROPOSED PERMIT NUMBER: Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) #2459-20		
APPLICATION RECEIVED: 02/01/2022		
APPLICATION DEEMED COMPLETE: 02/07/2022		
LOCATION: Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, and 23, Township 5 South, Range 15 East, in Stillwater County, Montana		**COUNTY: Stillwater**
PROPERTY OWNERSHIP:	**FEDERAL ____ STATE ____ PRIVATE _X___**	
EA PREPARER:	**T. Burrows**	
EA Draft Date	**EA Final Date**	**Permit Final Date**
03/15/2022	**4/8/2022**	**4/26/2022**

COMPLIANCE WITH THE MONTANA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with requirements of the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). An EA functions to determine the need to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) through an initial evaluation and determination of the significance of impacts associated with the proposed action. However, an agency is required to prepare an EA whenever, as here, statutory requirements do not allow sufficient time for the agency to prepare an EIS (ARM 17.4.607(3)(c)). This document may disclose impacts over which DEQ has no regulatory authority.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT OF MONTANA

The state law that regulates air quality permitting in Montana is the Clean Air Act of Montana (CAA), §§ 75-2-101, *et seq*., Montana Code Annotated (MCA). DEQ may not approve a proposed action contained in an application for an air quality permit unless the project complies with the requirements set forth in the CAA and the administrative rules adopted thereunder, ARMs 17.8.101 *et. seq*. The project is subject to approval by the DEQ Air Quality Bureau (AQB) as the potential project emissions exceed the 5 tons per year threshold of regulated pollutants for modifications of permitted facilities (ARM 17.8.743). DEQ's approval of an air quality permit application does not relieve Stillwater from complying with any other applicable federal, state, or county laws, regulations, or ordinances. Stillwater is responsible for obtaining any other permits, licenses, or approvals (from

DEQ or otherwise) that are required for any part of the proposed action. Any action DEQ takes at this time is limited to the pending air quality permit application currently before DEQ's AQB and the authority granted to DEQ under the Clean Air Act of Montana. This action is not indicative of any other action DEQ may take on any future (unsubmitted) applications made pursuant to any other authority (*e.g.,* Montana's Water Protection Act). DEQ will decide whether to issue the pending air quality permit pursuant to the requirements of the CAA alone. DEQ may not withhold, deny, or impose conditions on the permit based on the information contained in this Environmental Assessment. § 75-1-201(4), MCA.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Stillwater Mining Company – Nye Facility (Stillwater) is modifying the permit to reflect the following changes:

- 3,000,000 gallons of propane combusted limit per rolling 12-month period be increased to 5,000,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period to allow for operational flexibility and heating capability.
- Possible addition of more propane-fired heaters,
- Minimum Tier 2 diesel engine capability up to 4.8 million horsepower hours per rolling 12-month period, and
- Up to 500 tons per hour (TPH) of portable crushing and screening equipment including a conveyor transfer point and two piles being formed. The increase in the potential emission levels is greater than the de minimis threshold; therefore, a permit modification is required.

Table 1: Proposed Action Details

Proposed Action	
General Overview	Stillwater Mining Company – Nye Facility (Stillwater) is updating the permit to reflect the following changes: Current 3,000,000 gallons of propane combusted limit per rolling 12-month period be increased to 5,000,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period to allow for operational flexibility and heating capability, the possible addition of more propane-fired heaters, minimum Tier 2 diesel engine capability up to 4.8 million horsepower hours per rolling 12-month period, and up to 500 tons per hour (TPH) of portable crushing and screening equipment including a conveyor transfer point and two piles being formed.
Proposed Action Estimated Disturbance	
Disturbance	There would be no additional disturbance as this project would be contained on the current mine property.
Proposed Action	
Duration	**Construction:** Construction or commencement for the new or modified sources must start within three years of issuance of the final air quality permit, otherwise the authority to construct expires. **Operational Life:** Although equipment may have functional lives of 20 to 30 years depending on equipment maintenance efforts, the mine has

	been operational since the 1980s and would be expected to remain operational as long as economic conditions are favorable.
Construction Equipment	There is no need for additional construction equipment for this project.
Personnel Onsite	No change in staff is necessary to accommodate the project.
Location and Analysis Area	**Location**: The proposed action is located at Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, and 23, Township 5 South, Range 15 East, in Stillwater County, Montana. The Project would occur inside the current Stillwater, Nye Facility property boundary. **Analysis Area**: The area being analyzed as part of this environmental review includes the immediate project area, as well as neighboring lands surrounding the analysis area, as reasonably appropriate for the impacts being considered.
Air Quality	The Draft EA will be attached to the Preliminary Determination Air Quality Permit which would include all enforceable conditions for operation of the emitting units. Any revisions to the EA would be addressed and included in the Final EA attached to DEQ's Decision.
Conditions Incorporated into the Proposed Action	The conditions developed in the Preliminary Determination of the MAQP dated March 15, 2022, set forth in Sections II.A-D.

PURPOSE AND BENEFIT FOR PROPOSED ACTION

DEQ's purpose in conducting this environmental review is to act upon Stillwater's air quality permit application No. 2459-20 to: Change the current 3,000,000 gallons of propane combusted limit per rolling 12-month period to 5,000,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period to allow for operational flexibility and heating capability, the possible addition of more propane-fired heaters, minimum Tier 2 diesel engine capability up to 4.8 million horsepower hours per rolling 12-month period, and up to 500 TPH of portable crushing and screening equipment including a conveyor transfer point and two piles being formed.

The benefits of the proposed action, if approved, include authorizing Stillwater to continue current operations with additional crushing/screening capacity and operational flexibility for heating and emergency operations.

Authority to Stillwater for operation of the Nye site mine would continue until the permit is revoked, either at the request of Stillwater or by DEQ because of non-compliance with the conditions within the air quality permit.

REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITIES

In accordance with ARM 17.4.609(3)(c), DEQ must list any federal, state, or local, authorities that have concurrent or additional jurisdiction or environmental review responsibility for the proposed action and the permits, licenses, and other authorizations required. Stillwater must conduct its operations according to the terms of its permit, the CAA, §§ 75-2-101, *et seq*., MCA, and ARMs 17.8.101, *et seq*.

Upon review of the air quality permit application, Stillwater would need to modify their Title V Operating Permit with the proposed changes within 12 months after commencing construction, ARM

17.8.1205.

Stillwater must cooperate fully with, and follow the directives of, any federal, state, or local entity that may have authority over Stillwater's Nye Site mine. These permits, licenses, and other authorizations may include: Stillwater County, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), DEQ AQB (air quality) and Water Protection Bureau (groundwater and surface water discharge; stormwater), and Montana Department of Transportation and Stillwater County (road access).

EVALUATION AND SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO THE PHYSICAL AND HUMAN ENVIRONMENT IN THE AREA AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED ACTION:

The impact analysis will identify and evaluate direct and secondary impacts. Direct impacts are those that occur at the same time and place as the action that triggers the effect. Secondary impacts mean "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 are expected to occur, the impacts analysis estimates the duration and intensity of the impact.
The duration of an impact is quantified as follows:

- **Short-term**: Short-term impacts are defined as those impacts that would not last longer than the proposed operation of the site.
- **Long-term**: Long-term impacts are defined as impacts that would remain or occur following shutdown of the proposed facility.

The severity of an impact is measured using the following:

- **No Impact**: There would be no change from current conditions.
- **Negligible Impact**: An adverse or beneficial effect would occur but would be at the lowest levels of detection.
- **Minor Impact**: The effect would be noticeable but would be relatively small and would not affect the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Moderate Impact**: The effect would be easily identifiable and would change the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Major Impact**: The effect would alter the resource.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY AND MOISTURE:

This permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory. The annual mine production limit remains unchanged and there are minor increases in authorized processes and equipment capacities. The mine would continue to operate in the same manner. There are no anticipated changes to the impacts on geology and soil quality, stability, and moisture which already occur due to mining activities.

Direct Impacts: No direct impacts are predicted to topography, geology, stability, and moisture with the proposed project.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to topography, geology, stability, and moisture would be expected because the project is located within the existing Stillwater mine property.

WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY, AND DISTRIBUTION:

There are no planned discharges into surface water because of this project. Water would be required to mitigate particulate emissions from crushing and screening activities; however, the volume of water used should not result in discharges to surface waters. The increase in vehicle miles traveled per year on haul roads could have a corresponding increase in dust control measures, which is typically the application of water. Therefore, there may be a minor impact to water quality, quantity, and distribution because of the potential increase in water application for dust control.

Direct Impacts: Minimal direct impacts are predicted with the proposed project.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to water quality, quantity, and distribution would be expected because the project is located within the existing Stillwater mine property.

AIR QUALITY:

Table 2: Increasing Propane Limits, Generator Hours, and Adding Crusher – Project-only Potential to Emit Emission Increase Summary

Emission Unit		PM (tpy)	PM_{10} (tpy)	$PM_{2.5}$ (tpy)	NO_x (tpy)	CO (tpy)	SO_2 (tpy)	VOC (tpy)
EU016	Propane Combustion (from 3 to 5 million gallons per year)	0.70	0.70	0.70	13.00	27.32	1.50	0.80
EU026	EPA minimum Tier II Diesel Engines – up to 4.8 million hp-hours	1.16	1.16	1.16	25.93	19.58	0.00	5.88
EU025	Portable Crushing and Screening (up to 500 TPH)	30.04	13.33	8.36	--	--	--	--
TOTAL – Proposed Changes		31.91	15.20	10.22	38.93	46.90	1.50	6.68

While this permit action results in increases to maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory, the annual mine production limit remains unchanged. The mine would continue to operate in the same manner as it currently does but with more operational flexibility.

Direct Impacts: Only minor impacts, if any, are anticipated due to the minor increase in some potential emission levels.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to air quality would be expected.

VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY AND QUALITY:

There are no known rare or sensitive plants or cover types present in the site area. No fragile or unique resources or values, or resources of statewide or societal importance, are present. Mining

has been conducted at this site since the 1980's. An air quality permit for the site was first issued in 1988.

Direct Impacts: The information provided above is based on the information that DEQ had available to it at the time of completing this EA and provided by the applicant. Available information includes the permit application, analysis of aerial photography, topographic maps, geologic maps, soil maps, and other research tools. As the proposed action would be located within the Stillwater mine site, the vegetation is limited at the underground mine site. No impacts to vegetation cover, quantity and quality are expected.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts are expected since land disturbance at the mine site would be minimal.

TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS:

While this permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory, there is just one new emitting unit being authorized. The annual mine production limit remains unchanged, and the mine would continue to operate in the same manner.

Direct Impacts: There are no anticipated impacts to terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitat.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats stimulated or induced by the direct impacts analyzed above or from the project would be expected.

UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:

This permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory. The annual mine production limit remains unchanged, and the mine would continue to operate in the same manner as it currently does, but with additional operational flexibility.

Direct Impacts: There are no anticipated impacts to unique endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources because of this action.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to unique endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources would be expected because of this action.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:

This permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory. The annual mine production limit remains unchanged, and the mine would continue to operate in the same manner within the planned mined area. No additional land would be disturbed beyond the planned mine area. However, should structures need to be altered, or if cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during this proposed action, SHPO requests their office be contacted for further investigation.

Direct Impacts: No impacts are anticipated to any historical and archaeological sites.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to historical and archaeological sites are anticipated since the proposed action is located on land currently used by the mine.

SAGE GROUSE EXECUTIVE ORDER:

The project would not be in core, general or connectivity sage grouse habitat, as designated by the Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (Program) at: http://sagegrouse.mt.gov.

Direct Impacts: The proposed action is not located within Sage Grouse habitat, so no direct impacts would occur.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to sage grouse or sage grouse habitat would be expected since the proposed action is not located within Sage Grouse habitat.

AESTHETICS:

This permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory. The annual mine production limit remains unchanged, and the mine would continue to operate in the same manner within the planned mine area.

Direct Impacts: There are no anticipated impacts to aesthetics.

Secondary Impacts: There are no anticipated secondary impacts to aesthetics.

DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OF LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY:

The potential increase in vehicle miles traveled per year on haul roads due to the additional crushing capacity could have a corresponding increase in dust control measures, which is typically the application of water. Water would also be required to mitigate particulate matter emissions from crushing and screening operations. Therefore, there may be a minor increase in annual water demand for dust control. There may also be more fuel needed to supply the additional vehicle miles traveled.

Direct Impacts: These impacts are expected to be minor and would be consistent with existing mining activities.

Secondary Impacts: There are no anticipated secondary impacts to demands on land, water, air, or energy.

IMPACTS ON OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:

No other environmental resources are known have been identified in the area beyond those discussed above.

Direct Impacts: There is no impact to other environmental resources.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to other environmental resources are anticipated because of the proposed action.

HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY:

This permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory. Regulated air pollutants have the potential to negatively impact human health. The small increase in maximum potential emission levels could have a minor impact on human health.

Direct Impacts: Negligible change in impacts to human health and safety are anticipated because of this project action. There would be some additional crushing at the site. This would result in minor increases on PM, $PM^{10,}$ and $PM^{2.5}$ at the site. The additional diesel engine capacity would be a source of gaseous air pollutants such as NOx, CO, and VOC. These activities are regulated by this permit and other state and federal laws to ensure air quality is maintained.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to human health and safety are anticipated because of the proposed action.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION:

This permit action results in a minor increase to some maximum potential emission levels in the emission inventory. While there are some new emissions sources authorized by the action, the activities are consistent with current processes that occur at the mine. Mining activity would continue to occur in the same manner as before within the planned mine area. The ore production limit remains unchanged. The current action does not present any potential effects on the agricultural or industrial production. There is no agricultural activity at the site**.**

Direct Impacts: Impacts on the industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities and production in the area would be negligible.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities and production are anticipated because of the proposed action.

QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT:

There will be no change in the number of employees at the Stillwater mine due to the proposed project.

Direct Impacts: The proposed action would be expected to have no impact on the distribution of employment.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impact is expected on employment from the proposed action because the same employee base would be used at the mine.

LOCAL AND STATE TAX BASE AND TAX REVENUES:

Mining activity would continue to occur in the same manner is before. There would be an increase in the tons of material crushed and screened, and a potential increase in diesel and propane demand. There may be minor effects on the local tax and state tax base or tax revenue due to increased diesel and propane demand and the associated taxes on that resource.

Direct Impacts: Local, state, and federal governments would be responsible for appraising the property, setting tax rates, collecting taxes, from the companies, employees, or landowners benefitting from this operation. A negligible impact is expected on the tax base and revenue with the proposed action.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to local and state tax base and tax revenues are anticipated because of the proposed action.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES:

The proposed action is on a currently operational mine site.

Direct Impacts: Compliance review and assistance oversight by DEQ AQB would be conducted in concert with other area activity when in the vicinity. The proposed action would have only minor impacts on demand for government services, mainly through oversight by DEQ AQB.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts are anticipated on government services with the proposed action and a minimal increase in impact would occur from the permitting and compliance needs associated with the proposed project.

LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND GOALS:

DEQ did not find any locally adopted environmental plans and goals.

Direct Impacts: No impacts from the proposed action would be expected relative to any locally adopted community planning goals.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to the locally adopted environmental plans and goals are anticipated because of the proposed action.

ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL AND WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES:

The current site of the proposed action is an operating underground mine site. No wilderness areas or other recreational sites will be affected in the vicinity.

Direct Impacts: There would be no impacts to the access to wilderness activities because of the proposed action.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to access and quality of recreational and wilderness activities are anticipated because of the proposed action, which is contained within the current Stillwater mine site.

DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING:

The proposed project would not change the number of workers at the site, so there would be no impact to the density and distribution of population.

Direct Impacts: The project would not add to the population or require additional housing, therefore, no impacts to density and distribution of population and housing are anticipated.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to density and distribution of population and housing are anticipated because of the proposed action.

SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND MORES:

Mining activity would continue to occur in the same manner as before. The current action does not present any potential effects on social structures or mores.

Direct Impacts: The proposed action is located on an existing underground mine site, no disruption of native or traditional lifestyles would be expected, therefore, no impacts to social structure and mores are anticipated.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to social structures and mores are anticipated because of the proposed action.

CULTURAL UNIQUENESS AND DIVERSITY:

Mining activity would continue to occur in the same manner is before. The current action does not present any potential effects on cultural uniqueness or diversity.

Direct Impacts: No impacts to cultural uniqueness and diversity are anticipated from this project.

Secondary Impacts: No secondary impacts to cultural uniqueness and diversity are anticipated because of the proposed action.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IMPACTS:

The proposed action would take place on privately-owned land. The analysis below in response to the Private Property Assessment Act indicates no impact. DEQ does not plan to deny the application or impose conditions that would restrict the regulated person's use of private property so as to constitute a taking. Further, if the application is complete, DEQ must take action on the permit pursuant to § 75-2-218(2), MCA. Therefore, DEQ does not have discretion to take the action in another way that would have less impact on private property—its action is bound by a statute.

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 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)

Based on this analysis, DEQ determined there are no taking or damaging implications associated with this permit action.

OTHER APPROPRIATE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES:

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

ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

No Action Alternative: In addition to the proposed action, DEQ also considered the "no-action" alternative. The "no-action" alternative would result in the active permit not reflecting the updated maximum potential emission levels and not allowing the changes to give Stillwater more production flexibility. Stillwater has complied with the requirements for updating the air quality permit. Therefore, the "no-action" alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS:

Cumulative impacts are the collective impacts on the human environment within the borders of 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 actions must also be considered when these actions are under concurrent consideration by any state agency through preimpact statement studies, separate impact statement evaluation, or permit processing procedures.

Currently, there are no other permit applications for this facility pending before DEQ. Although additional permits may be necessary for this facility in the future, without a pending permit application containing the requisite information, DEQ cannot speculate about which permits may be necessary or which permits may be granted or denied. This environmental review analyzes only the proposed action submitted by Stillwater, which is the air quality permit regulating the emissions from the equipment as listed in the "proposed action" section, above.

DEQ considered potential impacts related to this project and potential secondary impacts. Due to the limited activities in the analysis area, cumulative impacts related to this proposed action would be minor. The cumulative table for any direct and secondary impacts is located at the very end of this EA.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT:

Scoping for this proposed action consisted of internal efforts to identify substantive issues and/or concerns related to the proposed action. Internal scoping consisted of internal review of the EA document by DEQ Air Permitting staff. Additionally, the EA for the Stillwater - Nye Facility was reviewed extensively.

Internal efforts also included queries to the following websites/ databases/ personnel:
- Montana State Historic Preservation Office
- Montana DEQ
- Montana Natural Heritage Program

A fifteen-day public comment period occurs along with the Preliminary Determination on MAQP #2459-20 and is posted to the DEQ website.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WITH JURSIDICTION:

The proposed action would be fully located on privately-owned land. All applicable local, state, and federal rules must be adhered to, which, at some level, may also include other local, state, federal, or tribal agency jurisdiction. Other Governmental Agencies which may have overlapping, or sole jurisdiction include but may not be limited to: Stillwater County Commission or County Planning Department (zoning), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (worker safety), Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), DEQ AQB (air quality) and Water Protection Bureau (groundwater and surface water discharge; stormwater), DNRC (water rights), and MDT and Stillwater County (road access).

NEED FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

Under ARM 17.4.608, DEQ is required to determine the significance of impacts associated with the proposed action. This determination is the basis for the agency's decision concerning the need to prepare an environmental impact statement and refers to DEQ's evaluation of individual and

cumulative impacts. DEQ is required to consider the following criteria in determining the significance of each impact on the quality of the human environment:

1. The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact.

   "Severity" is analyzed as the density of the potential impact while "extent" is described as the area where the impact is likely to occur. An example could be that a project may propagate ten noxious weeds on a surface area of 1 square foot. In this case, the impact may be a high severity over a low extent. If those ten noxious weeds were located over ten acres there may be a low severity over a larger extent.

   "Duration" is analyzed as the time period in which the impact may occur while "frequency" is analyzed as how often the impact may occur. For example, an operation that occurs throughout the night may have impacts associated with lighting that occur every night (frequency) over the course of the one season project (duration).

2. 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.

3. Growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects of the impact, including the relationship or contribution of the impact to cumulative impacts.

4. The quantity and quality of each environmental resource or value that would be affected, including the uniqueness and fragility of those resources and values.

5. The importance to the state and to society of each environmental resource or value that would be affected.

6. Any precedent that would be set because of an impact of the proposed action that would commit the DEQ to future actions with significant impacts or a decision in principle about such future actions.

7. Potential conflict with local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans.

The significance determination is made by giving weight to these criteria in their totality. For example, impacts with moderate or major severity may be determined to be not significant if the duration of the impacts is short-term. As another example, however, moderate, or major impacts of short-term duration may be considered significant if the quantity and quality of the resource is limited and/or the resource is unique or fragile. As a final example, moderate or major impacts to a resource may be determined to be not significant if the quantity of that resource is high or the quality of the resource is not unique or fragile.

Preparation of an EA is the appropriate level of environmental review under MEPA if statutory requirements do not allow sufficient time for an agency to prepare an environmental impact statement, pursuant to ARM 17.4.607. An agency determines whether sufficient time is available to prepare an environmental impact statement by comparing statutory requirements that establish when the agency must make its decision on the proposed action with the time required to obtain public review of an environmental impact statement plus a reasonable period to prepare a draft environmental review and, if required, a final environmental impact statement.

SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION:

The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the primary, secondary, and cumulative impacts associated with the proposed action would be limited. Stillwater proposes to modify operations at the Nye mine site as described in MAQP #2459-20. The modification would occur completely on the Stillwater mine property and is located on private land.

DEQ has not identified any significant impacts associated with the proposed action for any environmental resource. Approving Stillwater's air quality permit application would not set precedent that commits DEQ to future actions with significant impacts or a decision in principle about such future actions. If Stillwater submits another permit application, DEQ is not committed to approve that application. DEQ would conduct a new environmental assessment for any subsequent air quality permit applications sought by Stillwater. DEQ would decide on Stillwater's subsequent application based on the criteria set forth in the CAA.

DEQ's issuance of a modified MAQP to Stillwater for this proposed operation also does not set a precedent for DEQ's review of other applications, including the level of environmental review. A decision of on the appropriate level of environmental review is made based on case-specific considerations of the criteria set forth in ARM 17.4.608.

DEQ does not believe that the proposed action has any growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects or that it conflicts 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, the proposed state action is not predicted to significantly impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore, at this time, preparation of an EA is determined to be the appropriate level of environmental review under MEPA.

Environmental Assessment and Significance Determination Prepared By:

T. Burrows	**Air Quality Permitter**
Name	**Title**

EA Reviewed By:

E. Warner	**Lead Engineer – Permitting Services Section**
Name	**Title**

References

Air Quality Permit Application Received February 1, 2022
Montana Natural Heritage Report Received February 10, 2022
SHPO Email and Report Received February 9, 2022
Air Quality Bureau Permitted Source List-GIS Layer

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

AQB – Air Quality Bureau
ARM - Administrative Rules of Montana
BACT – Best Available Control Technology
BMP - Best Management Practices
CAA – Clean Air Act of Montana
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CO - carbon monoxide
DEQ – Department of Environmental Quality
DNRC – Department of Natural Recourses and Conservation
EA – Environmental Assessment
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FCAA Federal Clean Air Act
MAQP – Montana Air Quality Permit
MCA – Montana Code Annotated
MEPA – Montana Environmental Policy Act
MPDES - Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MRI – Montana Renewables, Inc.
MTNHP - Montana Natural Heritage Program
NO_X - oxides of nitrogen
PM - particulate matter
PM_{10} - particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns and less
$PM_{2.5}$ - particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns and less
PPAA - Private Property Assessment Act
Program - Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program
PSD - Prevention of Significant Deterioration
SHPO - Montana State Historic Preservation Office
SOC - Species of Concern
SO_2 - sulfur dioxide
tpy – tons per year
U.S.C. - United States Code
VOC - volatile organic compound