MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OPERATING PERMIT TECHNICAL REVIEW DOCUMENT

AEMD – Air Quality Bureau
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, Montana 59620-0901

Barrick Golden Sunlight
Golden Sunlight Mines Inc.
453 Montana Hwy 2 East
Whitehall, MT 59759

The following table summarizes the air quality programs testing, monitoring, and reporting requirements applicable to this facility.

Facility Compliance Requirements	Yes	No	Comments
Source Tests Required	X		
Ambient Monitoring Required		X	
COMS Required		X	
CEMS Required		X	
Schedule of Compliance Required		X	
Annual Compliance Certification and Semiannual Reporting Required	X		
Monthly Reporting Required		X	
Quarterly Reporting Required		X	
Applicable Air Quality Programs			
ARM Subchapter 7 – Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP)	X		MAQP #1689-10
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	X		40 CFR 60, Subpart A, Subpart LL and Subpart IIII
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)		X	
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	X		40 CFR 63, Subpart A, Subpart ZZZZ and Subpart EEEEEEE
Major New Source Review (NSR) – includes Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and/or Non-attainment Area (NAA) NSR		X	
Risk Management Plan Required (RMP)		X	
Acid Rain Title IV		X	
Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)		X	
State Implementation Plan (SIP)	X		General SIP

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SECTION I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Purpose

This document establishes the basis for the decisions made regarding the applicable requirements, monitoring plan, and compliance status of emissions units affected by the operating permit proposed for this facility. The document is intended for reference during review of the proposed permit by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the public. It is also intended to provide background information not included in the operating permit and to document issues that may become important during modifications or renewals of the permit. Conclusions in this document are based on information provided in the original application submitted by Barrick Golden Sunlight (GSM) on April 3, 2014, and on information contained in the Montana Air Quality Permit (MAQP) #1689-08. Updated information was also made available in the Title V Operating Permit application received on February 14, 2020. GSM suspended mining and milling operations in the second quarter of 2019. On June 19, 2023, DEQ received an application from GSM to include the mine tailings reprocessing equipment and requirements, to update the Fine Ore Processing (FOP) requirements, to update the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements associated with the high moisture ore for the FOP unit and the fine ore reclaim and conveyor area, to add equipment associated with a portable screening plant, with a throughput capacity of up to 300 tons per hour (TPH), for the removal of the primary, secondary, and tertiary crushers and their associated requirements from the permit (EU04, EU05, EU06), and update the responsible official and contact information.

B. Facility Location

GSM operates an open pit gold mine including ore processing operations, located at Township 2 North, Range 3 West, Jefferson County, Montana, near the southern end of the Bull Mountains, approximately 5 air miles northeast of Whitehall, Montana, at an elevation of 5,200 feet mean sea level (MSL). The physical address is 453 Montana Highway 2 East, Whitehall, MT.

C. Facility Background Information

MAQP History

MAQP #1499 was originally issued to Placer Amex for the Golden Sunlight Mine by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Air Quality Bureau on November 13, 1980. Placer Dome US, successor in interest to Placer Amex, transferred the permit to Golden Sunlight Inc. (Golden Sunlight) in early 1982.

MAQP #1689 was issued on July 1, 1982, as an alteration to Golden Sunlight's existing permit. MAQP #1689 replaced MAQP #1499. The permit alteration consisted of the following:

The primary crusher changed from a jaw to a gyratory. The gyratory crusher had a higher ore feed rate; however, Golden Sunlight did not propose to increase production. Therefore, potential uncontrolled emissions for this replacement were unchanged. The gyratory crusher operated fewer hours per day to crush the same amount of ore. This allowed for less handling of stockpiled ore that reduced emissions.

The coarse screen location was moved within the enclosed secondary crushing building that added another conveyor discharge point to the circuit. A coarse ore stockpile was included in the circuit. The material was pre-screened to remove fines. Ducon-Mikropul dust collectors were used instead of Jay Turbulaire. Configuration of some of the dust collection was changed. Manufacturer's literature indicated that the dust collection efficiency was improved. Natural gas was used rather than propane in the process boiler, carbon reactivation furnace, and the bullion furnace. This fuel change had a negligible effect on the emission estimates. Estimates of potential, uncontrolled particulate matter (PM) emissions increased by 3.7 tons per year (tpy), while estimates of actual, controlled PM emissions decreased by 25.7 tpy, as a result of these alterations.

MAQP #1689A was issued on May 26, 1987. Golden Sunlight applied for a permit alteration to increase ore and waste production above the previous permit limit. This alteration was based on a projected ore production and mill throughput of 2,600,000 tpy and a waste production level of 14,900,000 tpy. The previous totals were 1,750,000 tpy of ore and 2,275,000 tpy of waste. The ore production increase was primarily due to a gradual decrease in ore hardness that in turn allowed for an increase in mill throughput using the existing equipment. Waste production also increased due to increases in the overburden stripping ratio. The PM emission inventory was updated using new emission factors. The increase in production and mill throughput resulted in an increase in uncontrolled PM emissions of 378 tpy. The majority of these PM emissions were fugitives, with stack emissions only increasing from 1.6 to 2.3 tpy**.**

MAQP #1689A-3 was issued on July 20, 1990, for an increase in the ore and waste production limits.

MAQP #1689-04 was issued on June 11, 1993, to increase production limits from 17.5 million tons per year (waste - 14.9 million, ore - 2.6 million) to 39.2 million tons per year (waste - 36.7 million, ore - 2.5 million). The acreage of the disturbed areas also increased. The additional disturbed acres were used as sites for tailings, ore storage, and mine waste rock disposal. All other existing equipment, facilities and procedures remained the same. Also, the ambient monitoring requirement for analysis of trace metals was deleted.

MAQP #1689-05 was issued on June 21, 1998. Golden Sunlight, in a letter dated April 27, 1998, requested a determination on the need for a permit alteration for the installation and operation of an INCO SO_2/AIR Cyanide Destruction System. Golden Sunlight identified minimal emissions from the INCO system. The INCO system is a single stage, slurry treatment that uses ammonium bisulfide (NH_4HSO_3) to destroy cyanide during a retention cycle of approximately 3 hours. The INCO system emits approximately 2.6 ton/day of ammonium (NH3). However, NH_3 is not a regulated air pollutant. The INCO system was designed to destroy 223 lb/hour of weak-acid, dissociable cyanide in the mine's tailings slurry stream (at a discharge rate of 1,897 gallons/minute with 50% solids by weight). The INCO system removes over 99% of the cyanide from the gold plant's tailings slurry leaving a final cyanide concentration in the treated effluent of about 2 ppm.

On May 6, 1998, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) determined that the INCO Cyanide Destruction System would not require an alteration to MAQP #1689-04 because the proposed changes would not cause any increase in regulated air pollutants. However, DEQ modified MAQP #1689-04 and included a description of the INCO system so that the permit

would include a complete and accurate account of the mine operations. Also, DEQ updated the rule references in the permit. MAQP #1689-05 replaced MAQP #1689-04.

MAQP #1689-06 was issued on June 30, 2001. DEQ received a letter, dated December 28, 2000, from Golden Sunlight requesting termination of the ambient air monitoring network. DEQ reviewed the ambient air monitoring data following the October 9, 1998, permitting guidance statement. In a letter dated February 28, 2001, DEQ agreed to Golden Sunlight's request to terminate the ambient monitoring program, effective April 1, 2001. The permit action updated the monitoring requirements to reflect the termination of the ambient air monitoring network. Also, the permit was updated to reflect the latest organizational format. MAQP #1689-06 replaced MAQP #1689-05.

MAQP #1689-07 was issued on June 30, 2010. DEQ received a letter, dated February 25, 2010, from GSM requesting that MAQP #1689-06 be modified to include the construction and operation of a Fine Ore Processing (FOP) unit. The addition of the FOP unit resulted in the generation of particulate emissions of less than 15 tons per year. Therefore, the FOP unit was added in accordance with ARM 17.8.745. In addition, DEQ received a letter dated April 2, 2010, from GSM requesting that MAQP #1689-06 be modified to include changes to the crushing circuit that would eliminate or minimize emissions from the coarse ore stockpile. The permit action added the FOP equipment to the list of permitted equipment, modified the description of the crushing circuit, and updated the permit to reflect the current permit language and rule references used by DEQ. MAQP #1689-07 replaced MAQP #1689-06.

MAQP #1689-08 was issued on August 9, 2014. DEQ received an application on June 9, 2014, from GSM requesting that MAQP #1689-07 be modified to include the addition of a diesel-powered stacker to handle periods whenever the tertiary crusher would be bypassed. In 2007, a tertiary crusher de minimis bypass request was approved; however, this request for modification also included a capacity increase greater than the earlier de minimis request. The permit action added the additional stacker, modified the description of the crushing circuit, provided a minor administrative correction to Section II.A.14, and updated the permit to reflect the current permit language and rule references used by DEQ. Language was also added to address the possible future construction of a fine ore processing unit (FOP) which would trigger 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LL. MAQP #1689-08 replaced MAQP #1689-07.

MAQP#1689-09 was issued on October 13, 2021. DEQ received an application on March 1, 2021, from GSM requesting that MAQP#1689-08 be modified to allow the installation and operation of a new reprocessing plant at the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF1) within the existing Golden Sunlight Mine boundary. The proposed tailings reprocessing project involved mining about 26 million tons of tailings solids previously deposited in TSF1 at the Golden Sunlight site. The tailings solids are repulped and pumped to the repurposed plant where the pyrite/acid-generating fraction of the tailings are separated from the bulk tailings. The sulfur-rich pyrite fraction is concentrated, dewatered, and shipped off-site for further processing. The de-sulfured bulk tailings are thickened and pumped into the existing open pit as backfill as well as assist with stabilization and acid mine drainage neutralization. MAQP#1689-09 replaced MAQP#1689-08.

MAQP#1689-10 was issued on July 7, 2023. DEQ received an application on March 22, 2023, from GSM requesting the following modifications:

- Removing the primary, secondary, and tertiary crushers
- Providing an updated Best Available Control Technology Analysis (BACT) for the

repulped ore which has an inherently high moisture content and allowing for moisture content sampling and testing in place of mandatory scrubber operation
- Moisture content would be increased by either water spray bars or filter press controls, and scrubber operation only as a final response
- The addition of equipment associated with a portable screening plant, with a throughput capacity up to 300 tons per hour (TPH)

MAQP#1689-10 replaced MAQP#1689-09.

Title V Operating Permit History

GSM was required to submit a Title V Operating Permit Application as required by 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEEEE - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production Area Source Category (Subpart EEEEEEE). GSM has three emitting units which are addressed in Subpart EEEEEEE where specific requirements are identified. The application was determined to be administratively and technically complete on April 17, 2014. The Title V Operating Permit was issued as permit **#OP1689-00** on August 28, 2015.

On February 14, 2020, the DEQ received an application from GSM for a renewal to Operating Permit #OP1689-00. The application was deemed both administratively and substantively complete on February 14, 2020. Operating Permit #**OP1689-01** replaced Operating Permit #OP1689-00.

D. Current Permit Action

On June 19, 2023, DEQ received an application from GSM for a significant modification to Operating Permit #OP1689-01 for the following actions:

- To include the mine tailings reprocessing equipment and requirements
- To update the Fine Ore Processing (FOP) requirements
- To update the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements associated with the high moisture ore for the FOP unit and the fine ore reclaim and conveyor area
- To add equipment associated with a portable screening plant, with a throughput capacity of up to 300 tons per hour (TPH)
- The removal of the primary, secondary, and tertiary crushers and their associated requirements from the permit (EU04, EU05, EU06)
- An update of the responsible official and contact information

DEQ removed the language for Emergency Provisions from the Operating Permit as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has removed the "emergency" affirmative defense provisions from the EPA's Title V operating permit program regulations. These provisions established an affirmative defense that sources could have asserted in enforcement cases brought for noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations in operating permit, provided that the exceedances occurred due to qualifying emergency circumstances. These provisions, which have never been required elements of state operating permit programs, are being removed because they are inconsistent with the EPA's interpretation of the enforcement structure of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act). Each state which has emergency provisions within their Title

V operating permit programs will need to remove the language and will need to remove the provisions in Title V operating permits at their next renewal or during normal permit revisions. The emergency provisions formerly located in this section are no longer applicable to this Title V operating permit.

Operating Permit #**OP1689-02** replaces Operating Permit OP#1689-01.

E. Taking and Damaging Analysis

HB 311, the Montana Private Property Assessment Act, requires analysis of every proposed state agency administrative rule, policy, permit condition or permit denial, pertaining to an environmental matter, to determine whether the state action constitutes a taking or damaging of private real property that requires compensation under the Montana or U.S. Constitution. As part of issuing an operating permit, DEQ is required to complete a Taking and Damaging Checklist. As required by 2-10-101 through 2-10-105, MCA, DEQ conducted the following private property taking and damaging assessment.

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

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

F. Compliance Designation

GSM was reviewed for compliance with MAQP #1689-09 and OP #1689-01 on August 11, 2022, and found to be in compliance with all requirements of both permits. The compliance evaluation was for the period from July 31, 2020, through August 11, 2022.

SECTION II. SUMMARY OF EMISSIONS UNITS

A. Facility Process Description

GSM operates an open pit gold mine and ore processing facility for the beneficiation of gold bearing ore. Ore is extracted from the mine using conventional open pit mining methods involving drilling, blasting, loading and hauling. The ore is delivered to the mill crushing area where it undergoes 3 stages of crushing, using gyratory and cone crushers followed by wet grinding in rod and ball mills. The ore passes through a leaching process where ore slurry is contacted with dilute sodium cyanide solution to obtain the optimum extraction of gold. The resulting gold bearing solution is sent through a washing circuit.

B. Emissions Units and Pollution Control Device Identification

Emissions Unit ID	Description	Pollution Control Device/Practice
EU001	Carbon Reactivation Kiln	Wet Scrubber #2 followed by Carbon Filter
EU002	Electrowinning Cells	None
EU003	Refinery Furnace	Wet Scrubber #3
EU007	Fine Ore Mill Process including Belt 10	Water Spray/Bag Filters/Wet Scrubber #4
EU008	Fine Ore Processing Unit (FOP)	Enclosure and High Moisture Ore
EU009	Conveyors and Pick-Up Points in the Secondary Crushing Building	Enclosure and High Moisture Ore
EU010	Tailings Reprocessing Plant/Tailings Storage Facility 1 (TSF1)	Water Sprays, Enclosures, and High Moisture Ore
EU011	Emergency Engine/Generator (up to 500 horsepower, hp)	40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII and/or 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ
EU012	Portable Screening Plant	Water Sprays

While GSM suspended mining and milling operations in the second quarter of 2019, GSM may reactivate the onsite refinery furnace, carbon reactivation kiln, and/or electrowinning cells for upcoming mine-closure related projects.

C. Categorically Insignificant Sources/Activities

Emissions Unit ID	Description
IE01	Refinery Dryer Oven

SECTION III. PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Emission Limits and Standards

GSM was required to submit a Title V Operating Permit Application as required by 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEEEE as it is an Area Source. GSM has three emitting units which are addressed in Subpart EEEEEEE where specific requirements are identified. These include the refinery furnace, electrowinning cells and carbon reactivation kiln. A mercury limit of 0.17 lbs per ton of concentrate is required to be demonstrated on an annual basis. In order to meet the mercury limit, GSM had to install a carbon filter on the carbon reactivation kiln. 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEEEE also has specific requirements for facilities which utilize carbon filters for mercury control. These include monitoring the performance of the carbon to prevent unexpected breakthroughs achieved either through exhaust monitoring for mercury or testing the carbon for remaining useful life.

Permit conditions also are in place for the crushing and ore handling activities which require a compliance demonstration of either weekly visual surveys or a semi-annual Method 9 test. Additionally, particulate emissions are controlled through the use of four wet scrubbers which must be monitored for proper operation and records kept of maintenance activities. Scrubbers are required to be tested for particulate once every four years and must not exceed 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter. At the time of issuance, the compliance demonstration has been suspended since those operations are no longer occurring.

B. Monitoring Requirements

ARM 17.8.1212(1) requires that all monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under applicable requirements are contained in operating permits. In addition, when the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or monitoring, periodic monitoring must be prescribed that is sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that is representative of the source's compliance with the permit.

The requirements for testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and compliance certification sufficient to assure compliance do not require the permit to impose the same level of rigor for all emissions units. Furthermore, they do not require extensive testing or monitoring to assure compliance with the applicable requirements for emissions units that do not have significant potential to violate emission limitations or other requirements under normal operating conditions. When compliance with the underlying applicable requirement for a insignificant emissions unit is not threatened by lack of regular monitoring and when periodic testing or monitoring is not otherwise required by the applicable requirement, the status quo (i.e., no monitoring) will meet the requirements of ARM 17.8.1212(1). Therefore, the permit does not include monitoring for insignificant emissions units.

The permit includes periodic monitoring or recordkeeping for each applicable requirement. The information obtained from the monitoring and recordkeeping will be used by the permittee to periodically certify compliance with the emission limits and standards. However, DEQ may request additional testing to determine compliance with the emission limits and standards.

C. Test Methods and Procedures

The operating permit may not require testing for all sources if routine monitoring is used to determine compliance, but DEQ has the authority to require testing if deemed necessary to determine compliance with an emission limit or standard. In addition, the permittee may elect to voluntarily conduct compliance testing to confirm its compliance status.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

The permittee is required to keep all records listed in the operating permit as a permanent business record for at least five years following the date of the generation of the record.

E. Reporting Requirements

Reporting requirements are included in the permit for each emissions unit and Section V of the operating permit "General Conditions" explains the reporting requirements. However, the permittee is required to submit semi-annual and annual monitoring reports to DEQ and to annually certify compliance with the applicable requirements contained in the permit. The reports must include a list of all emission limit and monitoring deviations, the reason for any deviation, and the corrective action taken as a result of any deviation.

F. Public Notice

In accordance with ARM 17.8.1232, a public notice was published in the *Montana Standard* newspaper on or before May 7, 2024. DEQ provided a 30-day public comment period on the draft operating permit from May 7, 2024, to June 14, 2024. The permit was inadvertently removed from the DEQ website prior to the end of the planned comment period so additional comment period time was provided. ARM 17.8.1232 requires DEQ to keep a record of both comments and issues raised during the public participation process. The comments and issues received by June 14, 2024, are summarized, along with DEQ's responses, in the following table. All comments received during the public comment period will be promptly forwarded to GSM so they may have an opportunity to respond to these comments as well.

Summary of Public Comments

No public comments were received.

G. Draft Permit Comments

Summary of Permittee Comments

No permittee comments were received.

Summary of EPA Comments

No EPA comments were received.

SECTION IV. NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Section IV of the operating permit, "Non-applicable Requirements", contains the requirements that DEQ determined were non-applicable. This section typically outlines those requirements for which the applicant requested a shield, but no shield was provided for.

Applicable Requirement	Reason
Sub-Chapter 1 General Provisions	
ARM 17.8.120 to 121 Variance Procedures ARM 17.8.130 and ARM 17.8.131 Enforcement Procedures – Appeal to Board ARM 17.8.140 Rehearing Procedures – Form and Filing of Petition ARM 17.8.141 Rehearing Procedures – Filing Requirements	These are procedural rules that have specific requirements that may become relevant to a major source during the permit span.
ARM 17.8.142 Rehearing Procedures – Board Review	These rules contain requirements for the regulatory authorities and not major sources; however, they can be used as authority to impose specific requirements on a major source.
Sub-Chapter 5 Air Quality Permit Application, Operation and Open Burning Fees	
ARM 17.8.510 Annual Review	This rule contains requirements for the regulatory authorities and not major sources; however, it can be used as authority to impose specific requirements on a major source.
ARM 17.8.511 Air Quality Permit Application/Operation Fee Assessment Appeal Procedures ARM 17.8.514 Air Quality Open Burning Fees ARM 17.8.515 Air Quality Open Burning Fees for Conditional, Emergency, Christmas Tree Waste, and Commercial Film Production Open Burning Permits	These are procedural rules that have specific requirements that may become relevant to a major source during the permit span.
Sub-Chapter 6 Open Burning	
ARM 17.8.611 Emergency Open Burning Permits ARM 17.8.612 Conditional Air Quality Open Burning Permits ARM 17.8.613 Christmas Tree Waste Open Burning Permits ARM 17.8.614 Commercial Film Production Open Burning Permits ARM 17.8.615 Firefighter Training	These are procedural rules that have specific requirements that may become relevant to a major source during the permit span.
Sub-Chapter 8 Prevention of Significant Deterioration	
ARM 17.8. Subchapter 8	These are rules that consist of either a statement of purpose, applicability statement, regulatory definitions or a statement of incorporation by reference. These types of rules do not have specific requirements associated with them.

Applicable Requirement	Reason
Sub-Chapter 9 Permit Requirements for Major Stationary Sources or Major Modifications Located Within Nonattainment Areas	
ARM 17.8. Subchapter 9	These are rules that consist of either a statement of purpose, applicability statement, regulatory definitions or a statement of incorporation by reference. These types of rules do not have specific requirements associated with them.
Sub-Chapter 10 Preconstruction Permit Requirements for Major Stationary Sources or Major Modifications Located Within Attainment or Unclassified Areas	
ARM 17.8. Subchapter 10	These are rules that consist of either a statement of purpose, applicability statement, regulatory definitions or a statement of incorporation by reference. These types of rules do not have specific requirements associated with them.
Sub-Chapter 11 Visibility Impact Assessment	
ARM 17.8 Subchapter 11	These are rules that consist of either a statement of purpose, applicability statement, regulatory definitions or a statement of incorporation by reference. These types of rules do not have specific requirements associated with them.
Sub-Chapter 15 Compliance Assurance Monitoring	
ARM 17.8.1501 *et seq.*	These regulations may not be applicable to the source at this time; however, these regulations may become applicable during the life of the permit.

SECTION V. FUTURE PERMIT CONSIDERATIONS

A. MACT Standards (Part 63)

The source is now subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEEEEE but DEQ is not aware of any other MACT standards that will be applicable to this source.

B. NESHAP Standards (Part 61)

As of the date of permit issuance, DEQ is not aware of any NESHAP Standards that are applicable to this source.

Asbestos abatement projects and building demolition/renovation activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable asbestos regulatory requirements. Those regulatory requirements include but are not limited to 29 CFR Part(s)1926.1101; 40 CFR 763 Sections 120, 121, 124, and Subpart E; 40 CFR 61 Subpart M; State of Montana Asbestos Control Act 75-2-501 through 519 MCA; and State of Montana Occupational Health Rules ARM 17.74.301 through 406. State-accredited asbestos abatement personnel shall conduct the abatement of regulated asbestos-containing materials. Asbestos-containing waste materials shall be transported properly and disposed of in a State-approved landfill.

C. NSPS Standards

When GSM constructs and operates the Fine Ore Processing Unit EU008, the entire facility will become an "affected source" and will be subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart A and LL.

D. Risk Management Plan

As of January 15, 2021, this facility does not exceed the minimum threshold quantities for any regulated substance listed in 40 CFR 68.115 for any facility process. Consequently, this facility is not required to submit a Risk Management Plan.

If a facility has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, the facility was required to comply with 40 CFR 68 requirements no later than June 21, 1999; three years after the date on which a regulated substance is first listed under 40 CFR 68.130; or the date on which a regulated substance is first present in more than a threshold quantity in a process, whichever is later.

E. CAM Applicability

An emitting unit located at a Title V facility that meets the following criteria listed in ARM 17.8.1503 is subject to Subchapter 15 and must develop a Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan for that unit:

- The emitting unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (unless the limitation or standard that is exempt under ARM 17.8.1503(2));
- The emitting unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with such limit; and

- The emitting unit has potential pre-control device emission of the applicable regulated air pollutant that is greater than major source thresholds.

There are no emitting units subject to CAM at this facility.

F. PSD and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule

On May 7, 2010, EPA published the "light duty vehicle rule" (Docket # EPA-HQ-OAR- 2009-0472, 75 FR 25324) controlling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from mobile sources, whereby GHG became a pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal and Montana Clean Air Act(s). On June 3, 2010, EPA promulgated the GHG "Tailoring Rule" (Docket # EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0517, 75 FR 31514) which modified 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 70, and 71 to specify which facilities are subject to GHG permitting requirements and when such facilities become subject to regulation for GHG under the PSD and Title V programs.

Under the Tailoring Rule, any PSD action (either a new major stationary source or a major modification at a major stationary source) taken for a pollutant or pollutants other than GHG that would become final on or after January 2, 2011 would be subject to PSD permitting requirements for GHG if the GHG increases associated with that action were at or above 75,000 TPY of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) and greater than 0 TPY on a mass basis. Similarly, if such action were taken, any resulting requirements would be subject to inclusion in the Title V Operating Permit. Facilities which hold Title V permits due to criteria pollutant emissions over 100 TPY would need to incorporate any GHG applicable requirements into their operating permits for any Title V action that would have a final decision occurring on or after January 2, 2011.

Starting on July 1, 2011, PSD permitting requirements would be triggered for modifications that were determined to be major under PSD based on GHG emissions alone, even if no other pollutant triggered a major modification. In addition, sources that are not considered PSD major sources based on criteria pollutant emissions would become subject to PSD review if their facility-wide potential emissions equaled or exceeded 100,000 TPY of CO_2e and 100 or 250 TPY of GHG on a mass basis depending on their listed status in ARM 17.8.801(22) and they undertook a permitting action with increases of 75,000 TPY or more of CO_2e and greater than 0 TPY of GHG on a mass basis. With respect to Title V, sources not currently holding a Title V permit that have potential facility-wide emissions equal to or exceeding 100,000 TPY of CO_2e and 100 TPY of GHG on a mass basis would be required to obtain a Title V Operating Permit.

Based on information provided by GSM, GSM's potential emissions fall below the GHG major source threshold of 100,000 TPY of CO_2e for both Title V and PSD under the Tailoring Rule.