PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR PROGRAM

33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700 • Tucson, Arizona 85701 • Phone: (520) 724-7400

AIR QUALITY PERMIT

(As required by Title 17.11, Article II, Pima County Code)

ISSUED TO

ASARCO LLC – (MISSION COMPLEX)
4201 W. PIMA MINE ROAD
SAHUARITA, ARIZONA 85629

This air quality permit does not relieve applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations

Proposed Permit

THIS PERMIT ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:
Conditions Contained in Parts A, B, and Attachments 1 through 3.

PERMIT NUMBER **2026** PERMIT CLASS **I**

ISSUED: EXPIRES:

PROPOSED PERMIT ***Rupesh Patel, Air Program Manager, PDEQ***
SIGNATURE TITLE

SUMMARY

This air quality permit is issued to ASARCO LLC's (ASARCO) Mission Complex (herein known as the "facility") located on Pima Mine Road in Sahuarita, Arizona. The facility operates an open-pit copper mine and two concentrators where the ore is mined, crushed, ground and concentrated using froth flotation techniques. The facility also operates a by-products molybdenum plant. Emissions from the facility consist primarily of fugitive and non-fugitive particulate matter (PM) from mining and concentration operations, nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide from portable and stationary combustion sources and volatile organic compounds from organic liquid storage activities.

The facility controls particulate matter (PM) by a combination of methods including, but not limited to, retention of native vegetation, application of dust and erosion chemical suppressants, road watering, use of wet scrubbers and dry dust collectors. The facility has also compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) plans for several pollution specific emission units. The CAM plans are designed to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable requirements under the clean air act.

This Air Quality Permit is only applicable to activities located outside of the San Xavier Indian Reservation and does not include Tailing Dams #1, #2, or #3 (See Site and Visual Observation Map in Attachment 3).

The facility operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year except during routine maintenance, shutdown or repair of equipment.

The facility is a Class I, 'major source' for particulate matter less than ten microns (PM_{10}) and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$)and a true minor for all other pollutants.

All terms and conditions of this permit are Federally Enforceable by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under the Clean Air Act, except as otherwise noted.

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PART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

(References to A.R.S. are references to the Arizona Revised Statutes, references to A.A.C. are references to the Arizona Administrative Code, and references to PCC are references to Title 17 of the Pima County Code)

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL [PCC 17.11.090.A and PCC 17.12.010.D.1]

A. This permit is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance of the permit.

B. The Permittee shall submit an application for renewal of this permit at least 6 months, but not greater than 18 months prior to the date of permit expiration.

II. COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS [PCC 17.12.040.A.8.a and b]

A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, and Pima County air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.

B. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

III. PERMIT REVISION, REOPENING, REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE, OR TERMINATION FOR CAUSE [PCC 17.12.040.A.8.c & PCC 17.12.130]

A. The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. The permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

1. Additional applicable requirements under the Clean Air Act become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed no later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to PCC 17.12.140.B. Any permit reopening required pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with provisions in PCC 17.12.140 for permit renewal and shall reset the five-year permit term.

2. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Control Officer, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Class I permit.

3. The Control Officer or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

4. The Control Officer or the Administrator determines that the permit needs to be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

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C. Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit, including appeal of any final action relating to a permit reopening, shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopenings, shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of Part A shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

IV. POSTING OF PERMIT [PCC 17.11.060 & ARS 49-485]

The Permittee, who has been granted an air permit or an Authorization to Operate (ATO) by PDEQ shall maintain a complete copy of the air permit and ATO onsite. If it is not feasible to maintain a copy of the air permit or ATO onsite, the Permittee may request, in writing, to maintain a copy of the permit at an alternate location. Upon written approval by the Control Officer, the Permittee must maintain a complete copy of the permit at the approved alternative location.

V. FEE PAYMENT [PCC 17.12.040.A.9 & PCC 17.12.220]

The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.220.

VI. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE [PCC 17.12.160]

A. When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire. The questionnaire is due by March 31 or ninety days after the Control Officer makes the inventory form available, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. These requirements apply whether or not a permit has been issued and whether or not a permit application has been filed.

B. The questionnaire shall be on a form provided by or approved by the control officer and shall include the information required by PCC 17.12.160.

VII. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION [PCC 17.12.040.A.5 & PCC 17.12.080.A.2]

The Permittee shall submit to the Control Officer a compliance certification that describes the compliance status of the source with respect to each permit condition. Certifications shall be submitted as specified in Part B of this permit.

A. The compliance certification shall include the following:

1. Identification of each term or condition contained in the permit including emission limitations, standards, work practice, or management practices that are the basis of the certification.

2. Identification of the method(s) or other means used by the Permittee for determining the compliance status of the source with each term and condition during the certification period. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under PCC 17.12.040 (A)(3), (monitoring including the related recordkeeping and reporting requirements that verify compliance with the monitoring). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with Section 113(c)(2) of the Clean Air Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information.

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3. The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification.

4. For emission units subject to 40 CFR 64, the certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any period during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance defined under 40 CFR 64 occurred.

5. A progress report on all outstanding compliance schedules submitted pursuant to PCC 17.12.080; and

6. Other facts the Control Officer may require to determine the compliance status of the facility.

B. A copy of all compliance certifications for Class I permits shall also be submitted to the EPA Administrator. The address for the EPA Administrator is:

EPA Region 9 Enforcement Office, 75 Hawthorne St (Air-5), San Francisco, CA 94105

VIII. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS [PCC 17.12.080.A.3]

Any document required to be submitted by this permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required by this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

IX. INSPECTION AND ENTRY [PCC 17.12.080.A.4]

The Permittee shall allow the Control Officer or the authorized representative of the Control Officer upon presentation of proper credentials to:

A. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

C. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;

D. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements; and

E. Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic and photographic media.

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X. PERMIT REVISION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT STANDARD

[PCC 17.12.010.D.3]

If this source becomes subject to a standard promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (Hazardous Air Pollutants), then the Permittee shall, within twelve months of the date on which the standard is promulgated, submit an application for a permit revision demonstrating how the source will comply with the standard.

XI. EXCESS EMISSIONS, PERMIT DEVIATIONS, AND EMERGENCY REPORTING [PCC 17.13.170]

A. Excess Emissions Reporting

1. Excess emissions shall be reported as follows:

a. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in 2 parts as specified below:

i. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from PCC 17.12.170.B. The number to call to report excess emissions is **520-724-7400.** The facsimile number to report excess emissions is **520-838-7432.**

ii. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under XI.A.1.a.i of Part A. Notifications should be sent to:

PDEQ Air Program 33 N. Stone Avenue, Suite 700, Tucson, Arizona 85701.

b. The excess emission report shall contain the following information:

i. The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emission occurred;

ii. The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;

iii. The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;

iv. The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;

v. The nature and cause of the emissions;

vi. The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions; and

vii. The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.

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2. In the case of continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this Section shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in the notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification pursuant to XI.A.1.a and b of Part A.

B. Permit Deviations Reporting [PCC 17.12.040.A.5.b]

The Permittee shall promptly report deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. Notice in accordance with PCC 17.12.040.E.3.d shall be considered prompt for purposes of this permit.

C. Emergency Provision [PCC 17.12.040.E]

1. An ″Emergency″ means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that require immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emission attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

2. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of PCC 17.12.040.E.3 are met.

3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An emergency occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;

   b. At the time of the emergency, the permitted facility was being properly operated;

   c. During the period of the emergency the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and

   d. The Permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, hand delivery, or facsimile transmission within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

4. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

D. Compliance Schedule [ARS § 49-480.F.3 & 5]

For any excess emission or permit deviation that cannot be corrected within 72 hours, the Permittee is required to submit a compliance schedule to the Control Officer within 21 days of such occurrence. The compliance schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with the permit terms or conditions that have been violated.

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E. Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown. [PCC 17.12.180]

1. Applicability

This rule establishes affirmative defenses for certain emissions in excess of an emission standard or limitation and applies to all emission standards or limitations except for standards or limitations:

a. Promulgated pursuant to Sections 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act,

b. Promulgated pursuant to Titles IV or VI of the Clean Air Act,

c. Contained in any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or New Source Review (NSR) permit issued by the U.S. E.P.A., or

d. Included in a permit to meet the requirements of PCC 17.16.590.A.5.

2. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction shall constitute a violation. The Permittee of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of this Part and has demonstrated all of the following:

a. The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process equipment or air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;

b. The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

c. If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and overtime were not utilized, the owner or operator satisfactorily demonstrated that the measures were impracticable;

d. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

e. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

f. The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

g. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;

h. The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;

i. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and

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j. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

3. Affirmative Defense for Startup and Shutdown

a. Except as provided in XI.E.3.b of Part A, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The Permittee of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of Part A and has demonstrated all of the following:

i. The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;

ii. If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;

iii. The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

iv. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

v. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

vi. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in PCC Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;

vii. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and

viii. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

b. If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.E.2 of Part A.

4. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions during Scheduled Maintenance

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.E.2 of Part A.

5. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures

For an affirmative defense under XI.E.2 or 3 of Part A, the Permittee of the source shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information required by XI.E.1 – 5 and XIII.B of Part A, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the owner or operator's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

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XII. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

A. The Permittee shall keep records of all required monitoring information including recordkeeping requirements established pursuant to PCC 17.11.190, where applicable, for the following:

1. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The date(s) analyses were performed;
3. The name of the company or entity that performed the analyses;
4. A description of the analytical techniques or methods used;
5. The results of such analyses; and
6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

B. The Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

C. All required records shall be maintained using a normal business electronic recordkeeping format or printed records including handwritten forms or logbooks utilizing indelible ink.

XIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.040.A.5]

The Permittee shall comply with all of the reporting requirements of this permit. These include all of the following:

A. Compliance certifications pursuant to VII of Part A.

B. Excess emissions; permit deviations, and emergency reports in accordance with XI of Part A.

C. Performance test results in accordance with XVII.F of Part A.

D. Reporting requirements are listed in Part B of this permit.

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XIV. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION [PCC 17.12.040.A.8.e, PCC 17.12.270.G, and PCC 17.12.270.H]

A. The Permittee shall furnish to the Control Officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the Control Officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Control Officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee, for Class I sources, shall furnish an additional copy of such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.

B. If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or if the Permittee has submitted incorrect information in the permit application, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a proposed permit.

XV. PERMIT AMENDMENT OR REVISION [PCC 17.13.100, PCC 17.12.110 & PCC 17.12.120]

The Permittee shall apply for a permit amendment or revision for changes to the facilities which do not qualify for a facility change without revision under XVI of Part A, as follows:

A. Administrative Permit Amendment (PCC 17.12.100);

B. Minor Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.110);

C. Significant Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.120).

The applicability and requirements for such action are defined in the above referenced regulations.

XVI. FACILITY CHANGES ALLOWED WITHOUT PERMIT REVISIONS [PCC 17.12.090]

A. A facility with a Class I permit may make changes without a permit revision if all of the following apply:

1. The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act (Air Pollution Prevention and Control) or under modifications as defined in A.R.S. 49-401.01;

2. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions;

3. The changes do not violate any applicable requirements or trigger any additional applicable requirements;

4. The changes satisfy all requirements for a minor permit revision under PCC 17.12.110; and

5. The changes do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

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B. The substitution of an item of process or pollution control equipment for an identical or substantially similar item of process or pollution control equipment shall qualify as a change that does not require a permit revision, if the substitution meets all of the requirements of XVI.A, D and E of Part A.

C. Except for sources with authority to operate under general permits, permitted sources may trade increases and decreases in emissions within the permitted facility, as established in the permit under PCC 17.12.040.A.12 if an applicable implementation plan provides for the emissions trades, without applying for a permit revision and based on the seven working days' notice prescribed in XVI.D of Part A. This provision is available if the permit does not provide for the emissions trading as a minor permit revision.

D. For each change under XVI.A through C of Part A, a written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, shall be received by the Control Officer and the Administrator a minimum of seven (7) working days in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided less than 7 working days in advance of the change but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable as soon after the change as possible.

E. Each notification shall include:

1. When the proposed change will occur;

2. A description of the change;

3. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants;

4. The pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade, if any;

5. The provisions in the implementation plan that provide for the emissions trade with which the source will comply and any other information as may be required by the provisions in the implementation plan authorizing the trade;

6. If the emissions trading provisions of the implementation plan are invoked, then the permit requirements with which the source will comply; and

7. Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

F. The permit shield described in PCC 17.11.080 shall not apply to any change made under XVI.A through C of this Part. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined according to requirements of the implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade.

G. Except as otherwise provided for in the permit, making a change from one alternative operating scenario to another as provided under PCC 17.12.040.A.11 shall not require any prior notice under XVI Part A.

H. Notwithstanding any other part of this Section, the Control Officer may require a permit to be revised for any change that when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same source under the provisions of PCC 17.12.090 over the term of the permit, do not satisfy XVI.A of this Part.

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XVII. TESTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.11.210]

A. Operational Conditions During Testing

Performance tests shall be conducted while the unit is operating at full load under representative operational conditions unless other conditions are required by the applicable test method or in this permit. With prior written approval from the Control Officer, testing may be performed at a lower rate. Operations during start-up, shutdown, and malfunction (as defined in PCC 17.04.340.A) shall not constitute representative operational conditions unless otherwise specified in the applicable requirement.

B. Tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in the Arizona Testing Manual, 40 CFR 52; Appendices D and E, 40 CFR 60; Appendices A through F; and 40 CFR 61, Appendices B and C unless modified by the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.11.210.B.

C. Test Plan

At least 14 calendar days prior to performing a test, the Permittee shall submit a test plan to the Control Officer, in accordance with PCC 17.11.210.D and the Arizona Testing Manual.

D. Stack Sampling Facilities

The Permittee shall provide or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

1. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to the facility;

2. Safe sampling platform(s);

3. Safe access to sampling platform(s); and,

4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

E. Interpretation of Final Results

Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs is required to be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, compliance may, upon the Control Officer's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the other two runs. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is present, tests may only be stopped with the Control Officer's or such designee's approval. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is not present, tests may only be stopped for good cause. Good cause includes: forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control. Termination of any test without good cause after the first run is commenced shall constitute a failure of the test. Supporting documentation, which demonstrates good cause, must be submitted.

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F. Report of Final Test Results

A written report of the results of all performance tests shall be submitted to the control officer within 30 days after the test is performed. The report shall be submitted in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual.

XVIII. PROPERTY RIGHTS [PCC 17.12.040.A.8.d]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege to the Permittee.

XIX. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE [PCC 17.12.040.A.7]

The provisions of this permit are severable. In the event of a challenge to any portion of this permit that results in any provision of this permit being held invalid, the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

XX. Permit Shield

Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirement identified in the permit as of the date of the permit issuance, provided that such applicable requirements are included and expressly identified in the permit. The permit shield shall not apply to any change made pursuant to conditions XV.B and XVI above.

XXI. ACCIDENT PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA Section 112(r))

Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Part 68.3, become subject to the accidental release prevention regulations in Part 68, then the Permittee shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Section 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70 and Part B of this permit.

XXII. ASBESTOS REQUIREMENTS (Demolition/ Renovation)

Should this stationary source, pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart M become subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Asbestos for asbestos regulations when conducting any renovation or demolition at this premises, then the Permittee shall submit proper notification as described in 40 CFR Subpart M and shall comply with all other applicable requirements of subpart M. The Permittee shall keep a record of all relevant paperwork on file. [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

XXIII. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The Permittee shall not use, sell, or offer for sale any fluid as a substitute material for use in any motor vehicle, residential, commercial, or industrial air conditioning system, refrigerator or freezer unit, or other cooling or heating device designed to use a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) compound as a working fluid, unless such fluid has been approved for sale and such use by the Administrator. The Permittee shall keep a record of all paperwork relevant to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F onsite. [40 CFR 82 & PCC 17.16.710]

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PART B: SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

[References are to Title 17 of the Pima County Code unless otherwise noted]

I. APPLICABILITY

Affected and Existing Emission Source or Process: **Class I; Major Source for Particulate Matter less than Ten Microns (PM_{10}) and Particulate Matter less than Two Point Five microns ($PM_{2.5}$) and a Minor Source for all other Pollutants.**

The affected and existing emission sources are grouped into the following emission limitation Sections; the specific emission points within each Section are listed (where applicable).

Key for emission point numbers

DA	Deposition Activities		
MP	By-Products Plant		
SS	Stack Sources	–	Air pollution control devices
CF	Fugitive Sources	–	Combustion off gases
HF	Fugitive Sources	–	Materials handling
PF	Fugitive Sources	–	Process Fugitive
MA	Fugitive Sources	–	Mine activities
OF	Fugitive Sources	–	Operational
VF	Fugitive Sources	–	Vehicles on unpaved sources
WF	Fugitive Sources	–	Wind erosion
OPM	Ore Processing	–	Mission circuit
OPN	Ore Processing	–	North circuit
OPS	Ore Processing	–	South circuit
NSPS	Equipment subject to New Source Performance Standards		

Section 1 Mission Primary Crusher and Stockpile

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Ore Dump	HFOPM-1
2 Apron Feeders	PFOPM-1 (M303-E4 and M303-E5)
54″ Mission Primary Gyratory	M303-E3
60″ Wear Belt Conveyor	M303-E9

Emission Group B	Emission Points
Air Pollution Control Devices	
Wet Scrubber	SSOPM-1(M303-21)
Hydrostatic Precipitator	SSOPM-2 (NSPS)

Emission Group C	Emission Points
Materials Handling	HFOPM-2
Ore Storage	WFOPM-1

Section 2 Mission Secondary Crusher

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Main Secondary Crushers (NSPS)	307-E3, 307-E4
Tertiary Crushers (NSPS)	307-E12, 307-E13, M307-E54
Double Deck Screens (NSPS)	M307-E1, M307-E2, M307-E5, M307-E6, M307-E14, M307-E15, M307-E55

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Emission Group B	Emission Points
Air Pollution Control Devices	
Wet Scrubber (NSPS)	SSOPM-3 [307-108 A & B]
Dry Dust Collectors (NSPS)	SSOPM-4 [307-104], SSOPM-5 [307-105], SSOPM-6 [307-106], SSOPM-7 [307-107]

Section 3 Mission Concentrator

Emission Group A	[Reserved]

Emission Group B	Emission Points
Air Pollution Control Devices	
Wet Scrubbers	SSOPN-7 (NSPS), SSOPM-14, SSOPM-15, SSOPM-16
Dry Dust Collectors	SSOPN-6 (NSPS), SSOPM-8 (NSPS), SSOPM-9 (NSPS) SSOPM-10 (NSPS), SSOPM-11 (NSPS), SSOPM-12 (NSPS), SSOPM-13 (NSPS), SSOPM-17

Emission Group C	Emission Points
Material Handling	HFOPM-3, HFOPM-4, HFOPM-5, SSOPM-18 HFOPN-3

Section 4 Reserved

Section 5 Mission North Combustion Off Gasses

Emission Group A	Emission Points
North Mill Generator	MM-GEN-AD
North Mill Thickener Generator	MM-GEN-TH
Dispatch Generator	MM-GEN-DSP

Emission Group B	Emission Point
Mine Pit Generator	MM23008

Section 6 Mission South Primary Crusher and Stockpile

Emission Group A	Emission Points
54″ Gyratory Crusher and Transfer to 54” Conveyor	PFOPS-2 (NSPS)
Apron Feeder	PFOPS-1 (NSPS)

Emission Group B	Emission Points
Air Pollution Control Devices	
Dry Dust Collector	SSOPS-1 (NSPS)
Wet Scrubber	SSOPS-2

Emission Group C	Emission Points
Belt transfer to Coarse Ore Storage Stacker	PFOPS-3
Material Handling	HFOPS-2
Coarse Ore Storage	WFOPS-1
Ore Dump	HFOPS-1

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Section 7 Mission South Concentrator

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Omnicone Crushers	PFOPS-11 (NSPS),
Omnicone Bypass	PFOPS-12 (NSPS)
Vibratory Feeder (4) Transfers	PFOPS-9 (NSPS)
Omicone Circuit	PFOPS-8 (NSPS)
Transfer belt 20-251 to 20-255	PFOPS-10 (NSPS)
Omnicone Return	PFOPS-13 (NSPS)
SAG Circuit	PFOPS-6 & 7 (NSPS)

Emission Group B	Emission Points
Air Pollution Control Devices	
Dry Dust Collector	SSOPS-3 (30-150A and 30-150B) (NSPS), SSOPS-6
Wet Scrubbers	SSOPS-4/4A (NSPS)

Emission Group C	Emission Points
Belt Transfer to Ore Stockpile	HFOPS-3 (20-250)
Lime circuit	PFOPS-16 through PFOPS-19
Intermediate Ore Storage	WFOPS-2

Emission Group D	Emission Points
Concentrate Enclosed Storage Area	PFOPS-20 (NSPS)

Section 8A Mission South Combustion Off Gasses

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Combustion Off Gases (Generator)	SMEME-GEN

Section 8B Mission South Mill Tank Hill Combustion Off Gasses

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Combustion Off Gases (Generator)	SMTHEME-GEN

Section 9 Mine Activities

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Mineral Tailings	Common to Tailing Location
Vehicles on Unpaved Surfaces	VFMA-1 through VFMA-6
Operational Drilling and Blasting	OFMA-1, OFMA-2
Demolition/Renovation	Common to Tailing Location

Section 10 Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

Part 64 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as defined in the Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan (CAM) rule, requires monitoring, compliance certification, periodic reporting, and recordkeeping information collections by the Permittee for controlled pollutant specific emissions units (PSEU's) that have a pre-control potential to emit major amounts of regulated air pollutants. The CAM plan is intended to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with the applicable requirements (e.g. emission limits) for PSEU's that rely on control device equipment to achieve compliance.

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Section 11 By Product (Molybdenum) Plant

Emission Group A	Emission Points
Screw Dryers	353-113 and 353-114
Filter Press Drop to Dryers	HMFP-1 (2 Transfer Points)
Dryer Drop to Product Packaging	HMFP-2 (2 Transfer Points)

Emission Group B	Emission Point
Air Pollution Control Device	
Wet Scrubber	SSMP-1 (NSPS)

Emission Group C	Emission Point
Product Packaging System	PFMP-1 (NSPS)

Section 12 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Section 13 General Facility Wide Reporting Requirements

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 1

Mission Primary Crusher and Stockpile

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description		Emission Point Number(s)
A	Ore Dump		HFOPM-1
	2 Apron Feeders		PFOPM-1 (M303-E4 & M303-E5)
	54″ Mission Primary Gyratory Crusher		M303-E3
	60″ Wear Belt Conveyor		M303-E9
B	Air Pollution Control Devices	Wet Scrubber	SSOPM-1
		Hydrostatic Precipitator	SSOPM-2 (NSPS)
C	Materials Handling (Belt Transfer to Coarse Ore Storage)		HFOPM-2
	(Ore Storage)		WFOPM-1

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

The provisions of this Section are listed corresponding to each emission group above.

A. Emission Group A

The Permittee shall not cause, or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission points, or fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent opacity in any area that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

B. Emission Group B

1. Wet Scrubber SSOPM-1 **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

a. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any one hour from any process source subject to the provisions of this Subsection in total quantities in excess of the amounts calculated by the following equation: [PCC 17.16.360.B.2]

$$E = 17.31P^{0.16}$$

where:

E = the maximum, allowable particulate emission rate in pounds-mass per hour.
P = the process weight rate in tons-mass per hour.

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b. The actual values shall be calculated from the equation and rounded off to two decimal places. [PCC 17.16.360.C]

c. For purposes of this Section, the total process weight from all similar units employing a similar type process shall be used in determining the maximum allowable emission of particulate matter. [PCC 17.16.360.D]

d. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from wet scrubber stack SSOPM-1 to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity in any area that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

2. Hydrostatic Precipitator SSOPM-2

a. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from hydrostatic precipitator SSOPM-2 that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1)]

[Material Permit Condition]

b. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the hydrostatic precipitator SSOPM-2 in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

[Material Permit Condition]

c. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

d. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from the hydrostatic precipitator stack SSOPM-2 to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

C. Emission Group C

1. Opacity Limitation

The Permittee shall not cause, or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission points, or fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent in any area that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

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2. Material Handling

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.100.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

3. Coarse Ore Storage

a. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken. [SIP Rule 343 and PCC 17.16.050.D]

i. Sources required to obtain an air quality permit under ARS 49-426, ARS 49-480 or PCC 17.14.040 may request to have the actions constituting reasonably necessary and feasible precautions approved and included as permit conditions. Compliance with such permit conditions shall be considered compliance with this provision.

ii. This Subsection shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.

iii. This Condition shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

b. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.050.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

c. Dust emissions from storage of materials must be minimized by enclosing the material within structures, planting and maintaining vegetative growth over the material, use of chemical dust suppressants, wetting, covering, or other equivalently effective controls.

[SIP Rule 316.D & PCC 17.16.110.A]

d. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.C.2 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.110.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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II. Monitoring Requirements

A. Emission Group A **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.A of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the exterior of the building housing[1] the Gyratory Crusher (emission point M303-E3), the 60" Wear Belt Conveyor (emission point M303-E9) and the two Apron Feeders PFOPM-1 (emission points M303-E4 and M303-E5) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from the exterior of the building housing the Gyratory Crusher (emission point M303-E3), the 60" Wear Belt Conveyor (emission point M303-E9) and the two Apron Feeders PFOPM-1 (emission points M303-E4 and M303-E5) that on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   a. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

   b. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

      ii. The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

B. Emission Group B

1. Wet Scrubber SSOPM-1 **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

   a. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.1.d of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Device (emission point SSOPM-1) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   b. If the observer sees a plume from emission point SSOPM-1 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

      i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

         (A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

[1] EPA Determination Detail Control #0500092. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this permit.

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(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. Hydrostatic Precipitator SSOPM-2

a. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the hydrostatic precipitator SSOPM-2 The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 pascals (±1 inch water) gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(a)]

[Material Permit Condition]

b. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.2.c and d of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Device (emission point SSOPM-2) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

c. If the observer sees any process fugitive emissions from an affected facility using SSOPM-2 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 10%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

d. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

Locally Enforceable Condition]

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e. If the observer sees a plume from the hydrostatic precipitator stack (emission point SSOPM-2) that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

f. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. Emission Group C **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall monitor the fugitive emissions from the Belt Transfer (emission point HFOPM-2) and Coarse Ore Storage Pile (emission point WFOPM-1) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from emission points HFOPM-2 or WFOPM-1 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

a. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

b. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

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III. Recordkeeping Requirements

A. During the initial performance test of the hydrostatic precipitator SSOPM-2, and at least weekly thereafter, the Permittee shall record the measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream across the hydrostatic precipitator. [40 CFR 60.385(b)]

B. The requirements of this Subsection remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under Section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this Subsection, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State. [40 CFR 60.385(e)]

C. The Permittee shall record the daily process rates and hours of operation of all material handling facilities. [PCC 17.16.360.F]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods: [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Groups A and B according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

IV. Reporting Requirements (Hydrostatic Precipitator SSOPM-2 only)

A. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart LL shall submit to the Control Officer a written report of the results of the test as specified in 40 CRF 60.8(a), V.C of this Section. [40 CFR 60.385(a)]

B. After the initial performance test of the hydrostatic precipitator SSOPM-2, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Control Officer of occurrences when the measurements of the hydrostatic precipitator pressure loss (or gain) differ by more than ±30 percent from the average obtained during the most recent performance test. [40 CFR 60.385(c)]

C. The reports required under IV.B of this Section shall be postmarked within 30 days following the end of the second and fourth calendar quarters. [40 CFR 60.385(d)]

V. Testing Requirements

A. For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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B. The Control Officer may require the Permittee to conduct a performance test for particulate matter on the control devices in Emission Group B if the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the conditions of this permit has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010.A.3]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. NSPS Air Pollution Control Devices

1. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the Permittee shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). [40 CFR 60.386]

2. EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume for each run shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The sampling probe and filter holder of Method 5 may be operated without heaters if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature. For gas streams above ambient temperature, the Method 5 sampling train shall be operated with a probe and filter temperature slightly above the effluent temperature (up to a maximum filter temperature of 121°C (250°F)) in order to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(1)]

3. EPA Reference Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions and process fugitive emissions. The observer shall read opacity only when emissions are clearly identified as emanating solely from the affected facility being observed. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(2)]

4. To comply with IV.B of this Section, the Permittee shall use the monitoring device in II.B.2.a of this Section to determine the pressure loss of the gas stream through the hydrostatic precipitator at any time during each particulate matter run and the average of the three determinations shall be computed. [40 CFR 60.386(c)]

D. Non-NSPS Pollution Control Devices **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

The test methods and procedures required for Non-NSPS pollution control devices are as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H]

1. The reference methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine compliance with the standard prescribed in I.B.1.a of this Section as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H.1]

   a. Methods 4 and 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.a]

   b. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.b]

   c. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.c]

   d. Method 3 for gas analysis and calculation of excess air, using the integrated sample technique; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.d]

2. For Method 5, Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (thirty dscf), except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables of other factors, may be approved by the control officer. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than one hundred sixty degrees Celsius (three hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit). [PCC 17.16.370.H.2]

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Part B

Section 2

Mission Secondary Crusher

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Emission Point Number(s)
A	(Main Secondary Crusher) (NSPS)	307-E3, 307-E4
	(Tertiary Crushers) (NSPS)	307-E12, 307-E13, M307-E54
	(Double Deck Screens) (NSPS)	M307-E1, M307-E2, M307-E5, M307-E6 M307-E14, M307-E15, M307-E55
B	Air Pollution Control Devices (Wet Scrubber)	SSOPM-3 [307-108 A&B] (NSPS)
	Air Pollution Control Devices (Dry Dust Collectors)	SSOPM-4 [307-104] (NSPS) SSOPM-5 [307-105] (NSPS) SSOPM-6 [307-106] (NSPS) SSOPM-7 [307-107] (NSPS)

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

The provisions of this Section are listed corresponding to each equipment group above.

A. Emission Group A

1. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]
[Material Permit Condition]

2. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]
[Material Permit Condition]

B. Emission Group B

1. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from wet scrubber SSOPM-3 and dry cartridge filters SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7 that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1)]
[Material Permit Condition]

2. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment (i.e. SSOPM-3 through SSOPM-7) in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]
[Material Permit Condition]

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3. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]
[Material Permit Condition]

4. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from wet scrubber stack SSOPM-3 to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

5. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility process stack emissions that exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing device (applicable to dry dust collectors SSOPM 4 through SSOPM-7). [40 CFR 60.382(a)(2)]
[Material Permit Condition]

II. Monitoring Requirements

A. Emission Group A **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.A.1 of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the exterior of the building[2] housing the Main Secondary/Tertiary Crushers and Double Deck Screens biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from the exterior of the building housing the emission points identified in Group A, that on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 10%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      (A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      (B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

   ii. If the six minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      (A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

      (B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

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[2] EPA Determination Detail Control #0500092. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this permit.

B. Emission Group B

1. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through wet scrubber SSOPM-3 when necessary to operate. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 pascals (±1 inch water) gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(a)]

[Material Permit Condition]

2. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to wet scrubber SSOPM-3 when necessary to operate. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on at least an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

3. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.3 through 5 of this Section by monitoring the fugitive emissions from the affected facility and the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Devices (emission points SSOPM-3 through SSOPM-7) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

4. If the observer sees any process fugitive emissions from an affected facility that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

   a. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 10%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

   b. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

      ii. The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

5. If the observer sees a plume from wet scrubber stack SSOPM-3 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

   a. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

   b. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

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i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

6. If the observer sees a plume from dry dust collector stacks (emission points SSOPM-4 through 7) that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 7% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

a. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 7%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

b. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 7% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

7. If the observer, during the visual surveys required in II.B, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the opacity limitation in I.B.3, 4 and 5 of this Section then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

A. During the initial performance test of wet scrubber SSOPM-3, and at least weekly thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate. [40 CFR 60.385(b)]

B. The requirements of this Subsection remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under Section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this Subsection, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State. [40 CFR 60.385(e)]

C. The Permittee shall record the daily process rates and hours of operation of all material handling facilities. [PCC 17.16.360.F]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods: [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Groups A and B according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

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IV. Reporting Requirements (Wet Scrubber SSOPM-3, Dry Dust Collectors SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7).

A. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit to the Control Officer a written report of the results of the test as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(a), V.C of this Section. [40 CFR 60.385(a)]

B. After the initial performance test of wet scrubber SSOPM-3, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Control Officer of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) or liquid flow rate differ by more than ±30 percent from the average obtained during the most recent performance test. [40 CFR 60.385(c)]

C. The reports required under paragraph IV.B of this Section shall be postmarked within 30 days following the end of the second and fourth calendar quarters. [40 CFR 60.385(d)]

V. Testing Requirements

A. For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

B. The Control Officer may require the Permittee to conduct a performance test for particulate matter on the control devices in Emission Group B if the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the conditions of this permit has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010.A.3]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. NSPS Air Pollution Control Devices

1. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the Permittee shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). [40 CFR 60.386]

2. EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume for each run shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The sampling probe and filter holder of Method 5 may be operated without heaters if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature. For gas streams above ambient temperature, the Method 5 sampling train shall be operated with a probe and filter temperature slightly above the effluent temperature (up to a maximum filter temperature of 121°C (250°F)) in order to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(1)]

3. EPA Reference Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions and process fugitive emissions. The observer shall read opacity only when emissions are clearly identified as emanating solely from the affected facility being observed. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(2)]

4. To comply with IV.B of this Section, the Permittee shall use the monitoring devices in II.B.1 and II.B.2 of this Section to determine the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and scrubbing liquid flow rate at any time during each particulate matter run and the average of the three determinations shall be computed. [40 CFR 60.386(c)]

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Part B

Section 3

Mission Concentrator

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Emission Point Number(s)
A	[Reserved]	[Reserved]
B	Air Pollution Control Devices (Wet Scrubbers)	SSOPN-7 (NSPS), SSOPM-14, SSOPM-15, SSOPM-16
	Air Pollution Control Devices (Dry Dust Collectors) (Vented Outside)	SSOPN-6 (NSPS), SSOPM-8 (NSPS), SSOPM-17
	Air Pollution Control Devices (Dry Dust Collectors) (Vented Inside Mill)	SSOPM-9 (NSPS), SSOPM-10 (NSPS), SSOPM-11 (NSPS), SSOPM-12 (NSPS), SSOPM-13 (NSPS)
C	Material Handling (Rail Car Loading, 3 Haul Truck Transfer Points, Lime Dump Pocket Hopper, Lime Feeder, Cleanup Conveyor Transfer Point)	HFOPM-3, HFOPM-4 (Three Transfer Points), HFOPM-5, SSOPM-18, HFOPN-3

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

The provisions of this Section are listed corresponding to each equipment group above.

A. Emission Group A [Reserved]

B. Emission Group B

1. NSPS - Wet Scrubber SSOPN-7; Dry Dust Collectors SSOPN-6 and SSOPM-8 through SSOPM-13

   a. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from any affected facility (including air pollution control equipment) that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1)]
   [Material Permit Condition]

   b. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]
   [Material Permit Condition]

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c. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system.
[40 CFR 60.382(b)]
[Material Permit Condition]

d. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from the wet scrubber stack SSOPN-7 to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

e. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from dry dust collectors SSOPN-6 and SSOPM-8 through SSOPM-13) stack emissions that exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity.
[40 CFR 60.382(a)(2)]
[Material Permit Condition]

2. Non-NSPS – Wet Scrubbers SSOPM-14 through SSOPM-16 and Dry Dust Collector SSOPM-17

a. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any one hour from any process source subject to the provisions of this Subsection in total quantities in excess of the amounts calculated by the following equation:
[PCC 17.16.360.B.2]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

$$E = 17.31P^{0.16}$$

where:

E = the maximum, allowable particulate emission rate in pounds-mass per hour.
P = the process weight rate in tons-mass per hour.

b. The actual values shall be calculated from the equation and rounded off to two decimal places.
[PCC 17.16.360.C]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

c. For purposes of this Section, the total process weight from all similar units employing a similar type process shall be used in determining the maximum allowable emission of particulate matter.
[PCC 17.16.360.D]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

d. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from the stacks of the Non-NSPS air pollution control devices to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E.
[SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B and PCC 17.16.130.B]

C. Emission Group C

1. Opacity Limitation

The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from Emission Points HFOPM-3, HFOPM-4, HFOPM-5, SSOPM-18 and HFOPN-3 to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E.
[SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

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2. Material Handling

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.100.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

II. Monitoring Requirements

A. Emission Group A [Reserved]

B. Emission Group B

1. NSPS - Wet Scrubber SSOPN-7

a. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through wet scrubber SSOPN-7 emission control device The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 Pascal's (±1 inch water) gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(a)]

[Material Permit Condition]

b. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to wet scrubber SSOPN-7 emission control device. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on at least an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

2. Wet Scrubber SSOPN-7; Dry Dust Collectors SSOPN-6 and SSOPM-8

a. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.1.c, d and e of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Devices biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

b. If the observer sees any process fugitive emissions from an affected facility that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 10%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and modify the operating and maintenance procedures of the process to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

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(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

c. If the observer sees a plume from wet scrubber stack SSOPN-7 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20%, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

d. If the observer sees a plume from the stack of an affected facility using a dry dust collector (emission points SSOPN-6 and SSOPM-8) that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 7% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 7%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 7% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

e. If the observer, during the visual surveys required in II.B.2.a, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the opacity limitations in I.B.1.c, d and e of this Section then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

3. Dry Dust Collectors: SSOPM-9 through SSOPM-13

a. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.1.e of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the exterior of the building[3] housing the dry dust collectors biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[3] EPA Determination Detail Control #0500092. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this permit.

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b. If the observer sees a plume from the exterior of the building housing dry dust collectors SSOPM-9 through SSOPM-13, that on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 10% then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. Non-NSPS - Wet Scrubbers SSOPM-14 through SSOPM-16 & Dry Dust Collector SSOPM-17 **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

a. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.2.d of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Devices biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

b. If the observer sees a plume from the emission points that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

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C. Emission Group C **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall monitor the fugitive emissions from the emission points in Emission Group C biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20 percent opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   a. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

   b. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

      ii. The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the emission points in Emission Group C that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

A. During the initial performance test of wet scrubber SSOPN-7 and at least weekly thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate. [40 CFR 60.385(b)]

B. The requirements of this Subsection remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under Section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this Subsection, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State. [40 CFR 60.385(e)]

C. The Permittee shall record the daily process rates and hours of operation of all material handling facilities. [PCC 17.16.360.F]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

IV. Reporting Requirements

A. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit to the Control Officer a written report of the results of the test as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(a) under V.C of this Section. [40 CFR 60.385(a)]

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B. After the initial performance test of wet scrubber SSOPN-7, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Control Officer of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) or liquid flow rate differ by more than ±30 percent from the average obtained during the most recent performance test. [40 CFR 60.385(c)]

C. The reports required under IV.B of this Section shall be postmarked within 30 days following the end of the second and fourth calendar quarters. [40 CFR 60.385(d)]

D. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods: [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Group B according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

V. Testing Requirements

A. For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

B. The Control Officer may require the Permittee to conduct a performance test for particulate matter on the control devices in Emission Group B if the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the conditions of this permit has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010.A.3]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. NSPS Air Pollution Control Devices

1. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the Permittee shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). [40 CFR 60.386]

2. EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume for each run shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The sampling probe and filter holder of Method 5 may be operated without heaters if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature. For gas streams above ambient temperature, the Method 5 sampling train shall be operated with a probe and filter temperature slightly above the effluent temperature (up to a maximum filter temperature of 121°C (250°F)) in order to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(1)]

3. EPA Reference Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions and process fugitive emissions. The observer shall read opacity only when emissions are clearly identified as emanating solely from the affected facility being observed. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(2)]

Proposed Permit

4. To comply with IV.B of this Section, the Permittee shall use the monitoring devices in II.B.1.a and II.B.1.b of this Section to determine the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and scrubbing liquid flow rate at any time during each particulate matter run and the average of the three determinations shall be computed. [40 CFR 60.386(c)]

D. Non-NSPS Pollution Control Devices **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

The test methods and procedures required for Non-NSPS pollution control devices are as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H]

1. The reference methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine compliance with the standard prescribed in I.B.2.a of this Section as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H.1]

   a. Method 4 and 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.a]

   b. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.b]

   c. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.c]

   d. Method 3 for gas analysis and calculation of excess air, using the integrated sample technique; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.d]

2. For Method 5, Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (thirty dscf), except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables of other factors, may be approved by the control officer. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than one hundred sixty degrees Celsius (three hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit). [PCC 17.16.370.H.2]

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 4

Reserved

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 5

Mission North Combustion Off Gasses

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facility (emission point):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Fuel	Emission Point Number	NSPS Engine Category
A	(North Mill) Generator	Diesel	MM-GEN-AD	2014; 56 kW Compression Ignition Engine
	(North Mill Thickener) Generator	Diesel	MM-GEN-TH	2012; 63 kW Compression Ignition Engine
	(Dispatch Location) Generator	Diesel	MM-GEN-DSP	2014; 56 kW Compression Ignition Engine
B	(Mine Pit) Generator	Diesel	MM23008	2018; 36 kW Compression Ignition Engine

* Locally enforceable conditions are applicable at all times.

I. Applicability [40 CFR 60.4200(a)(1)(i)]

The standards contained in this Section apply to stationary compression ignition engines (CI ICE) that are not certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engines and are model year 2007 or later.

II. Operational Limitations [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

A. Certified Emission Limits [40 CFR 60.4203, 40 CFR 4205(b) & 40 CFR 60.4201(a)]

1. New CI ICE subject to this Section shall be certified by the manufacturer at or below the applicable emission standards and shall continue to meet them for the certified emissions life of the engine.

2. Modified or reconstructed CI ICE subject to this Section shall be certified by the entity that conducts the modification or reconstruction (via the appropriate testing according to 40 CFR 60.4212, if appropriate). This certification shall state that emissions will be at or below the applicable emission standards and the unit shall continue to meet them for the certified emissions life of the engine.

3. Applicable emission standards are identified in Table 1 of this Section.

4. The Permittee must operate and maintain applicable units according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206]

Proposed Permit

NSPS EMISSION RATES

In the interest of foreseeing the potential of additional applicable CI ICE, the large volume and variety of emission limitations contained in and referenced by 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII are included in the NSPS emission rates Table 1 below. Rather than requiring the Permittee to self-identify applicable standards, he or she is required to obtain a unit certified by the manufacturer to comply with Subpart IIII.

Table 1
Emission Limits

Units Subject to this Section – Model Year 2007 and Later Units
[40 CFR 60.4204(b), 40 CFR 4201(a) and 40 CFR 1039.101]

Rated Power	Tier	Model Year	Emission Standard (g/kW-hr)				
			NO_X	NMHC	NMHC+NO_X	CO	PM
19 ≤ kW <37	Tier 4	≥2013	-	-	4.7	5.5	0.03
56 ≤ kW <75	Tier 4	2012 - 2013	-	-	4.7	5.0	0.02
		≥2014	0.40	0.19	-	5.0	0.02

B. Opacity Standards **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point or multiple emission point to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent. Cold diesel engines are exempt for the first 10 minutes. [PCC 17.16.040]

2. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission point, or a fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 60 percent when a cold diesel engine is started or when a diesel engine is accelerated under load as measured in accordance with EPA Method 9. [PCC 17.16.040]

C. Fuel Requirements [40 CFR 60.4207]

1. Beginning October 1, 2010, stationary CI ICE subject to this Section that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the following requirements on a per-gallon basis: [40 CFR 60.4207(b) & 40 CFR 80.510(b)]

   a. Sulfur content: 15 ppm maximum;

   b. Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:

      i. A minimum cetane index of 40; or

      ii. A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

2. With respect to pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this Section, the Permittee may petition the Administrator for approval to use remaining non-compliant fuel that does not meet the fuel requirements of II.C.1 of this Section beyond the dates required for the purpose of using up existing fuel inventories. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the Permittee shall be required to submit a new petition. [40 CFR 60.4207(c)]

Proposed Permit

D. Installation Restrictions [40 CFR 60.4208]

1. After December 31, 2008, the Permittee may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4208(a)]

2. After December 31, 2009, the Permittee may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 25 HP (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4208(b)]

3. The requirements of II.D.1 and 2 of this Section do not apply to stationary CI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. This provision does not extend to imported units which shall be treated as new sources. [40 CFR 60.4208(h) & (i)]

4. After December 31, 2013, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 75 HP and less than 175 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(d)]

5. After December 31, 2014, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 25 HP and less than 75 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(c)]

6. After December 31, 2016, the Permittee shall not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 750 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(f)]

7. After December 31, 2018, the Permittee may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 804 HP (600 KW) and less than 2,680 HP (2,000 KW) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4208(g)]

E. Operational Hour Limitation

Emission Group A - Generators

The Permittee shall not operate the CI ICE in Emission Group A more than 1000 hours per year (including both emergency and non-emergency operation) on a rolling twelve-month total basis. [PCC 17.11.190.B]

[Voluntary Accepted Limitation]

F. Compliance [40 CFR 60.4211]

1. The Permittee must operate and maintain the applicable stationary CI ICE according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the Permittee that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, the Permittee may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

2. With respect to 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE subject to this Section, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards specified in Table 1 of this Section by purchasing an engine certified to those standards. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

Proposed Permit

III. Monitoring Requirements [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

A. Hour Meter Installation

Emission Group A - Generators

The Permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter on each applicable stationary CI ICE prior to startup of each engine. [PCC 17.11.190.B]

[Voluntary Accepted Limitation]

B. Visible Emissions Check

The Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of the stationary CI ICE at least quarterly while the engine is operating. For the purposes of this permit, a visible emission check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the engine stack. The Permittee shall record the date and time of the check, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check, and the type of corrective action taken (if required). Generators used only during emergency conditions are exempt from the compliance monitoring requirements of this paragraph. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

IV. Recordkeeping Requirements [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

A. Hourly Operational Records

1. Emission Group A

The Permittee shall keep records for each generator in Emission Group A demonstrating compliance with the 1000-hours per year rolling twelve-month operational hour limit for each CI ICE unit per II.E of this section. All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.11.190.B]

[Voluntary Accepted Limitation]

2. Emission Group B

The Permittee shall monitor and record the monthly hours of operation of the generator in Emission Group B for use in calculating annual emissions. All records shall be maintained for five years.

B. Diesel Fuel Recordkeeping

The Permittee shall maintain records that verify compliance with the diesel fuel requirements in II.C of this Section.

C. Opacity

The Permittee shall keep all records generated to show compliance with the opacity level measurement requirements of III.B of this Section.

D. Manufacturer Certifications

The Permittee shall maintain records of engine manufacturer certifications that identify the applicable emission limits for the appropriate model year and maximum engine power and certify the applicable units to those standards.

E. If the CI ICE is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the Permittee must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the Permittee that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached. [40 CFR 60.4214(c)]

Proposed Permit

V. Testing Requirements

[40 CFR 60.4212 & PCC 17.12.040.A.3.a]

Should the Permittee elect to or be required to conduct performance testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards of this Section, the Permittee shall do so in accordance with 40 CFR 60.4212.

VI. Additional Requirements

[40 CFR 60.4218 & 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

The General Provisions of 40 CFR 60.1 through 19 apply to applicable sources as indicated in Table 8 of 40 CFR Subpart IIII except that the Permittee is not required to submit an initial notification.

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 6

Mission South Primary Crusher and Stockpile

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points):

Equipment Group	Process/Unit Description	Emission Point Number(s)
A	54″ Mission South Primary Gyratory Crusher and Transfer to 54″ Belt Conveyor	PFOPS-2 (NSPS)
	Apron Feeder	PFOPS-1 (NSPS)
B	Air pollution Control Devices (Dry Dust Collector)	SSOPS-1 (NSPS)
	Air pollution Control Devices (Wet Scrubber)	SSOPS-2
C	Ore Dump	HFOPS-1
	Transfer from 54” Belt Conveyor to Radial Stacker	PFOPS-3
	Transfer from Radial Stacker to Coarse Ore Storage Pile	HFOPS-2
	Coarse Ore Storage Pile	WFOPS-1

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

The provisions of this Section are listed corresponding to each equipment group above.

A. Emission Group A

1. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]
[Material Permit Condition]

2. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]
[Material Permit Condition]

Proposed Permit

3. The Permittee shall not allow the South Mill circuit throughput to exceed 12,500,000 tons per year, calculated as a 12-month rolling total. [PCC 17.11.190.B]
[Synthetic Emission Limitation & Material Permit Condition]

B. Emission Group B

1. Wet Scrubber SSOPS-2

a. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from Wet Scrubber SSOPS-2 that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [PCC 17.11.190.B]
[Synthetic Emission Limitation & Material Permit Condition]

b. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from wet scrubber stack SSOPS-2 to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

c. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate wet scrubber SSOPS-2 in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

2. Dry Dust Collector SSOPS-1 **[Material Permit Conditions]**

a. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from any affected facility (including air pollution control equipment) that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.003 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1) & PCC 17.11.190.B]
[Synthetic Emission Limitation]

b. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

c. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from dry dust collector SSOPS-1 stack emissions that exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(2)]

C. Emission Group C

1. Opacity Limitation

The Permittee shall not cause, or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission points, or fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

Proposed Permit

2. Material Handling

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.100.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

3. Coarse Ore Storage

a. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken. [SIP Rule 343 & PCC 17.16.050.D]

i. Sources required to obtain an air quality permit under ARS 49-426, ARS 49-480 or PCC 17.14.040 may request to have the actions constituting reasonably necessary and feasible precautions approved and included as permit conditions. Compliance with such permit conditions shall be considered compliance with this provision.

ii. This Subsection shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.

iii. This Condition shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

b. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.050.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

c. Dust emissions from storage of materials must be minimized by enclosing the material within structures, planting and maintaining vegetative growth over the material, use of chemical dust suppressants, wetting, covering, or other equivalently effective controls.

[SIP Rule 316.D & PCC 17.16.110.A]

d. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.C.2 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.110.B]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

II. Monitoring Requirements

A. Emission Group A **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.A.1 of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the exterior of the building housing[4] the 54″ Mission South Primary Gyratory Crusher and the 54″ Belt Conveyor (emission point PFOPS-2), and the Apron Feeder (emission point PFOPS-1) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from the exterior of the South Mill Primary Crusher building housing emission points PFOPS-2 and the Apron Feeder (emission point PFOPS-1) that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   a. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

      ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

   b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 10% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the emission points PFOPS-1, and PFOPS-2 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

4. The Permittee shall monitor the daily process rate (tons per hour) through the Mission South Primary Crusher. [PCC 17.11.190.B]

B. Emission Group B [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitations in I.B.1.b and I.B.2.c of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Device (emission points SSOPS-1 and SSOPS-2) biweekly (every two weeks).

2. If the observer sees a plume from any affected facility using a dry dust collector (emission point SSOPS-1) that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 7% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume.

   a. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 7% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

      ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

[4] EPA Determination Detail Control #0500092. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this permit.

Proposed Permit

b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 7% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the emission points SSOPS-1 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 7% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation.

4. If the observer sees a plume from emission point SSOPS-2 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume.

a. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 20 percent opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

5. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the emission points SSOPS-2 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation.

C. Emission Group C [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

1. The Permittee shall monitor the fugitive emissions from the emission points in Emission Group C, Ore Dump (HFOPS-1), conveyor belt transfer to the Radial Stacker (PFOPS-3), transfer from the Radial Stacker to the Coarse Ore Storage (HFOPS-2) and Coarse Ore Storage Stockpile (WFOPS-1), biweekly (every two weeks).

2. If the observer sees a plume from the emission points in Emission Group C that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20 percent opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume.

a. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

Proposed Permit

b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 20 percent opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the emission points in Emission Group that on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation.

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

[PCC 17.11.190.B & PCC 17.16.360.F]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

A. The Permittee shall record the daily process rates and hours of operation of all material handling facilities.

B. The Permittee shall record the rolling 12-month throughput total of material processed through the South Mill Circuit.

IV. Reporting Requirements

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

A. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart LL shall submit to the Control Officer a written report of the results of the test, as specified in 40 CRF 60.8(a), in V.C of this Section.

[40 CFR 60.385(a)]

B. The Permittee shall submit semiannual summary reports of any periods when the South Mill circuit operations exceed the throughput limitation of 12,500,000 tons per year. [PCC 17.12.040.A.5]

C. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods:

[PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Groups A and B according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

V. Testing Requirements

A. For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

B. The Control Officer may require the Permittee to conduct a performance test on the control devices in Emission Group B, to determine compliance with the particulate matter standards, if the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the conditions of this permit has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010.A.3]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. NSPS Air Pollution Control Devices

1. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the Permittee shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). [40 CFR 60.386]

2. EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume for each run shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The sampling probe and filter holder of Method 5 may be operated without heaters if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature. For gas streams above ambient temperature, the Method 5 sampling train shall be operated with a probe and filter temperature slightly above the effluent temperature (up to a maximum filter temperature of 121°C (250°F)) in order to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(1)]

3. EPA Reference Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions and process fugitive emissions. The observer shall read opacity only when emissions are clearly identified as emanating solely from the affected facility being observed. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(2)]

D. Non-NSPS Pollution Control Devices **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

When required, the test methods and procedures required for Non-NSPS pollution control devices are as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H]

1. The reference methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine compliance with the standard prescribed in I.B.1.a of this Section as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H.1]

   a. Method 4 and 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.a]

   b. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.b]

   c. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.c]

   d. Method 3 for gas analysis and calculation of excess air, using the integrated sample technique; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.d]

2. For Method 5, Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (thirty dscf), except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables of other factors, may be approved by the control officer. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than one hundred sixty degrees Celsius (three hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit). [PCC 17.16.370.H.2]

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 7

Mission South Concentrator

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Emission Point Number(s)
A	Omnicone Crushers	PFOPS-11 (NSPS)
	Belt Feeder Bypass (Omnicone)	PFOPS-12 (NSPS)
	Vibratory Feeders (4) to Belt Conveyor 20-251	PFOPS-9 (NSPS)
	Omnicone Circuit Transfer Between 20-251 & 20-255 Omnicone Return SAG Circuit	PFOPS-8 (NSPS) PFOPS-10 NSPS) PFOPS-13 (NSPS) PFOPS-6 & 7 (NSPS)
B	Air Pollution Control Devices (Dry Dust Collectors)	SSOPS-3 (NSPS) (30-150A and 30-150B) SSOPS-6
	Air Pollution Control Devices (Wet Scrubbers)	SSOPS-4 (NSPS) SSOPS-4A (NSPS)
C	Belt Transfer to Ore Stockpile	HFOPS-3
	Lime circuit	PFOPS-16 through 19
	Intermediate Ore Storage	WFOPS-2
D	Concentrate Enclosed Storage Area (Housing HFOPS-4, HFOPS-5 & WFOPS-3)	PFOPS-20 (NSPS)

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

The provisions of this Section are listed corresponding to each equipment group above.

A. Emission Group A

1. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]

2. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

[Material Permit Condition]

Proposed Permit

B. Emission Group B

1. Dry Dust Collector SSOPS-6

a. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any one hour from any process source subject to the provisions of this Subsection in total quantities in excess of the amounts calculated by the following equation:

[PCC 17.16.360.B.2]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

$$E = 17.31P^{0.16}$$

where:

E = the maximum, allowable particulate emission rate in pounds-mass per hour.
P = the process weight rate in tons-mass per hour.

b. The actual values shall be calculated from the equation and rounded off to two decimal places.

[PCC 17.16.360.C]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

c. For purposes of this Section, the total process weight from all similar units employing a similar type process shall be used in determining the maximum allowable emission of particulate matter. [PCC 17.16.360.D]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

d. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from dry dust collector stack SSOPS-6 to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

e. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate Dry Dust Collector SSOPS-6 in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

2. Dry Dust Collectors SSOPS-3 (30-150A and 30-150B)

a. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from any affected facility (including air pollution control equipment) that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.003 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1) & PCC 17.11.190.B]

[Synthetic Emission Limit and Material Permit Condition]

b. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

[Material Permit Condition]

Proposed Permit

c. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

d. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from dry dust collectors SSOPS-3 stack emissions that exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(2)]

[Material Permit Condition]

3. Wet Scrubber SSOPS-4/SSOPS-4A

a. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from wet scrubber SSOPS-4 and SSOPS-4A that: contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1) & PCC 17.11.190.B]

[Synthetic Emission Limit and Material Permit Condition]

b. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate wet scrubber SSOPS-4 and SSOPS-4A in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

[Material Permit Condition]

c. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

d. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from a wet scrubber stack to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

C. Emission Group C

1. Opacity Limitation

The Permittee shall not cause, or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission points, or fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

2. Material Handling – Lime Circuit & HFOPS-3

The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.100.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

3. Intermediate Ore Storage – WFOPS-2

a. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken. [SIP Rule 343 & PCC 17.16.050.D]

i. Sources required to obtain an air quality permit under ARS 49-426, ARS 49-480 or PCC 17.14.040 may request to have the actions constituting reasonably necessary and feasible precautions approved and included as permit conditions. Compliance with such permit conditions shall be considered compliance with this provision.

ii. This Subsection shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.

iii. This Condition shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

b. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.050.A]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

c. Dust emissions from storage of materials must be minimized by enclosing the material within structures, planting and maintaining vegetative growth over the material, use of chemical dust suppressants, wetting, covering, or other equivalently effective controls.
[SIP Rule 316.D & PCC 17.16.110.A]

d. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.C.2 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.110.B]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Emission Group D

Enclosed Concentrate Storage Area **[Material Permit Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an affected facility any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]

2. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]

Proposed Permit

II. Monitoring Requirements [Locally Enforceable Conditions]

A. Emission Group A

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.A.1 of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the emission points listed in Emission Group A biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume sees a plume from any emission point identified in emission group A, that on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10 percent opacity, then the Permittee shall take a EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   a. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

      i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

      ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

   b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 10% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the emission points in Emission Group A that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

4. The Permittee shall monitor the process rate (tons per hour) through the South Mill Omni Cone crushers. [PCC 17.11.190.B]

B. Emission Group B

1. Dry Dust Collector SSOPS-6 [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

   a. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.1.d of this Section by monitoring the emissions from SSOPS-6 biweekly (every two weeks).

   b. If the observer sees a plume from emission point SSOPS-6 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceeds 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume.

      i. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

         (A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

         (B) The results of the Method 9 observation.

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ii. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 20% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from point SSOPS-6 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation.

2. SSOPS-3 (30-150A and 30-150B) [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition

a. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.2.c and d of this Section by monitoring the emissions from SSOPS-3 biweekly (every two weeks).

b. If the observer sees a plume from the stack of dry dust collector SSOPS-3 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 7% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 7%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 7% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

c. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from point SSOPS-3 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 7% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation.

d. If the observer sees any process fugitive emissions from an affected facility using dry dust collector SSOPS-3 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume.

i. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the Method 9 observation.

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ii. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 10% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

e. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation.

3. Wet Scrubber SSOPS-4/4A

a. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber for any affected facility using a wet scrubbing emission control device (SSOPS-4/4A). The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 Pascal's (±1 inch water) gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(a)]

[Material Permit Condition]

b. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to a wet scrubber (SSOPS-4/4A) for any affected facility using any type of wet scrubbing emission control device. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on at least an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

c. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.3.c and d of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Devices (SSOPS-4/4A) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

d. If the observer sees any process fugitive emissions from an affected facility using wet scrubber SSOPS-4/4A that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10 percent opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the Method 9 observation.

ii. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 10% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

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e. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

f. If the observer sees a plume from the stack of emission point SSOPS-4/4A that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20%, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the Method 9 observation.

ii. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 20% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A.

g. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. Emission Group C **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.C of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the emission points listed in Emission Group C biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from any emission point identified in emission group C that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

a. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 20% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

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ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

D. Emission Group D **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.D of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the exterior of the Concentrate Storage Area[5] biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from the exterior of the Concentrate Storage Area that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a six-minute Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

i. Location, date, and time of the test; and

ii. The results of the Method 9 observation.

b. If the six-minute EPA Reference Method 9 opacity of the plume exceeds the 10% opacity standard, then the Permittee shall do the following:

i. Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

ii. Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A.

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from the Concentrate Storage Area that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

A. During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber SSOPS-4/4A, and at least weekly thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate. [40 CFR 60.385(b)]

B. The requirements of this Subsection remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under Section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this Subsection, provided that, they comply with requirements established by the State. [40 CFR 60.385(e)]

C. The Permittee shall record the daily process rates and hours of operation of all material handling facilities. [PCC 17.11.190.B & PCC 17.16.360.F]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

[5] EPA Determination Detail Control #0500092. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this permit.

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IV. Reporting Requirements

A. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart LL shall submit to the Control Officer a written report of the results of the test as specified in 40 CRF 60.8(a), V.C of this Section. [40 CFR 60.385(a)]

B. After the initial performance test of wet scrubber SSOPS-4 and SSOP4-A, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Control Officer of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) or liquid flow rate differ by more than ±30 percent from the average obtained during the most recent performance test. [40 CFR 60.385(c)]

C. The reports required under IV.B of this Section shall be postmarked within 30 days following the end of the second and fourth calendar quarters. [40 CFR 60.385(d)]

D. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods: [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Groups A and B according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide, to the extent practicable, for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

V. Testing Requirements

A. For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

B. The Control Officer may require the Permittee to conduct a performance test for particulate matter on the control devices in Emission Group B if the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the conditions of this permit has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010.A.3]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. NSPS Air Pollution Control Devices

1. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the Permittee shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). [40 CFR 60.386]

2. EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume for each run shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The sampling probe and filter holder of Method 5 may be operated without heaters if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature. For gas streams above ambient temperature, the Method 5 sampling train shall be operated with a probe and filter temperature slightly above the effluent temperature (up to a maximum filter temperature of 121°C (250°F)) in order to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(1)]

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3. EPA Reference Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions and process fugitive emissions. The observer shall read opacity only when emissions are clearly identified as emanating solely from the affected facility being observed. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(2)]

4. To comply with IV.B of this Section, the Permittee shall use the monitoring devices in II.B.3.a and II.B.3.b of this Section to determine the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and scrubbing liquid flow rate at any time during each particulate matter run and the average of the three determinations shall be computed. [40 CFR 60.386(c)]

D. Non-NSPS Pollution Control Devices **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

The test methods and procedures required for Non-NSPS pollution control devices are as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H]

1. The reference methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A shall be used to determine compliance with the standard prescribed in I.B.1.a of this Section as follows: [PCC 17.16.370.H.1]

   a. Method 4 and 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.a]

   b. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.b]

   c. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.c]

   d. Method 3 for gas analysis and calculation of excess air, using the integrated sample technique; [PCC 17.16.370.H.1.d]

2. For Method 5, Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (thirty dscf), except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables of other factors, may be approved by the control officer. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than one hundred sixty degrees Celsius (three hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit). [PCC 17.16.370.H.2]

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 8A

Mission South Combustion Off Gasses

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facility (emission point):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Fuel	Emission Point Numbers	NESHAP Engine Category	Compliance Date for Federal Regulations*
A	(South Mill) Stationary Emergency Generator	Diesel	SMEME-GEN	Existing Stationary RICE Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions	May 3, 2013

* Locally enforceable conditions are applicable at all times.

I. Applicability

A. The provisions of this Section apply to stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at an area source of HAP emissions. [40 CFR 63.6585(c)]

B. For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006. [40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)]

C. The Permittee must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations identified in this Section no later than May 3, 2013. [40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)]

D. The Permittee must comply with the requirements in Table 2d and any applicable operating limitations in Table 2b of Subpart ZZZZ for the existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions. [40 CFR 63.6603(a)]

II. Emission Limitations and Standards

A. The Permittee must comply with the following requirements, except during periods of startup: [40 CFR 63.6603 & Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

1. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; [4.a of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

2. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and [4.b of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

3. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. [4.c of Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

Proposed Permit

B. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in II.A.1 of this Section, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [Footnote 2, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

C. The Permittee has the option of utilize an oil analysis program as described in IV.D of this permit in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in II.A.1 of this Section.
[Footnote 1, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 & 40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

D. The Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit smoke to be emitted into the atmosphere from any stationary rotating machinery, smoke for any period greater than ten consecutive seconds that exceeds 40 percent opacity. Visible emissions when starting cold equipment shall be exempt from this requirement for the first ten minutes. [PCC 17.12.040.A & PCC 17.16.340.E]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

E. The Permittee shall not cause or permit the effluent from any generator to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 60 percent when a cold diesel engine is started or when a diesel engine is accelerated under load as measured in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9.
[PCC 17.12.040.A & PCC 17.16.040]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

F. The Permittee shall burn only the specified fuel allowed for each generator listed in this Section. The Permittee shall only fire fuel with a sulfur content less than 0.90 percent by weight. [PCC 17.11.190.B]
[Material Permit Condition]

III. General Compliance Requirements

A. The Permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this Section at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

B. The Permittee must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, at all times, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the Permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this Section have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

IV. Monitoring, Installation, Collection, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements

A. The Permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions [40 CFR 63.6625(e) and 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2)]

B. The Permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Proposed Permit

C. The Permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in II.A.4 of this Section. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

D. If the Permittee decides to utilize an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in II.A.1 of this Section, the oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in II.A.1 of this Section. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the Permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the Permittee must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The Permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(i) & Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

E. In order to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in II.E of this Section, the Permittee shall conduct a visible emissions check on the exhaust stack of the generator at least quarterly if the generator is run during the quarter. For the purposes of this permit, a visible emissions check is verification that abnormal emissions are not present at the generator stack. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

F. If the observer sees visible emissions from the generator that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 40 percent then the Permittee shall, if practicable, take a EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. If the emissions are more than the referenced limitation and standard in II.E of this Section, then this occurrence shall be recorded and reported as an excess emission and a permit deviation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

G. When requested by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform visible emissions observations in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9, on the generator(s) to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in I.B.1 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.040]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

H. The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the fuel limitation required in II.F of this Section by demonstrating that only the specified fuel allowed was fired in the subject stationary RICE. Such a demonstration may be made by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier which verify the sulfur content of the fuel being piped and/or delivered. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

V. Demonstration of Continuous Compliance with the Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

A. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation and work or management practice as required in II of this Section according to the following specified method: [40 CFR 63.6640(a) & Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

1. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or [Row 9 of Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [Row 9 of Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

Proposed Permit

B. The Permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs VI.B.1 through VI.B.3 of this Section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs VI.B.1 through VI.B.3 of this Section, is prohibited. If the Permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs VI.B.1 through VI.B.3 of this Section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this Section and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

1. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1)]

2 The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

3. The Permittee may operate the subject emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that the Permittee may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph IV.D.3 of this Section, as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(iv)]

VI. Reporting Requirements

A. The Permittee must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required in II.A.1 of this Section, and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [Footnote 2, Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63]

B. The Permittee shall promptly notify and submit written reports to the Control Officer of any instances of excess emissions or deviations from the permit requirements in accordance with the requirements of XI.A, Part A of this Permit. [PCC 17.12.170 & PCC 17.12.040.A.5]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any daily period during which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the diesel fired engines exceeds 0.8 percent. [PCC 17.16.340.J & PCC 17.12.040.A.5]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

VII. Recordkeeping Requirements

A. The Permittee must keep the records described in paragraphs VIII.A.1 through A.3 of this Section. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)]

1. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(2)]

2. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(4)]

3. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with III.B of this Section, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(a)(5) & 40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

B. The Permittee must keep the records required in IV.A and IV.B of this Section to show continuous compliance with each applicable emission or operating limitation. [40 CFR 63.6655(d)]

C. The Permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the existing stationary emergency RICE in order to demonstrate that the Permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the Permittee's own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e), 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2) & 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(3)]

D. The Permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the subject RICE that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The Permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation; including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the subject engine is used for demand response operation, the Permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response. [40 CFR 63.6655(g) & 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(2)]

E. The Permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660(a)]

F. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the Permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. [40 CFR 63.6660(b)]

G. The Permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660(c)]

H. The Permittee shall retain records of visible emissions checks/observations. The Permittee shall record the date and time of the check, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check, and the type of corrective action taken (if required). All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

I. In order to demonstrate compliance with the fuel limitation required in II.F of this Section, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel supplier specifications which verify the sulfur content of the fuel, piped and/or as delivered. All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

[The Permittee shall be considered in compliance with this recordkeeping requirement by demonstrating that each engine was fired only by the specified fuel allowed, identified in Attachment 2 of this permit. Such a demonstration may be achieved by making available for the Control Officer's inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that only the specified fuel was purchased for use in the equipment. Alternatively, the demonstration may be made by actual inspection of the equipment showing that the specified fuel is the only fuel supply plumbed to the equipment for firing.]

IX. Testing Requirements

[PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.11.210]

A. Opacity

When required by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform EPA Method 9 visible emissions observations on the engines identified in this Section to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in II.D and II.E of this Section. [PCC 17.12.170.B]

B. Alternative Test Method

The Permittee may submit an alternate and equivalent test method(s) that is listed in 40 CFR Subpart 60, Appendix A, to the Control Officer in a test plan, for approval by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.11.160.D]

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 8B

Mission South Mill Tank Hill Combustion Off Gasses

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facility (emission point):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Fuel	Emission Point Number	NSPS JJJJ Engine Category
A	(South Mill Tank Hill) Stationary Emergency Generator	Propane	SMTH EME-GEN	Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (SI ICE) >25 Hp – Rich Burn LPG

* Locally enforceable conditions are applicable at all times.

I. Applicability

The provisions of this Section apply to Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (SI ICE) that commenced construction after June 12, 2006, where the SI ICE are manufactured on or after January 1, 2009, for rich burn liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP). For the purposes of Subpart JJJJ, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. [40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)]

All terms and conditions of this Section are Federally Enforceable by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) under the Clean Air Act, except as otherwise noted.

II. Operational Limitations

A. Emission Standards [40 CFR 60.4233(c)]

1. HC + NO_X and CO

The Permittee must comply with the Phase I emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to Class II engines (shown below) for their stationary SI ICE. [40 CFR 60.4231(c) & 40 CFR 90.103]

Exhaust Emission Standards for SI ICE
(Ref: Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 90, Subpart B)

Engine Type	SI ICE Equipment ID	Maximum Engine Power	Manufacture Date	Emission Standards Gram per kW-hr	
				($HC+NO_X$)	CO
Emergency	SMTHEME-GEN	25>HP<130	January 1, 2009	13.4	519

2. Opacity

The Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit the effluent from any stationary SI ICE to have an average opacity density equal to or greater than 20 percent. [PCC 17.16.040.A]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

B. Operational Condition

The Permittee must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieves the emission standards as required in II.A.1 of this Section over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4234]

C. Fuel Requirements

The Permittee shall burn only the specified fuel allowed for the stationary SI ICE in Table 10, Attachment 2 of this permit. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

[Material Permit Condition]

D. Importing/Installation Restrictions [40 CFR 60.4236]

1. After July 1, 2010, the Permittee may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233. [40 CFR 60.4236(a)]

2. After July 1, 2009, the Permittee may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233, except that lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233 may not be installed after January 1, 2010. [40 CFR 60.4236(b)]

3. For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), the Permittee may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.4233 after January 1, 2011. [40 CFR 60.4236(c)]

4. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4231 and 40 CFR 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in II.D.1, II.D.2 and II.D.3 of this Section, after the date specified in II.D.1, II.D.2 and II.D.3 of this Section. [40 CFR 60.4236(d)]

5. The requirements of II.D of this Section do not apply to stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. [40 CFR 60.4236(e)]

E. Compliance Requirements [40 CFR 60.4243]

1. Certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the Permittee must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

2. Certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device <u>not</u> operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions is considered a non-certified engine, and the Permittee must demonstrate compliance according to the following: [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

   a. Owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine less than 100 HP:

      The Permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)(i)]

Proposed Permit

2. Emergency stationary SI ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary SI ICE in emergency situations. The Permittee may petition the Control Officer for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the Permittee maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency SI ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary SI ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)]

III. Monitoring Requirements

A. Opacity

A demonstration to show compliance with the emission limitation for opacity in II.A.2 of this Section shall not be required since the percent of opacity of visible emissions from the stationary SI ICE while combusting natural gas fuel is inherently low. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the stationary SI ICE at all times - including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction - in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices and consistent with manufacturer's guidelines. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3]

B. Fuel Limitation

No requirements

IV. Recordkeeping Requirements

Notifications, Reports and Records

The Permittee must keep records of all stationary SI ICE, the information in paragraphs A through D of this section. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

A. All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1)]

B. Records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(2)]

C. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR Parts 90. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(3)]

D. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to II.E.1.a.ii of this Section, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(4) & 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

V. Reporting Requirements

No requirements

Proposed Permit

VI. Facility Changes

A. Equipment changes/relocation

The Permittee may implement equipment changes, and/or on site relocation of equipment provided that the proposed equipment changes do not trigger the applicability of a federally enforceable condition. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

B. Revision Notification

When applicable, the Permittee shall submit the proper notification and follow the required permit revision procedures pursuant to PCC 17.13.110, PCC 17.12.110.B or PCC 17.12.120.

VII. Testing Requirements

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

A. Opacity

When required by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall perform EPA Reference Method 9 visible emissions observations on the stationary SI ICE units identified in Table 5 to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard in II.A.2 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.130.B]

B. Alternative Test Method

The Permittee may submit an alternate and equivalent test method(s) that is listed in 40 CFR Subpart 60, Appendix A, to the Control Officer in a test plan, for approval by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.11.160.D]

C. No performance testing is required. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

VIII. Additional Requirements

The Permittee is subject to the general provisions in 40 CFR 60.1 through 60.19, identified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ. [40 CFR 60.4246]

Proposed Permit

Part B

Section 9

Mine Activities

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points):

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Emission Point(s)
A	Mineral Tailings	Common To Tailing Location
	Vehicles on Unpaved Surfaces	VFMA-1, VFMA-2, VFMA-3 VFMA-4, VFMA-5, VFMA-6
	Operational Drilling and Blasting	OFMA-1 OFMA-2
	Demolition/ Renovation	Common to Tailing Location

I. Emission Limitations and Standards **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

A. Mineral Tailings

1. The Permittee shall maintain onsite a "Tailings Management Plan (TMP)" that has been approved by the Control Officer. The TMP shall: [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

   a. Identify all active and inactive tailing dams (TDAM) and the activities/procedures implemented to control fugitive emissions from each TDAM.

   b. Contain an operational strategy and inspection procedures for:

      i. each TDAM (both active and inactive) to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.

      ii. controlling excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne during berm construction. Visible emissions checks to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and standards shall be no less than twice daily during berm building.

      iii. controlling excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne during pipe lift operations.

      iv. controlling excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne during pipe breaks and ensuing repair operations.

      v. controlling excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne during periods when insufficient material is delivered to tailing dam(s).

   c. Contain contingent control measures and practices that may be implemented to control and minimize fugitive emissions. The Permittee is not expected to initiate control measures if the ground is reasonably wet to prevent excessive emissions.

   d. Contain a TDAM closure procedure to control fugitive particulate matter emissions from becoming airborne.

Proposed Permit

e. Contain monitoring and recordkeeping provisions to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and/or standards of this Section.

2. The Control Officer may request that the Permittee make changes to the Tailings Management Plan should the Control Officer find that the plan fails to provide adequate air pollution control or that the air pollution control techniques are no longer effective in controlling fugitive emissions as identified in I.C of this Section. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

3. Should the Permittee determine that revisions to the approved Tailings Management Plan are necessary; such revisions shall not become effective until the Permittee submits a description of the changes and a revised plan to the Control Officer for approval. The revised plan shall become effective upon review and approval by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

   a. Trial Control Measures

      The Permittee may implement trial control measures in lieu of measures in the approved Tailings Management Plan. Notice shall be submitted to the Control Officer describing the proposed trial control measures and the measure(s) that will be replaced no later than two weeks prior to implementing the trial control measures. The Permittee shall not implement any trial control measures to which the Control Officer objects.

   b. Additional/ Supplemental Control Measures

      The Permittee is not prohibited from implementing additional/supplemental control measures beyond those specified in the Tailings Management Plan.

4. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit construction of mineral tailing piles without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions shall mean wetting, chemical stabilization, re-vegetation or such other measures as are approved by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.16.120.A]

5. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit construction of mineral tailings piles without taking reasonable precautions (i.e. wetting, chemical stabilization, application of wet tailings or re-vegetation) to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.C.1.c of this Section. [PCC 17.16.120.B]

B. Vehicles on Unpaved Surfaces

1. No new unpaved service road or unpaved haul road shall be constructed unless dust will be suppressed after construction by intermittently oiling, watering, limiting access, or applying chemical dust suppressants to the road, in such a way that visible dust emissions caused by vehicular traffic on the road do not diffuse beyond the property line within which the emissions become airborne. The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited. [SIP Rule 315.D & PCC 17.16.090.D and F]

2. Dust emissions from the transportation of materials shall be effectively controlled by covering stock loads in open-bodied trucks (when practicable), limiting vehicular speeds, or other equivalently effective controls. [PCC 17.16.100.C]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

C. General Non-Point Fugitive Standards

1. The Permittee is responsible for controlling windblown dust, dust from haul roads, and dust emitted from land clearing, earthmoving, demolition, trenching, blasting, road construction, mining, and other activities, as applicable. [SIP Rule 224.A. & PCC 17.16.060.A]

   a. Until the area becomes permanently stabilized by paving, landscaping or otherwise, dust emissions shall be controlled by applying adequate amounts of water, chemical stabilizer, or other effective dust suppressant. [PCC 17.16.060.A.1]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

   b. The Permittee shall not leave land in such a state that fugitive dust emissions (including windblown dust or dust caused by vehicular traffic on the area) would violate PCC 17.16.050 (I.C.1.c, I.C.1.d and I.C.2) of this Section. [PCC 17.16.060.A.2]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

   c. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit operations or activities likely to result in excessive amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [SIP Rule 343, PCC 17.16.050]

   d. Except for sources located within the boundaries of the Tohono O'Odham, Pasqua Yaqui and San Xavier Indian Reservations, opacity of an emission from any non-point source (process/ unit source of this Section), as measured in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9, shall not exceed 20 percent. [PCC 17.16.050.B.2]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

2. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit diffusion of visible emissions, including fugitive dust, beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne, without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken. Compliance with I.C.2 of this Section shall be satisfied by demonstrating compliance with Section "Mine Activities" of this permit. [PCC 17.16.050.D]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

   a. Sources required to obtain an air quality permit under ARS § 49-426, § 49-480 or Rule PCC 17.14.040 may request to have the actions constituting reasonably necessary and feasible precautions approved and included as permit conditions. Compliance with such permit conditions shall be considered compliance with this Subsection (I.C of this Section). [PCC 17.16.050.D.1]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

   b. Subsections I.C.1.c, I.C.1.d and I.C.2 of this Section shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source [PCC 17.16.050.D.2]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

   c. Subsections (I.C.1.c, I.C.1.d and I.C.2) of this Section shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land. [PCC 17.16.050.D.3]
   [Locally Enforceable Condition]

Proposed Permit

3. The Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. [PCC 17.16.110.A]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

4. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to minimize and control to ensure compliance with I.C.1.c, I.C.1.d and I.C.2 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.110.B]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

D. Demolition/ Renovation

The Permittee shall comply with all of the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) - Asbestos. See also XXI under Part A. [PCC 17.16.530.A.8]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

II. Monitoring Requirements

A. Mineral Tailings **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall follow all the monitoring provisions identified in the approved Tailings Management Plan. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3]

2. The Permittee shall review the Tailings Management Plan annually for its effectiveness in controlling fugitive emissions. The review shall be submitted to the Control Officer by January 31 of each year (covering the period January 1st through December 31st of the previous year). Should the Permittee's review show that the plan is ineffective in controlling emissions, then the Permittee shall submit a revised Plan for approval by April 1 that shows improved methods/techniques of reducing emissions in order to minimize or prevent violations.

B. General Non-Point Fugitive **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

To support compliance demonstration with the emission limitations and standards in I.C.1.d and I.C.2 of this Section, the Permittee shall:

1. Conduct biweekly (every two weeks) visible emissions checks on each process/unit source of this Section. Regular visible emission checks shall be conducted no less than biweekly (every two weeks) at all strategic lookouts at all other times (See Attachment 3 for lookout locations). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3]

Visual Observation Point	Location
M-1	Water Tank Hill (Mission Concentrator)
S-1	Water Tank Hill (South Mill)

2. If the observer sees visible emissions from the process/unit sources identified in this Section that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20 percent opacity, then the Permittee shall, if practicable, take EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the emission source. If the observed emissions are more that the referenced limitation and standards within this Section, then this occurrence shall be recorded and reported as an excess emission and permit deviation. [PCC 17.16.040]

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3. When required the Permittee shall perform visible emission observations in accordance with EPA Reference Method 9, Appendix A in 40 CFR 60, to demonstrate compliance with the visibility limiting standards. [PCC 17.16.040.A.1]

III. Recordkeeping Requirement **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. The Permittee shall record the results of the required monitoring as detailed in the approved Tailings Management Plan. [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

2. The Permittee shall record the date and time of all visible emission checks, the name of the person conducting the check, the results of the check and the type of corrective action taken (if required). All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

3. A copy of watering schedules, if developed and implemented to control the generation of airborne particulate matter shall be maintained at the facility on a per shift basis. All records shall be maintained for five years. [PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

IV. Reporting Requirements

Refer to Facility-wide Requirements in Section 13.

V. Testing Requirements

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

A. Opacity

When required, the Permittee shall perform EPA Reference Method 9 visible emissions observations on the facility operations to demonstrate compliance with the opacity standard. [PCC 17.20.010]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

B. Alternative Test Method

The Permittee may submit an alternate and equivalent test method(s) that is listed in 40 CFR Subpart 60, Appendix A, to the Control Officer in a test plan, for approval by the Control Officer. [PCC 17.11.160.D]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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Part B

Section 10

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

Part 64 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as defined in the Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan (CAM) rule, requires monitoring, compliance certification, periodic reporting, and recordkeeping information collections by the Permittee for controlled pollutant specific emissions units (PSEU's) that have a pre-control potential to emit major amounts of regulated air pollutants.

The CAM plan is intended to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with the applicable requirements (e.g. emission limits) for PSEU's that rely on control device equipment to achieve compliance.

I. Applicability

CAM is applicable to sources that meet the following criteria:

- the PSEU is located at a major source for which a Title V permit is required;
- the PSEU is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable pollutant;
- the PSEU uses a control device to achieve compliance with a federally enforceable limit or standard;
- the potential pre-control emissions of any applicable pollutant(s) from the PSEU are at least 100 percent of the major source amount; and
- the PSEU is not otherwise exempt from CAM [40 CFR 64.2(b)]

The following emission sources at the facility have been identified as PSEU's

Equipment Unit ID	Emission Point	Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan #	Applicable Specific Conditions Identified in Part B, Section
311-E37	SSOPM-8	2	3
311-E38	SSOPM-9		
311-E39	SSOPM-10		
311-E40	SSOPM-11		
311-E78	SSOPM-12		
311-E79	SSOPM-13		
303-21	SSOPM-1	3	1
307-104	SSOPM-4	4	2
307-105	SSOPM-5		
307-106	SSOPM-6		
307-107	SSOPM-7		
311-109	SSOPM-14	5	3
311-110	SSOPM-15		
311-111	SSOPM-16		
10-108	SSOPS-1	6	6
10-114	SSOPS-2		
20-256	SSOPS-4	7	7
20-270	SSOPS-4A		
30-150A/B	SSOPS-3		

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II. General Requirements for Compliance Assurance Monitoring

A. Operational Standards

1. The Permittee shall maintain and operate all PSEU's identified in the table above, in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Section. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

[Material Permit & Locally Enforceable Condition]

2. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the emission points are operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The Permittee shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. [40 CFR 64.7(c)]

B. Response to Excursions or Exceedances

1. Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emission point (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction, and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action, or any necessary follow-up actions to return operations to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable. [40 CFR 64.7(d)(1)]

2. Determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation, and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and process. [40 CFR 64.7(d)(2)]

C. Approved Monitoring and Compliance Schedule

To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, the CAM plan document shall include monitoring criteria that satisfies 40 CFR 64.3 and 40 CFR 64.4. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the required monitoring activities, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment. [40 CFR 64.3, 60.4, 64.6(e)(2), 64.7(b) & PCC 17.11.190.A]

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D. Documentation of Need for Improved Monitoring.

After approval of monitoring under this part, if the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the Control Officer and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the part 70 or 71 permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters. [40 CFR 64.7(e)]

E. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Excursions shall be reported as required by Condition VII.A.4 of Part ″A″ of this permit. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following: [PCC 17.12.080.A.c.i]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

1. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursion or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and [40 CFR 64.9(a)(2)(i)]

2. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitoring downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable). [40 CFR 64.9(a)(2)(ii)]

F. Minimum data availability requirement

The Permittee is provided a 95% daily reading recordkeeping deviation allowance, which allows for up to two missed readings per month. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(4)]

III. CAM Plan 1 (Reserved)

IV. CAM Plan 2
Mission Circuit Fine Ore Bin (Mission Concentrator)

A. Background Information

1. Emission Unit(s):

Ore from the final crushing processes is conveyed to the Mission Mill and Fine Ore Bin where it is stored for further processing in the Mill/Concentrator. A 2,500 TPH Cimetta Engineering Tripper Car (Equipment Unit ID: M311-E45) distributes material evenly across a 48” belt conveyor (Equipment Unit ID: M307-E44) in the building to the fine ore bin. Emissions from the bin and the distribution of material from the tripper car are controlled by one (1) 3,400 cfm Wheelabrator pulse-jet baghouse (Emission Point: SSOPM-8, Equipment Unit ID: M311-E37) and five (5) FARR Cartridge Units (Emission Points: SSOPM-9 through 13, Equipment Unit ID’s: M311-E38, E39, E40, E78 and E79).

2. Applicable Specific Conditions, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements:

i. Applicable specific conditions are identified in Section 3 of this Air Quality Permit.

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ii. Emission Limit.

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation

<0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter

iii. Control Technology:

One pulse-jet baghouse operated under negative pressure (Emission Point: SSOPM-8, Equipment Unit ID: M311-E37) and five (5) FARR Cartridge Units (Emission Point's: SSOPM-9 through 13, Equipment Unit ID's: M311-E38, E39, E40, E78 and E79). ASARCO currently uses all six control systems for dust control of the Tripper Deck.

All control systems are in operation when the tripper car is active and ore is being transferred. Only the Wheelabrator Unit has a stack that emits to the atmosphere, the FARR Cartridge Units do not have a stack discharge and vent inside the building under normal operations.

B. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

1. Indicator(s) [40 CFR 64.3(a)(1)]

Change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse.

2. Measurement Approach [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

The change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse/cartridge dust collector shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day.

3. Indicator Ranges [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]
[Material Permit Condition]

a. Pressure differential range for SSOPM-8 shall be 1 to 6 inches of water.

b. Pressure differential range for SSOPM-9 through 13 shall be >0 to 6 inches of water.

c. For the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 1″ H2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]
[Material Permit Condition]

4. Performance Criteria [40 CFR 64.3(b)]

a. The pressure drop across the baghouse, measured with a differential pressure gauge, is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. Measurements are made at the emission unit. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]
[Material Permit Condition]

b. All control systems shall be in operation when the tripper car is active and the ore is being transferred.

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5. Excursion Determinations

Events when the baghouse pressure drop is outside the indicator range constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data and can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

V. CAM Plan 3
Mission Circuit Operations Primary Crusher System

A. Background Information

1. Emission Unit(s):

Mission Primary Crushing and Conveyance System, Equipment Unit ID: M303-E3, M303-E4, M303-E5 and M309-E1. (Emission Point SSOPM-1).

2. Applicable Specific Conditions, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements:

i. Applicable specific conditions are identified in Section 1 of this Air Quality Permit.

ii. Emission Limit

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation

Process weight rate >60,000 lbs per hour (30 tons per hour)

$$E = 17.31P^{0.16}$$

where:

E = the maximum, allowable particulate emission rate in pounds-mass per hour.
P = the process weight rate in tons-mass per hour

iii. Control Technology

Wet scrubber, Equipment ID: 303-21(Emission Point: SSOPM-1). The wet scrubber system is operated at all times when crushing and conveyance systems are active.

B. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

1. Indicator(s) [40 CFR 64.3(a)(1)]

a. Change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber.

b. The scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber.

2. Measurement Approach [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

a. The change in pressure of the gas stream flow through the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: across the inlet and outlet ducts.

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b. The scrubbing liquid rate to the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: measure at scrubber liquid inlet.

3. Indicator Range [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]
[Material Permit Conditions]

a. For scrubber flow rate, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

b. For pressure differential, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

c. For the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H_2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis.

d. For the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5% of the average water flow rate obtained during the most recent performance test and calibrated on an annual basis.

4. Performance Criteria [40 CFR 64.3(b)]
[Material Permit Conditions]

a. The scrubber pressure differential and water flow rate are indicative of the overall operation and performance of wet the scrubber. Decrease in pressure differential indicates decrease in gas or liquid flow or poor liquid distribution; increase in pressure differential indicates clogging or increased gas flow. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(1)]

b. The pressure drop across the scrubber, measured with a differential pressure gauge, monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

c. The scrubber flow rate (measured with a flow gauge indicator) is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

d. The wet scrubber system shall be in operation at all times when the crushing and conveyance system is active.

5. Excursions Determinations

a. Pressure Drop Excursion Determination

Events when the scrubber pressure drop (or gain) differs by more than 30 percent from the average operating level obtained during the most recent performance test on the wet scrubbers constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating levels and acceptable ranges established from a stack test can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

b. Scrubber Flow Rate Excursion Determination

Events when the water flow rate is outside the operating range of ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

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VI. CAM Plan 4
Mission Circuit Operations Secondary and Tertiary Crusher System

A. Background Information

1. Emission Unit(s):

Operations Secondary / Tertiary Crushing. Equipment Unit ID: M309-E2, M309-E6, M301-E1, M301-E2, 624-1, 624-2, M307-E5, M307-E6. (Emission Points SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7).

2. Applicable Specific Conditions, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements:

a. Applicable specific conditions are identified in Part B, Section 2 of this Air Quality Permit.

b. Emission Limit

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation.

<0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter

c. Control Technology:

Donaldson Torit Units to control particulate matter (PM) emissions. ASARCO LLC operates three of the dust collector systems at all times when operations are active, supporting redundant control and allowing maintenance of a single system without affecting system operations. Equipment Unit ID: 307-104 through 307-107(Donaldson Torit Units SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7).

B. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

1. Indicator [40 CFR 64.3(a)(1)]

Change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse.

2. Measurement Approach [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

The change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day.

3. Indicator Range [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

a. Pressure differential range for the dust collectors shall be >0.0 to 6 inches of water.

4. Performance Criteria [40 CFR 64.3(b)]

a. The pressure drop across the baghouse, measured with a differential pressure gauge, is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. Measurements are made at the emission unit. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

[Material Permit Condition]

b. Three of the dust collector systems shall be in operation at all times when the crushing and conveyance system is active.

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5. Excursion Determinations (Pressure Drop)

Events when the baghouse pressure drop is outside the indicator range constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data and can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

VII. CAM Plan 5
Mission Concentrator

A. Background Information

1. Emission Unit(s):

Mission Concentrator – Emission Points SSOPM-14, SSOPM-15, SSOPM-16

2. Applicable Specific Conditions, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements:

i. Applicable specific conditions are identified in Section 1 of this Air Quality Permit.

ii. Emission Limit

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation

Process weight rate >60,000 lbs per hour (30 tons per hour)

$$E = 17.31P^{0.16}$$

where:

E = the maximum, allowable particulate emission rate in pounds-mass per hour.
P = the process weight rate in tons-mass per hour

iii. Control Technology

Three (3) wet scrubbers SSOPM-14, SSOPM-15, and SSOPM-16. The wet scrubber systems are operated when associated feeders and conveyance are active.

B. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

1. Indicator(s) [40 CFR 64.3(a)(1)]

a. Change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber.

b. The scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber.

2. Measurement Approach [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

a. The change in pressure of the gas stream flow through the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: across the inlet and outlet ducts.

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b. The scrubbing liquid rate to the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: measure at scrubber liquid inlet.

3. Indicator Range [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]
[Material Permit Conditions]

a. For scrubber flow rate, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

b. For pressure differential, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

c. For the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H_2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis.

d. For the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5% of the average water flow rate obtained during the most recent performance test and calibrated on an annual basis.

4. Performance Criteria [40 CFR 64.3(b)]
[Material Permit Conditions]

a. The scrubber pressure differential and water flow rate are indicative of the overall operation and performance of wet the scrubber. Decrease in pressure differential indicates decrease in gas or liquid flow or poor liquid distribution; increase in pressure differential indicates clogging or increased gas flow. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(1)]

b. The pressure drop across the scrubber, measured with a differential pressure gauge, monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

c. The scrubber flow rate (measured with a flow gauge indicator) is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

d. The wet scrubber system shall be in operation at all times when the crushing and conveyance system is active.

5. Excursions Determinations

a. Pressure Drop Excursion Determination

Events when the scrubber pressure drop (or gain) differs by more than 30 percent from the average operating level obtained during the most recent performance test on the wet scrubbers constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating levels and acceptable ranges established from a stack test can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

b. Scrubber Flow Rate Excursion Determination

Events when the water flow rate is outside the operating range of ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data.

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VIII. CAM Plan 6
South Circuit Operations Primary Crusher System

A. Background Information

1. Emission Unit(s):

Unit 10-108 is a Farr Dust Collector. It has a pre-control device potential to emit of greater than 100 tons/year, but has post-control device emissions of less than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the 10-108 (SSOPS-1) unit is subject to CAM as a "small" unit and requires at least one measurement per operating day. This unit is subject to NSPS (Section 6).

Wet Scrubber 10-114 (SSOPS-2) controls emissions from the 103 belt to 105 stacker. This unit is not subject to NSPS.

2. Applicable Specific Conditions, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements:

a. Applicable specific conditions are identified in Section 6 of this Air Quality Permit.

b. Emission Limit

i. (SSOPS-1)

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation.

≤0.003 grains per dry standard cubic foot

ii. (SSOPS-2)

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation.

≤0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot

c. Control Technology:

One pulse-jet baghouse operated under negative pressure (Emission Point: SSOPS-1, FARR Cartridge Units Unit ID 10-108); Wet Scrubber 10-114 (SSOPS-2),

B. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

1. Indicator [40 CFR 64.3(a)(1)]

a. (SSOPS-1)

Change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse.

b. (SSOPS-2)

i. Change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber.
ii. The scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber.

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2. Measurement Approach [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

   a. (SSOPS-1)

      The change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day.

   b. (SSOPS-2)

      i. The change in pressure of the gas stream flow through the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: across the inlet and outlet ducts.

      ii. The scrubbing liquid rate to the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: measure at scrubber liquid inlet.

3. Indicator Range [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

   a. (SSOPS-1)

      Pressure differential range for the dust collectors and bin vents shall be set to >0.0 to 6.0 inches of water.

   b. (SSOPS-2)

      i. For scrubber flow rate, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

      ii. For pressure differential, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

   c. For the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H_2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

   d. For the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5% of the average water flow rate obtained during the most recent performance test and calibrated on an annual basis. **[Material Permit Condition]**

4. Performance Criteria [40 CFR 64.3(b)]
   [Material Permit Conditions]

   a. (SSOPS-1)

      i. The pressure drop across the baghouse, measured with a differential pressure gauge, is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. Measurements are made at the emission unit. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

      ii The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

      iii. All control systems shall be in operation when the crushing and conveyance system is active..

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b. (SSOPS-2)

i. The scrubber pressure differential and water flow rate are indicative of the overall operation and performance of wet the scrubbers. Decrease in pressure differential indicates decrease in gas or liquid flow or poor liquid distribution; increase in pressure differential indicates clogging or increased gas flow. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(1)]

ii. The pressure drop across the scrubber, measured with a differential pressure gauge, is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

iii. The scrubber flow rate (measured with a flow gauge indicator) is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

iv. The wet scrubber system shall be in operation at all times when the crushing and conveyance system is active. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

5. Excursion Determinations

a. (SSOPS-1)

Pressure Drop Excursion Determination

Events when the baghouse pressure drop is outside the indicator range constitute an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data and can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

b. (SSOPS-2)

i. Scrubber Pressure Drop Excursion Determination

Any daily reading in which the average scrubber pressure differential differs from the average obtained during the most recent performance test by more than ±30 percent constitute an excursion. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating levels and acceptable ranges established from a stack test can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

ii. Scrubber Flow Rate Excursion Determination

A daily reading during which the average liquid flow rate is more than ±30 percent of the average obtained during the most recent performance test. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

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IX. CAM Plan 7
South Circuit Operations Primary Crusher System, South Mill Concentrator

A. Background Information

1. Emission Unit(s):

South Mill Concentrator Scrubbers 20-256, 20-270 (SSOPS-4, SSOPS-4A)

Emission Unit SSOPS-3 (Equipment IDs 30-150A and 30-150B) are Farr Dust Collectors with a pre-control device potential to emit of greater than 100 tons/year. Therefore, the 30-150A and 30-150B units are subject to CAM as a "small" unit and require at least one measurement per operating day.

2. Applicable Specific Conditions, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirements:

a. Applicable specific conditions are identified in Section 7 of this Air Quality Permit. SSOPS-4/4A is subject to NSPS; SSOPS-3 is subject to NSPS.

b. Emission Limit

i. (SSOPS-3)

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation.

≤0.003 grains per dry standard cubic foot

ii. (SSOPS-4/4A)

Particulate Matter Emission Limitation.

≤0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot

c. Control Technology:

Wet Scrubbers 20-256 (SSOPS-4A), and 20-270 (SSOPS-4); Baghouse operated under negative pressure (Emission Point: SSOPS-3, FARR Cartridge Units Unit ID 30-150A and Unit ID 30-150B).

B. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

1. Indicator(s) [40 CFR 64.3(a)(1)]

a. (SSOPS-4/4A)

i. Change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber.

ii. The scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber.

b. (SSOPS-3)

Change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse

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2. Measurement Approach [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]

   a. (SSOPS-4/4A)

      i. The change in pressure of the gas stream flow through the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: across the inlet and outlet ducts.

      ii. The scrubbing liquid rate to the scrubber shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: measure at scrubber liquid inlet.

   b. (SSOPS-3)

      The change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse shall be monitored on a continual basis and recorded once per day. Monitoring location: across the inlet and outlet of the individual baghouse.

3. Indicator Range [40 CFR 64.3(a)(2)]
[Material Permit Conditions]

   a. (SSOPS-4/4A)

      i. For scrubber flow rate, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

      ii. For pressure differential, the range shall be ±30% of the average obtained during the most recent performance test.

      iii. For the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H_2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis.

      iv. For the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber: The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5% of the average water flow rate obtained during the most recent performance test and calibrated on an annual basis.

   b. (SSOPS-3)

      i. Pressure differential range for the dust collectors and bin vents shall be set to >0.0 to 6 inches of water.

      ii. For the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the baghouse. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H_2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

4. Performance Criteria [40 CFR 64.3(b)]
[Material Permit Conditions]

   a. (SSOPS-4/4A)

      i. The scrubber pressure differential and water flow rate are indicative of the overall operation and performance of wet the scrubbers. Decrease in pressure differential indicates decrease in gas or liquid flow or poor liquid distribution; increase in pressure differential indicates clogging or increased gas flow. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(1)]

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ii. The pressure drop across the scrubber, measured with a differential pressure gauge, is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

iii. The scrubber flow rate (measured with a flow gauge indicator) is monitored continuously, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

iv. The wet scrubber system shall be in operation at all times when the crushing and conveyance system is active. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

b. (SSOPS-3)

i. The pressure drop across the baghouse, measured with a differential pressure gauge, is monitored continuously by the monitoring device, and recorded once daily or continuously using a data acquisition system. Measurements are made at the emission unit. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

ii. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1″ H2O pressure and calibrated on an annual basis. [40 CFR 64.3(b)(3)]

5. Excursions Determinations

a. (SSOPS-4/4A)

i. Pressure Drop Excursion Determination

Any daily reading in which the average scrubber pressure differential differs from the average obtained during the most recent performance test by more than ±30 percent. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating levels and acceptable ranges established from a stack test can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

ii. Scrubber Flow Rate Excursion Determination

A daily reading during which the average liquid flow rate is more than ±30 percent of the average obtained during the most recent performance test Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

b. (SSOPS-3)

Pressure Drop Excursion Determination

Events when the baghouse pressure drop is outside the indicator range constitutes an excursion event. Excursions trigger an inspection and corrective action. Operating level and acceptable ranges are established from stack test and operation data and can be adjusted as new data is developed and periodic testing, where required, is completed. [40 CFR 64.6(c)(2)]

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Part B

Section 11

By-Product (Molybdenum) Plant

The provisions of this Section apply to the following affected facilities (emission points)

Emission Group	Process/Unit Description	Emission Point Number(s)
A	Screw Dryers	353-113 353-114
	Filter Press Drop to Dryers (353-119, 353-120)	HFMP-1 (Two Transfer Points)
	Dryer Drop to Product Packaging	HFMP-2 (Two Transfer Points)
B	Air Pollution Control Device (Wet Scrubber) (NSPS)	SSMP-1
C	Product Packaging System (NSPS)	PFMP-1

I. Emission Limitations and Standards

The provisions of this Section are listed corresponding to each emission group above.

A. Emission Group A **[Locally Enforceable Condition]**

1. The Permittee shall not cause, or permit the effluent from a single emission point, multiple emission points, or fugitive emissions source to have an average optical density greater than 20 percent opacity, that is attainment or unclassifiable for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

2. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit to be discharged into the atmosphere from any dryer, the operating temperature of which exceeds 700 F, reduced sulfur in excess of ten percent of the sulfur entering the process as feed. Reduced sulfur includes sulfur equivalent from all sulfur emissions including sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, and sulfuric acid. [PCC 17.16.360.E]

3. A continuous monitoring system for measurement of sulfur dioxide emissions shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated by the Permittee where dryers are not expected to achieve compliance with the standard under A.2 of this Section. [PCC 17.16.360.G]

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B. Emission Group B

1. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any stack emissions from wet scrubber SSMP-1 that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 grams per dry standard cubic meter. [40 CFR 60.382(a)(1)]
[Material Permit Condition]

2. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment (SSMP-1) in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Control Officer which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 60.11(d)]
[Material Permit Condition]

3. The Permittee shall not cause, allow or permit the effluent from wet scrubber stack SSMP-1 to have an average optical density equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity, that is in an attainment or unclassifiable area for each particulate matter standard except as provided in Subsections PCC 17.16.130.D and E. [SIP Rule 321, PCC 17.16.040, PCC 17.16.050.B & PCC 17.16.130.B]

C. Emission Group C

1. The Permittee shall not allow the moly concentrate throughput, measured at the product packaging station, to exceed 8,760 tons per year, calculated as a 12-month rolling total. [PCC 17.11.190.B]
[Synthetic Emission Limitation & Material Permit Condition]

2. The Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the product packaging station any process fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity. Process fugitive emissions are emissions from an affected facility that are not collected by a capture system. [40 CFR 60.382(b)]
[Material Permit Condition]

II. Monitoring Requirements

A. Emission Groups A & C **[Locally Enforceable Conditions]**

1. When the Molybdenum Plant is operating, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.C of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the exterior of the building housing[6] the Molybdenum Plant biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

2. If the observer sees a plume from the exterior of the building housing the Molybdenum Plant that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 10% opacity, then the Permittee shall take a EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

   i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 10%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

      (A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

      (B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

[6] EPA Determination Detail Control #0500092. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this permit.

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ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

3. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 10% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

4. Upon reaching an operating temperature in any dryer after startup greater than 700 F, the Permittee shall monitor the reduced sulfur emissions entering the process as feed and discharged into the atmosphere through the air pollution control device. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3]

5. Upon reaching operating temperature after startup, the Permittee shall monitor and record the temperatures of the screw dryers (equipment ID: 353-113 and 353-114 as indicated by the thermocouple). If the recorded temperature reaches the upper range of the monitoring device, said device shall be replaced with a monitor of greater range. [PCC 17.12.040.A.2]

B. Emission Group B

1. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the change in pressure of the gas stream through the scrubber for any affected facility using a wet scrubbing emission control device (when necessary to operate). The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 pascals (±1 inch water) gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(a)]

[Material Permit Condition]

2. The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to wet scrubber SSMP-1 when necessary to operate. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on at least an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 60.384(b)]

[Material Permit Condition]

3. The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in I.B.3 of this Section by monitoring the emissions from the Air Pollution Control Devices (emission point SSMP-1) biweekly (every two weeks). [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

4. If the observer sees a plume from wet scrubber stack SSMP-1 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed 20% opacity, then the Permittee shall take an EPA Reference Method 9 observation of the plume. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

i. If the six-minute opacity of the plume exceeds 20%, then the Permittee shall do the following:

(A) Investigate the cause of the exceedance and if required take corrective action to reduce the opacity to below the opacity standard; and

(B) Report it as an excess emission according to Part A permit condition XI.A

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ii. If the six-minute opacity of the plume is less than or equal to the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall make a record of the following:

(A) Location, date, and time of the test; and

(B) The results of the EPA Reference Method 9 observation.

6. If the observer, during the visual survey, does not see any plume from emission point SSPM-1 that, on an instantaneous basis, appears to exceed the 20% opacity standard, then the observer shall keep a record of the name of the observer, the date on which the observation was made, the location, and the results of the observation. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

III. Recordkeeping Requirements

[PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

A. The Permittee shall record the monthly moly concentrate throughput, measured at the product packaging station, and recalculate a rolling twelve (12) month total within 14 days of the end of the month.

B. Upon reaching an operating temperature in any dryer after startup greater than 700 F, the Permittee shall record the reduced sulfur emissions entering the process as feed and discharged into the atmosphere through the air pollution control device.

C. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitation as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods:

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Groups A and B according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

IV. Reporting Requirements

A. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart LL shall submit to the Control Officer a written report of the results of the test as specified in 40 CRF 60.8(a), V.C of this Section. [40 CFR 60.385(a)]

B. After the initial performance test of wet scrubber SSMP-1, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Control Officer of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) or liquid flow rate differ by more than ±30 percent from the average obtained during the most recent performance test. [40 CFR 60.385(c)]

C. The reports required under IV.B of this Section shall be postmarked within 30 days following the end of the second and fourth calendar quarters. [40 CFR 60.385(d)]

D. The Permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission and operating limitations as required in I of this Section according to the following supplementary specified methods:

[PCC 17.12.040.A.4]

[Locally Enforceable Conditions]

1. Operating and maintaining Emission Groups A, B and C according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

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2. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each emission group in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

V. Testing Requirements [PCC 17.16.360]

A. For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a facility would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed. [PCC 17.20.010]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

B. The Control Officer may require the Permittee to conduct a performance test for particulate matter on the control devices in Emission Group B if the Control Officer has reason to believe a violation of the conditions of this permit has been committed. [PCC 17.20.010.A.3]

[Locally Enforceable Condition]

C. NSPS Air Pollution Control Devices (SSMP-1)

1. In conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, the Permittee shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60 or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8(b). [40 CFR 60.386]

2. EPA Reference Method 5 or 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume for each run shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The sampling probe and filter holder of Method 5 may be operated without heaters if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature. For gas streams above ambient temperature, the Method 5 sampling train shall be operated with a probe and filter temperature slightly above the effluent temperature (up to a maximum filter temperature of 121°C (250°F)) in order to prevent water condensation on the filter. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(1)]

3. EPA Reference Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions and process fugitive emissions. The observer shall read opacity only when emissions are clearly identified as emanating solely from the affected facility being observed. [40 CFR 60.386(b)(2)]

4. To comply with IV.B of this Section, the Permittee shall use the monitoring devices in II.B.1 and II.B.2 of this Section to determine the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and scrubbing liquid flow rate at any time during each particulate matter run and the average of the three determinations shall be computed. [40 CFR 60.386(c)

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Part B

Section 12

Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

The provisions of this Section apply to any Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF), subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) authorized under Title 17 of the Pima County Code.

I. EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

A. Air Pollution Controls

The Permittee shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following: [40 CFR 63.11116(a)]

[Material Permit Condition]

1. Minimize gasoline spills;

2. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

3. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirement of 40 CFR 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance; [40 CFR 63.11116(d)]

4. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/waste separators.

B. A stationary tank, reservoir, or other container which has a capacity of at least 250 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons which is used for storing gasoline must be equipped with a submerged fill pipe. [SIP Rule 314.A.1.a & PCC 17.16.230.B]

II. MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A. Operational Limitations

1. The Permittee must, at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, operate and maintain the GDF, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(i) & 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC, Table 3]

2. An affected source shall provide proof of throughput upon request by the Control Officer. [40 CFR 63.11111(e)]

3. **Yearly** throughput shall be a **365-day** rolling total, calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days. **Monthly** throughput shall be calculated using the **yearly** throughput and dividing that sum by 12. [40 CFR 63.11132]

[Material Permit Condition]

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B. Air Pollution Controls

1. The Permittee shall annually inspect the gasoline storage tank's submerged fill device. The inspection shall be used to determine whether the submerged fill device is in good working order, according to good modern practices and any available industry practices or recommendations. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Material Permit Condition]

2. The Permittee shall annually inspect all pumps compressors, pipes, hoses mechanical seals or other equipment storing, handling, conveying or controlling VOCs and HAPs. The inspections shall be used to determine whether all equipment is in good working order according to good modern practices and any available manufacturer's recommendations. [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Material Permit Condition]

C. Recordkeeping

1. Recordkeeping to document throughput should date back to January 10, 2008 for existing sources. These records shall be kept for a period of five (5) years. [40 CFR 63.11111(e)]

2. The Permittee shall record the results of inspections in II.B.1 & 2 of this Section in a log showing the following information: [PCC 17.12.040.A.3.c]
[Material Permit Condition]

   a. Identification of the device inspected;

   b. The date of the inspection;

   c. The results of the inspection;

   d. Any corrective action taken as a result of the inspection.

3. All other records required by this permit shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years including all records that may be necessary to demonstrate compliance with Pima County Code Title 17. [PCC 17.12.040.A.4.b]

III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Refer to the General Facility-wide Reporting conditions in Section 13.

IV. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

No Requirements

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Part B

Section 13

General Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements

The provisions of this Section apply to all regulated sources (and conditions) in this permit.

A. Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting [PCC 17.12.040.A.5.b & 17.12.040.E.3.d]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits (as defined in 17.04.340, "Excess emissions") established by this Section within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the excess emissions occurrence. The Permittee shall report other deviations from permit requirements in this Section within two working days of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of the deviation. (See XI of Part A for detailed information on these two reports).

B. Semiannual Reports of Required Monitoring

The Permittee shall submit semiannual reports of all monitoring requirements within Part B of this permit on January 31st (covering the period July 1st through December 31st) and July 31st (covering the period January 1st through June 30th) of each year. The first semiannual report due after permit issuance may not cover a 6-month period. All instances of excess emissions and deviations from permit requirements as defined in XI of Part A shall be clearly identified in such reports. [40 CFR 70.8 & PCC 17.12.040.A.5.a]

C. Compliance Certification Reporting [PCC 17.12.080.A.2]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

1. The Permittee shall submit an annual compliance certification to the Control Officer and to EPA Region IX. The compliance certification report is due on January 31st of each year (covering the period January 1st through December 31st of the previous year). The first report due after permit issuance may not cover a 12-month period. (See VII of Part A for detailed information on this report).

2. For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any standard in this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed. [40 CFR 60.11(g)]

D. Emission Inventory Reporting

Every source subject to a permit requirement shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire when requested by the Control Officer. The questionnaire is due by March 31st, or 90 days after the Control Officer makes the inventory form available, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year. These requirements apply whether or not a permit has been issued and whether or not a permit application has been filed. (See VI of Part A for additional information on this report). [PCC 17.12.160]
[Locally Enforceable Condition]

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Attachment 1

Applicable Regulations

Requirements Specifically Identified as Applicable:

Code of Federal Regulations Title 40:

Part 60 Subpart LL	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants
Part 60 Subpart IIII	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Rotating Internal Combustion Engines
Part 60 Subpart JJJJ	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

Pima County State Implementation Plan (SIP):

Rule 224	Fugitive Dust producing Activities
Rule 314	Petroleum Liquids
Rule 315	Roads and Streets
Rule 316	Particulates Materials
Rule 321	Opacity Standards and Applicability
Rule 332	Compilation of Mass Rates and Concentrations
Rule 343	Visibility Limiting Standard

Pima County Code (PCC) Title 17, Chapter 17.16:

17.16.020	Noncompliance with Applicable Standards
17.16.040	Visible Emission Standards: Standards and applicability (Include NESHAP)
17.16.050	Visibility Limiting Standards
17.16.060	Fugitive Dust Producing Activities
17.16.090	Roads and Streets
17.16.100	Particulate Materials
17.16.110	Storage Piles
17.16.120	Mineral Tailings
17.16.130	NSPS Applicability
17.16.140	Compilation of mass rates and concentrations
17.16.160	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators and General Fuel Burning Equipment
17.16.340	Standards of Performance for Stationary Rotating Machinery
17.16.360	Standards of Performance for Nonferrous Metals Industry Sources
17.16.230	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids

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Attachment 2

Equipment List

Table 1 Mission Primary Crushing								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Primary Crusher (M303-E3)	SSOPM-1	Gyratory, water sprays@ dump pocket	Traylor 54 X 60 inch	TC	77200	6/61	3,200 TPY short term	N
Two Apron Feeders (M303-E4 and E5)	PFOPM-1	Pan	Stephens Adamson	SA Aurora 11945-LA	M-2162-2 (both feeders)	6/61	3,200 TPH	N
Wearbelt (M303-E9)	SSOPM-1	60 inch, spray bar @ conveyor head	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/61	3,200 TPH	N
Wet Scrubber (303-21)	SSOPM-1	UW-4	Ducon	Size 108	N/A	Prior to August 25, 1982	41,503 SCFM	N
Conveyor (M309-E1)	PFOPM-1	Type-60 inch, water spray used at transfer to coarse ore storage (WFOPM-1)	N/A	Stacker	N/A	6/61	900 HP, 2,290 TPH	N
Vibratory Feeders (V305-E1, E3, E6)	SSOPM-2	Feeders, controlled by wet scrubber SSOPM-2 and water sprays	Syntron	F86-D	110324, 110326, 358093	6/61	13 HP, 328 TPH	Y
Vibratory Feeders (V305-E2, E4, E5)	SSOPM-2	Feeders, controlled by wet scrubber SSOPM-2 and water sprays	METSO	AF5-54MN-12-15HP	C.005079-1. C.005174-1. C.005174-2.	01-2018	Varies	Y
Wet Scrubber (305-07a)	SSOPM-2	Wet Scrubber	Beu-Math Engineering	N/A	288200	2011	11,000 CFM	Y
Wet Scrubber (305-07b)	SSOPM-2	Wet Scrubber	Beu-Math Engineering	N/A	288200	2011	11,000 CFM	Y
Conveyor to Secondary Crusher (M309-E2 and M309-E-6)	Various	42 inch	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/93	1750 TPH/each	Y

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Table 2 Mission Secondary / Tertiary Crushing								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Double Deck Screens (M307-E1 and M307-E2)	SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7	Ore Screens 10 foot X 20 foot	Svedala	Double Deck X H Low Head	N/A	1998	75 HP 1,600 TPH/each	Y
Secondary Crusher (M307-E3 and E4)	SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7	Standard Crusher, Fine Crushing	Nordberg	MP800	MP800	1998	800 HP 1,300 TPH/each	Y
Double Deck Screens (M307-E5 and M307-E6)	SSOPM-4 through SSOPM-7	8 foot x 20 foot Spray bars located at drop points to conveyor M307-E21	Svedala	Double Deck Low Head	N/A	1998	40 HP 1,300 TPH/each	Y
Conveyor (M307-E21)	N/A	42 inch, Water spray heads @ transfer tower	N/A	Single Deck Oversize	N/A	8/90 (modified)	200 HP, 1,968 TPH	Y
Conveyor (M307-E23)	N/A	42 inch, Water Spray @ drop point from M307-E21	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/90 (modified)	250 HP, 1,968 TPH	Y
Surge Bin (307-E8, 307-E9 and 307-E51)	N/A	Tertiary feed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Prior to Aug. 25,1982	500 Live Tons/each	Y (307-E8 and 307-E-9)

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Table 2 Mission Secondary / Tertiary Crushing								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Vibratory Feeders (V307-E10, E11, E52)	N/A	Vibratory	Syntron	F86-D	11246, 11247, 237667	6/61, 6/61, 2/67	13 HP, 1,968 TPH/total	N
Feed Conveyor (M307-E24, E25, E53)	N/A	Retractable	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/93 (modified)	10 HP, 1,968 TPH/total	Y
Tertiary Crusher (307-E12, 307-E13, M307-E54)	N/A	7 foot fine crushing	Nordberg	MP800	MP800-107, MP800-108, MP800-109,	1998	800 HP, 1,968 TPH/total	Y
Double Deck Screens (M307-E14, E15, E55)	N/A	8 x 20 foot	Svedala	Double Deck Low Head	N/A	1998	40 HP, 2,500 TPH/total	Y
Double Deck Conveyor (M307-E16)	N/A	48-inch	N/A	Double Deck	N/A	8/93 (modified)	75 HP, 2,500 TPH	Y
Dry Dust Collector (307-104)	SSOPM-4	Dry Dust Collector	Donaldson Torit	DFE 4-48	11001320-L1-1	2017	42,000 scfm	Y
Dry Dust Collector (307-105)	SSOPM-5	Dry Dust Collector	Donaldson Torit	DFE 4-48	11001320-L1-2	2017	42,000 scfm	Y
Dry Dust Collector (307-106)	SSOPM-6	Dry Dust Collector	Donaldson Torit	DFE 4-48	11001320-L10-1	2017	42,000 scfm	Y
Dry Dust Collector (307-107)	SSOPM-7	Dry Dust Collector	Donaldson Torit	DFE 4-48	11001320-L10-2	2017	42,000 scfm	Y

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Table 2 Mission Secondary / Tertiary Crushing								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Wet Scrubber (307-108a)	SSOPM-3	Dynamic	Beu-Math Engineering	Size 1500-STD	198202	7/2011	10,000 CFM	Y
Wet Scrubber (307-108b)	SSOPM-3	Dynamic	Beu-Math Engineering	Size 1500-STD	308369	1/2013	10,000 CFM	Y
Feed Conveyor (M307-E13)	N/A	Spray bar at conveyor tail end.	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/93	500 HP, 2,500 TPH	Y
Feed Conveyor (M307-E44)	N/A	Fine Ore Bins Conveyor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1988 Extend	HP (TBD), 2,500 TPH	Y
Tripper Car (M311-E42)	SSOPM-13	Fabricated by Cimetta Engineering	Cimetta Engineering	N/A	N/A	6/61	5 HP, 2,500 TPH	N
Fine Ore Bins (6) (310-01)	N/A	Fine Ore storage	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1960	2,000 tons-live storage capacity each	N
Fine Ore Feeder Belts (M311-E1, 311-E24, M311-E60, 311-E71)	N/A	36 inch, Fixed and Variable speed conveyors.	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/61, 2/67	(12) Fixed Speed Conveyors 3 hp, 20-80 TPH each (24) Variable Speed Conveyors, 50-80 TPH each	N
Conveyor (M311-E25 Through M311-E28, M311-E72, M311-E73)	N/A	30inch	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/61, 2/67	3 HP, 300 TPH/each	N

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Table 2 Mission Secondary / Tertiary Crushing								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Conveyor (M311-E29, M311-E32, M311-E74, M311-E75)	N/A	Rod Mill Feed	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/61, 2/67	5 HP, 300 TPH/each	N
Gathering Belts (311-93, 311-93A, 311-94)	N/A	30 inch	N/A	N/A	N/A	2/89	15 HP, 150 TPH	Y
Feeder belts (311-85, 311-86, 311-91, 311-92)	N/A	36 inch	N/A	N/A	N/A	2/89	3.5 HP, 150 TPH	Y
Dust Collectors (M311-E37)	SSOPM-8	Dry	Wheelabrator/ Scientific Insert	112-D	A111115	Approx. 1960 (Refurbished in 2009)	7500 AWCFM	Y
Dust Collectors (M311-E38, M311-E39, and M38-E40 M311-E78, M311-E79)	SSOPM-9 through SSOPM-13	Dry	FARR	GS4	882507001	2009	2750 AWCFM	Y
Wet Scrubber (311-109 through 311-111)	SSOPM-14 SSOPM-15 SSOPM-16	UW-4	Ducon	Size 66	C91-1100	Prior to Aug. 25,1982	75 HP, 10,283 SCFM	N
Dust Collector (311-99)	SSOPN-6	1005-10 ″C″	Mikro-Pulsaire Baghouse	1005	880498111	Approx. 1972	25 HP, AWCFM=6,312	Y
Wet Scrubber (311-101)	SSOPN-7	UW-4	Ducon	III, Size 84	C72-367	Approx. 1972	60HP, 16,899 SCFM	Y
Cleanup Conveyor (311-96a)	HFOPN-3	30 inch	N/A	N/A	N/A	02/89	15 HP	Y

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Table 3 South Crusher								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Gyratory Crusher (10-101)	SSOPS-1	54 x 74 inch, water spray at dump pocket	Allis-Chalmers	Gyratory	B-38040	1/72	500 HP, 3,300 TPH	Y
Apron Feeder (10-102)	PFOPS-1	72 inch	NICO (National Iron Company)	Apron	8497-285	1/72	30 HP 3,300 TPH	Y
Dry Dust Collector (10-108)	SSOPS-1	Cartridge Dust Collector	GS40/32	GS40/32	A76231001	10/13/2013	21,000 SCFM	Y
Conveyer (10-103)	PFOPS-2 PFOPS-3	54 inch	N/A	N/A	A/A	1/72	500 HP, 3,300 TPH	N
Wet Scrubber (10-114)	SSOPS-2	UW-4	Ducon	Size 42	C-90-1045	Approx. 1970	20 HP, 4,471 SCFM	N
Radial Stacker (10-105)	HFOPS-2	54 inch X 585 feet, water spray heads at head end of belt-discharge to stockpile	Barber Greens	G.O. 201008	N/A	1/72	350 HP, 3,300 TPH	N
Feeders (30-130, 30-131, 30-132, 30-133)	PFOPS-8	42 inch	NICO (National Iron Company)	FD-4465	FD-4465-293, through FD-4465-296	1/72	7.5 HP, 500 TPH/each	N
Feeders (30-128, 30-129)	PFOPS-8	42 inch	Syntron	AFS-MN-12	002835, 002836	2013	7.5 HP, 500 TPH/each	Y
Conveyor (30-134, 30-136)		48 inch, SAG Conveyor	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/14/70	150 HP, 1000 TPH EACH	N
Dry Dust Collector (30-150A)	SSOPS-3	Cartridge Filter	FARR	GS24/20	A41199001	2012	12,500 cfm	Y
Dry Dust Collector (30-150B)	SSOPS-3	Cartridge Filter	FARR	GS24/20	A41199002	2012	12,500 cfm	Y
Stockpile Feed Conveyor (20-250)	HFOPS-3	36 inch, X 1,035 feet, SAG Recycle	N/A	N/A	N/A	Prior to Aug. 25, 1982	1,000 TPH	N

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Table 3 South Crusher								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Vibrating Feeders (20-252, 20-253, 20-254, 20-954)	PFOPS-9	42 x 60 inch, Vibrating, SAG Recycle	FMC Syntron, Metso	F-450-B-DT, F450.C.DT	657887, 657889, 65789, T104241	10/89, 05/13	10 HP, 200 TPH-each	Y
Stockpile Reclaim Conveyor (20-251)		36 inch X 350 feet, SAG recycle	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/89	20 HP, 900 TPH	Y
Surge Bin Feed Conveyor (20-255)		54 inch X 408 feet, SAG recycle, water spray head at tail end	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/89	10 HP, 600 TPH	Y
Surge Bin (20-257)		SAG recycle	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/89	400 TPH	Y
Belt Feeder Bypass (Omnicone) (20-285)		30 inch X 20 feet	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/89	3 HP, 400 TPH	Y
Omnicone Belt Feeder (20-258, 20-259)		30 inch X 20 feet	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/89	3 HP, 200 TPH (each)	Y
Omni Cone Crusher (20-262, 20-263)		5 foot w/ medium bowl	Rexnord	1560	1560 0323 C3017 7089, 1560 0322 C3017 70086	10/89	250 HP, 200 TPH (each)	Y
Wet Scrubber (20-270)	SSOPS-4	Wet Scrubber	Beu-Math	BME-1750-SDS	268496	10/13	13,000 CFM	Y
Wet Scrubber (20-256)	SSOPS-4A	UW-4	Ducon	72	C70-356	12/11/70	75 HP, 14,800 CFM	Y
Omnicone Discharge Conveyor (20-265)	SSOPS-5	36 inch X 500 feet, water spray heads at tail end of conveyor, SAG recycle	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/89	50 HP, 400 TPH	Y
Grizzly Oversize Conveyor (20-244 and 20-245)						1/72	400 TPH	Y

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Recycle Conveyor (20-266, 20-268)		36 inch, SAG recycle	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/72	10 HP, 400 TPH each	Y

Table 4 Lime Handling

Name (Equipment ID)	Emission Point	Type	Make	Model	Serial Number	Date of Manufacture	Design Capacity	NSPS Applicable
Mission Mill Lime Dry Dust Collector (328-E6)	SSOPM-17	Baghouse, Dry	Mikro-Pulsaire	16S-8-30B	992020H1	1999	3 HP, 1500 CFM	N
South Mill Lime Dry Dust Collector (60-502)	SSOPS-6	Dry Dust Collector	FARR	GS4	A85479001	10/7/13	7.5HP 2000CFM	N
Mission Mill Lime Feeder Conveyor (328-E2)	HFOPM-5	Dry lime handling, 36 inch X 55 foot belt	N/A	N/A	N/A	1960	Varies, only runs on 8 hour day, intermittent feed	N
Mission Mill Lime Feed to Bucket Elevator Conveyor (328- E3)		24 inch X 32 foot belt	N/A	N/A	N/A	1960	Varies, only runs on 8 hour day, intermittent feed	N
Mission Mill REX Bucket Elevator (328-E9)		Lime	Chain Belt Company	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1960	Varies, only runs on 8 hour day, intermittent feed 0-8 tons/hour	N
Mission Mill Lime Feed Conveyor (328-E11)		20 inches X 37 foot belt	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1960	0-8 Tons/hour, Varies, Intermittent feed	N
Mission Mill Lime Hopper	HFOPM-5	Lime	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1960	40tons	N
Mission Mill Lime Feeder (328-E44)	SSOPM-18	F33D1, style 018551	Syntron	C-54490	112501	Approx. 1960	0-8 tons/hour, Varies, Intermittent feed	N
Mission Mill Dry Lime Bin		Dry Lime	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1960	Approx. 250 tons	N

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Table 4 Lime Handling								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
South Mill Lime Bin (60-500)	PFOPS-16	Dry Lime Storage	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1972	100 tons	N
South Mill Lime Belt (60-600)	PFOPS-18	24-inch, Lime Transport	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1972	100 TPH	N
South Mill Lime Ball Mill	PFOPS-19	Conical	METSO	N/A	R.35	2010		N
South Mill Lime Bin Vibratory Feeder (60-601)	PFOPS-17	Vibra Flow	Syntron	V-20	12277	Approx. 1972	100 TPH	N

Table 5 By Products Plant								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**NSPS Applicable**
Screw Dryer (353-113)		Natural Gas Fired	Maxon Burner	N/A	N/A	1978	3,000,000 BTU 2,000 lb./hour	N
Screw Dryer (353-114)		Natural Gas Fired, standby dryer for 353-113	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1981	3,000,000 BTU 2,000 lb./hour	N
Wet Dust Collector (353-115)	SSMP-1	UW-4, Stainless Steel	Ducon-54	IV	DC13-5192	2013	7,000 cfm	Y
Screw Dryer Holding Hopper (353-119)		Molybdenum concentrate	Fabricated on site	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1978	2,000 lbs./hour	N
Screw Dryer Holding Hopper (353-120)		Molybdenum concentrate	Fabricated on site	N/A	N/A	Approx. 1981	2,000 lbs./hour	N
Product Bagging System (353-121)			FORM PAK	2100 SSD	120807-02-01 AND 120807-02-02	04/12/2013	2,000 lbs/hour	Y

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Table 6 NESHAP Applicable Generator								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Fuel Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**Applicable NESHAP Subpart**
Emergency Generator	SMEME-GEN-1	Diesel	Cummins	KTA-1150-G5	31121055	01/1981	365 KW, 489 HP	ZZZZ

Table 7 NSPS Applicable Generators								
Name (Equipment ID)	**Emission Point**	**Fuel Type**	**Make**	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Date of Manufacture**	**Design Capacity**	**Applicable NSPS Subpart**
North Mill Generator	MMEME-GEN-AD	Diesel	John Deer	4045HFG92	7306658	2014	56 kW	IIII
North Mill Thickener Generator	MMEME-GEN-TH	Diesel	CAT/Perkins	D 80-6 (C4.4)	00C44CGLD00683	2012	63 kW	IIII
Dispatch Shack Generator	MMEME-GEN-DSP	Diesel	John Deer	4045HFG92	7306663	2014	56 kW	IIII
South Mill Tank Hill Emergency Generator	SMTHEME-GEN	Propane	Olympian	G35LG2	ENGXB05.42L2	05-2014	60 kW	JJJJ
Mine Pit Generator	MM23008	Diesel	GENTECH	2ORSTH66DWLI1/R/T4F	B525/0317	2018	36 kW	IIII

Table 8 NESHAP Applicable Gasoline Dispensing Facility			
Name (Equipment ID)	**Design Capacity**	**Monthly Throughput**	**Applicable NESHAP Subpart**
Gasoline Storage Tank	20,000 gallons	< 10,000 gallons	CCCCCC

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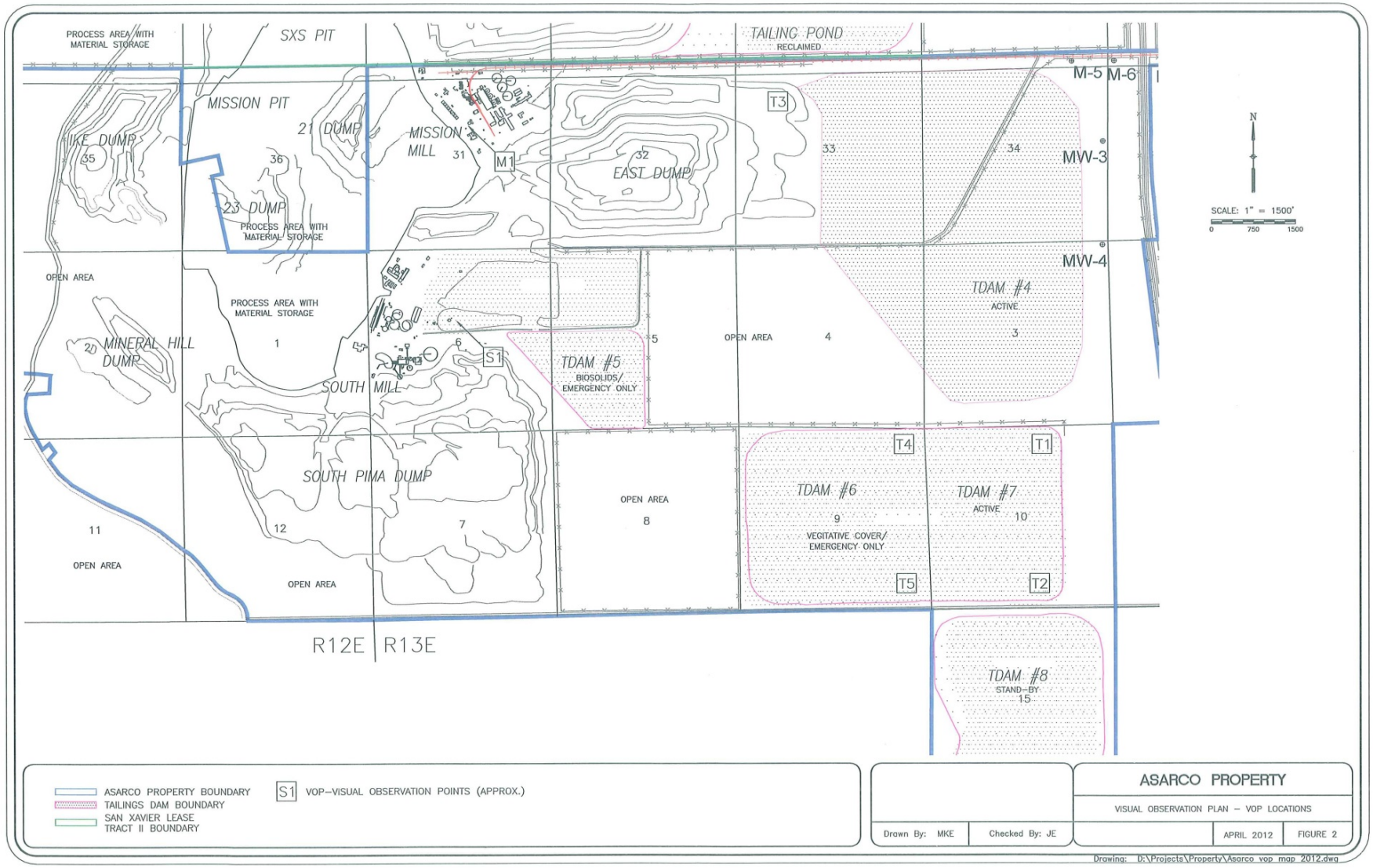
Attachment 3

Site and Visual Observation Map