APPENDIX III-F

NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CAA SEC. 110 (l) ANALYSIS: JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL OF EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS

CONTENTS

APPENDIX III-F

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EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
Removing the provisions listed in this table from the existing ASIP will not interfere with any applicable requirements concerning attainment and reasonable further progress.	
DEFINITIONS	
NAC 445.436 "Air contaminant" defined. "Air contaminant" means any substance discharged into the atmosphere except water vapor and water droplets. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.2, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.5, 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.440 "Aluminum equivalent" defined. "Aluminum equivalent" means an amount of aluminum which can be produced from a ton of anodes produced by an anode bake plant as determined by NAC 445.822. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.8, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.442 "Anode bake plant" defined. "Anode bake plant" means a facility which produces carbon anodes for use in a primary aluminum reduction plant. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.10, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.443 "Asphalt concrete plant" defined. "Asphalt concrete plant" means any facility, as described in NAC 445.827, used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.12, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as §1.11. 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.446 "Barite dryer" defined. "Barite dryer" means any single source designed to reduce the moisture content of crude barite by the use of heat. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 3, eff. 1-25-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.451 "Basic oxygen process furnace" defined. "Basic oxygen process furnace (BOPF)" means any furnace designed to produce steel by charging scrap steel, hot metal and flux materials into a vessel and introducing a high volume of an oxygen-rich gas. [Environmenta1 Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.16, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.453 "Bituminous coal" defined. "Bituminous coal" means solid fossil fuel classified as bituminous coal by Designation D-388-66 of	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the

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the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmenta1 Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.17. eff. 12-4-76]	enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.454 "Blast furnace" defined. "Blast furnace" means any furnace used to recover metal from slag. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.18, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.455 "Blowing tap" defined. "Blowing tap" means any tap in which an evaluation of gas forces or projects, jets of flame or metal, sparks beyond the ladle, runner or collection hood. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.19, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.456 "Brass or bronze" defined. "Brass or bronze" means any metal alloy containing copper as its predominant constituent and lesser amounts of zinc, tin, lead or other metals. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.20, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.459 "Calcium carbide" defined. "Calcium carbide" means materials containing 70 to 85 percent calcium carbide by weight. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.23, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.460 "Calcium silicon" defined. "Calcium silicon" means that alloy as defined by Designation A495-64 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.24, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.461 "Capture system" defined. "Capture system" means the equipment, including hoods, ducts, fans, dampers and other devices, used to capture or transport particulate matter generated by an affected electric submerged arc furnace to the control devices. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.25, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.462 "Charge chrome" defined. "Charge chrome" means that alloy containing 52 to 70 percent by weight chromium, 5 to 8 percent by weight carbon and 3 to 6 percent by weight silicon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. §1.27, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.463 "Charge period" defined. "Charge period" means the time period commencing at the moment an electric arc furnace starts to open and ending either 3 minutes after the roof of the electric arc furnace is returned to its closed position or 6 minutes after commencement of opening of the roof, whichever is longer. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.28 eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.465 "Coal preparation plant" defined. "Coal preparation plant" means any facility other than an underground mining operation which prepares coal by one or more of the following processes: Breaking, crushing, screening, wet or dry cleaning and thermal drying. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.30, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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NAC 445.466 "Coal processing and conveying equipment" defined. 1. "Coal processing and conveying equipment" means any machinery used to reduce the size of coal or to separate coal from refuse and the equipment used to convey coal to or remove coal and refuse from the machinery. 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, breakers, crushers, screens and conveyor belts. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.31, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.467 "Coal refuse" defined. "Coal refuse" means waste products of coal mining, cleaning and coal preparation operations, for example, culm and gob, containing coal, matrix material, clay and other organic and inorganic material. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.32, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.468 "Coal storage system" defined. "Coal storage system" means any facility used to store coal, except open storage piles. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.33, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.469 "Coke burn-off" defined. "Coke burn-off" means the coke removed from the surface of the catalyst in a fluid catalytic cracking unit by combustion in the catalyst regenerator. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.34, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.474 "Commercial fuel oil" defined. "Commercial fuel oil" means a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product normally produced, manufactured, used or sold for the purpose of creating useful heat. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.12, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.37, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.475 "Complex source" defined. "Complex source" means any property or facility that has or solicits secondary or adjunctive activity which emits or may emit any air contaminant for which there is an ambient air quality standard, not with standing that the property or facility may not itself possess the capability of emitting such air contaminants. Complex sources include, but are not limited to: 1. Highways and roads; 2. Parking facilities; 3. Retail, commercial and industrial facilities; 4. Recreation, amusement, sports and entertainment facilities; 5. Airports; 6. Office and governmental buildings; 7. Apartment and condominium buildings; 8. Educational facilities; and 9. Other such property or facilities which will result in increased air contaminant emissions from motor vehicles. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.14, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.39, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.476 "Condensate" defined. "Condensate" means a hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas as which condenses due to	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the

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changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.40, eff. 12-4-76]	enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.477 "Confidential information" defined. "Confidential information" means information or records which: 1. Relate to quantities or dollar amounts of production or sales; 2. Relate to processes or production unique to the owner or operator; or 3. Would tend to affect adversely the competitive position of the owner or operator, if disclosed. [Environmenta1 Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.15-1.15.3, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.41, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.481 "Control device" defined. “Control device" means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter generated by an electric submerged arc furnace from a stream of effluent gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.45, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.483 "Copper converter" defined. "Copper converter" means any vessel to which copper matte is charged and oxidized to copper. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.47, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.484 "Custody transfer" defined. "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced petroleum or condensate, after processing or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.49, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.485 "Cyclonic flow" defined. "Cyclonic flow" means a spiraling movement of exhaust gases within a duct or stack. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.50, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.487 "Diesel fuel" defined. "Diesel fuel" means low viscosity oil normally used in compression ignition engines. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.18, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.52, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.489 "Direct shell evacuation system" defined. "Direct shell evacuation system" means any system that maintains a negative pressure within the electric arc furnace above the slag or metal and ducts these emissions to the control devices. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.54, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.490 "Drilling and production facility" defined. 1. "Drilling and production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines and auxiliary nontransportation-related equipment used in the production of petroleum. 2. The term does not include natural gasoline plants. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. l.55, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.491 "Dross reverberatory furnace" defined. "Dross reverberatory furnace" means any furnace used for the removal or refining of impurities from	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the

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lead bullion. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.56, eff. 12-4-76]	enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.493 "Dust handling equipment" defined. "Dust handling equipment" means any equipment used to handle particulate matter collected by the air pollution control device, located at or near the device and serving any electric submerged arc furnace. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.58, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.494 "Dusts" defined. "Dusts" means particulate matter released into ambient air by natural, mechanical or chemical forces or processes. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.20, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.59, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
Article 1.60 Effective date. Upon the filing of the regulations with the Secretary of State, or as specified in the exceptions contained in NRS 233B.070.	This definition relates to the filing of regulations with the Secretary of State after adoption by the SEC. This usage does not appear in the proposed ASIP. The term is used in NAC 445B.3477 in relation to operating permits and is a commonly used term that does not require definition.
NAC 445.495 "Electric arc furnace" defined. l. "Electric arc furnace" means any furnace that produces molten steel and heats the charge materials with electric arcs from carbon electrodes. 2. The term does not include furnaces from which the molten steel is cast into the shape of finished products, such as in a foundry, or furnaces which continuously feed prereduced ore pellets as the primary source of iron. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.61, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.496 "Electric furnace" defined. "Electric furnace" means any furnace which uses electricity to produce over 50 percent of the heat required in the production of refined brass or bronze. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.62, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.497 "Electric smelting furnace" defined. "Electric smelting furnace" means any furnace in which the heat necessary for smelting of the charge of a lead sulfide ore concentrate is generated by passing an electric current through a portion of the molten mass in the furnace. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.64, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.498 "Electric submersed arc Furnace" defined. "Electric submerged arc furnace (EAF)" means any furnace in which electrical energy is converted to heat energy by transmission of current between electrodes partially submerged in the furnace charge. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.63, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.502 "Equivalent P_2O_5 feed" defined. "Equivalent P_2O_5 feed" means the quantity of phosphorus, expressed as phosphorus pentoxide, fed to the process.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.68, eff. 12-4-76]	
NAC 445.503 "Equivalent P_2O_5 stored" defined. "Equivalent P_2O_5 stored" means the quantity of phosphorus, expressed as phosphorus pentoxide, being cured or stored in the affected facility. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.69, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
Article 1.72 Existing facility. With reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.	This term is used only once in the proposed ASIP (NAC 445B.250(4)), and NDEP has committed to removing this use from the proposed ASIP (see Appendix II-C). Deleting this definition, therefore, will have no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.509 "Ferrochrome silicon" defined. "Ferrochrome silicon" means that alloy as defined by Designation A482-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.74, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.510 "Ferromanganese silicon" defined. "Ferromanganese silicon" means that alloy containing 63 to 66 percent by weight manganese, 28 to 32 percent by weight silicon and a maximum of 0.08 percent by weight carbon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.75, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.511 "Ferrosilicon" defined. "Ferrosilicon" means that alloy as defined by Designation A100-69 grades A, B, C, D and E of the American Society for Testing and Materials which contains 50 or more percent by weight silicon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.76, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.5114 "Fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit" defined. "Fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.80, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.515 "Fresh granular triple superphosphate" defined. "Fresh granular triple superphosphate" means granular triple superphosphate produced no more than 10 days before the date of the performance test. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.81, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.518 "Fuel gas" defined. "Fuel gas" means any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas which is combusted. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.83, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.519 "Fuel gas combustion device" defined. "Fuel gas combustion device" means any equipment, such as process heaters, boilers and flares which burn fuel gas, but does not include a fluid coking unit or a fluid catalytic cracking unit, incinerator-waste heat boilers or facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.84, eff. 12-4-76]	
NAC 445.522 "Furnace charge" defined. "Furnace charge" means any material introduced into the electric submerged arc furnace and may consist of, but is not limited to, ores, slag, carbonaceous material and limestone. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.87, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.523 "Furnace cycle" defined. "Furnace cycle" means the time period from completion of a furnace product tap to the completion of the next consecutive product tap. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.88, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.524 "Furnace power input" defined. "Furnace power input" means the resistive electrical power consumption of an electric submerged arc furnace as measured in kilowatts. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.89, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.526 "Granular diammonium phosphate plant" defined. "Granular diammonium phosphate plant" means any plant in which granular diammonium phosphate is manufactured by reacting phosphoric acid with ammonia. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.91, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.527 "Granular triple superphosphate storage facility" defined. "Granular triple superphosphate storage facility" means any facility which cures or stores granular triple superphosphate. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.92, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.528 "Heat time" defined. "Heat time" means the period beginning when scrap is charged to an empty electric arc furnace and ending when the electric arc furnace tap is completed. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.94, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.529 "High-carbon ferrochrome" defined. "High-carbon ferrochrome" means that alloy as defined by Designation Al01-66 grades HCl through HC6 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.95, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.530 "High level of volatile impurities" defined. “High level of volatile impurities" means a total smelter charge containing more than 0.2 percent arsenic by weight, 0.1 percent antimony by weight, 4.5 percent lead by weight and 5.5 percent zinc by weight, on a dry basis. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.96, eff. 12-4-76	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.531 "High terrain" defined. "High terrain" means any area whose elevation is 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a facility. |Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.83.5, eff. 10-16-80]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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NAC 445.532 "Hydrocarbon" defined. "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound consisting predominantly of carbon and hydrogen. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.97, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.534 "Isokinetic sampling" defined. "Isokinetic sampling" means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.99, eff. 12-4-76; and renumbered as 1.96, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.535 "Kilogram-calorie" defined. "Kilogram-calorie" means the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree Celsius (from 15 degrees to 16 degrees C.). [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.34, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.100, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.97, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.539 "Low terrain" defined. "Low terrain" means any area whose elevation is less than 900 feet above the base of the stack of a facility. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.91.5, eff. 10-16-80]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.543 "Meltdown and refining" defined. "Meltdown and refining" means that phase of the steel production cycle when charge material is melted and undesirable elements are removed from the metal. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.106, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.544 "Meltdown and refining period" defined. "Meltdown and refining period" means the time period beginning at the end of the initial charging period and ending at the beginning of the tapping period, excluding any intermediate charging periods. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.107, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.546 "Molybdenum" defined. "Molybdenum" means a lead ore known as molybdenite, altered lead or galena silver which is used in alloys. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 2, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.547 "Molybdenum processing plant" defined. "Molybdenum processing plant" means a facility which has the capability of treating a molybdenum ore for the production of concentrate. Treating can consist of crushing, screening, grinding, transferring, storing, drying or loading. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § l, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.551 "Nitric acid production unit" defined. "Nitric acid production unit" means any facility producing weak nitric acid by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.115, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.554 "Nuisance" defined. "Nuisance" means anything which is injurious to health, offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the

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free use of property and which interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.42, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.117, 12-4-76]	enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.566 "Petroleum liquids" defined. "Petroleum liquids" means petroleum, condensate and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery, but does not mean number 2 through number 6 fuel oils as specified in specification D396-69 of the American Society for Testing and Materials (A.S.T.M.), gas turbine fuel oils numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in specification D2880-71 of the A.S.T.M. or diesel fuel oils numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in specification D975-68 of the A.S.T.M. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Rec. 1.128, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.567 "Petroleum refinery" defined. "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.129, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.568 "Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment" defined. "Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment" means any facility which classifies bituminous coal by size or separates bituminous coal from refuse by application of an air stream. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.130, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.570 "Portland cement plant" defined. "Portland cement plant" means any facility manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.132, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.572 "Potroom" defined. "Potroom" means a building unit which houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.133, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.573 "Potroom group" defined. "Potroom group" means an uncontrolled potroom, a potroom which is controlled individually or a group of potrooms ducted to the same control system. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.134, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.576 "Primary aluminum reduction plant" defined. "Primary aluminum reduction plant" means any facility manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.135, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.577 "Primary control system" defined. "Primary control system" means an air pollution control system designed to remove gaseous and particulate fluorides from exhaust cases which are captured at the cell. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.136, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.578 "Primary copper smelter" defined.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting

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"Primary copper smelter" means any installation or any intermediate process engaged in the production of copper from copper sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.137, eff. 12-4-76]	this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.579 "Primary lead smelter" defined. "Primary lead smelter" means any installation or any intermediate process engaged in the production of lead from lead sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.138, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.580 "Primary zinc smelter" defined. "Primary zinc smelter" means any installation engaged in the production or any intermediate process in the production of zinc or zinc oxide from zinc sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.139, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.582 "Process gas" defined. "Process gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit, except fuel gas and process upset gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.141, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.583 "Process upset gas" defined. "Process upset gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of startup, shutdown, upset or malfunction. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.142, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.139, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.586 "Product change" defined. "Product change" means any change in the composition of the furnace charge that would cause the electric submerged arc furnace to become subject to a different mass standard applicable under NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.145, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.142, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.587 "Proportional sampling" defined. "Proportional sampling" means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to the rate of the flow of stack gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.146, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.143, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.591 "Refinery process unit" defined. "Refinery process unit" means any segment of the petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. ~ 1.149, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.146, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.593 "Reid vapor pressure" defined. "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases, as determined by D323-58 of the American	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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Society for Testing and Materials, reapproved in 1968. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.152, eff. 12-4-76]	
NAC 445.594 "Reverberatory furnace" defined. "Reverberatory furnace" includes stationary, rotating, rocking and tilting reverberatory furnaces. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.153, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.595 "Reverberatory smelting furnace" defined. "Reverberatory smelting furnace" means any vessel in which the smelting of copper sulfide ore concentrates or calcines is performed and in which the heat necessary for smelting is provided primarily by combustion of a fossil fuel. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.154, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.596 "Ringelmann chart" defined. "Ringelmann chart" means the chart published by the United States Bureau of Mines, which illustrates graduated shades of gray to black, for use in estimating the light-obscuring capacity of smoke. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.56, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.155, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.598 "Roof monitor" defined. "Roof monitor" means that portion of the roof of a potroom where gases not captured at the cell exit from the potroom. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.158, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.600 "Run-of-pile triple superphosphate" defined. NAC 445. "Run-of-pile triple superphosphate" means any triple superphosphate that has not been processed in a granulator and is composed of particles at least 25 percent by weight of which, when not caked, will pass through a 16-mesh screen. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.160, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.602 "Secondary control system" defined. "Secondary control system" means an air pollution control system designed to remove gaseous and particulate fluorides from gases which escape capture by the primary control system. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.162, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.603 "Secondary lead smelter" defined. "Secondary lead smelter" means any facility producing lead from a leadbearing scrap material by smelting to the metallic form. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.163, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.604 "Shop" defined. "Shop" means a building which houses one or more electric arc furnaces. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.164, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.605 "Shop opacity" defined. "Shop opacity" means the arithmetic average of 24 or more opacity observations of emissions from the shop taken in accordance with Method 9 of Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. 60 for the applicable time periods.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.165, eff. 12-4-76]	
NAC 445.608 "Silicomanganese" defined. "Silicomanganese" means that alloy as defined by designation A483-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.167, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.609 "Silicomanganese zirconium" defined. "Silicomanganese zirconium" means that alloy containing 60 to 65 percent weight silicon, 1.5 to 2.5 percent by weight calcium, 5 to 7 percent by weight zirconium, 0.75 to 1.25 percent by weight aluminum, 5 to 7 percent by weight manganese and 2 to 3 percent by weight barium. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.168, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.610 "Silicon metal" defined. "Silicon metal" means any silicon alloy containing more than 96 percent silicon by weight. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.169, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.611 "Silvery iron" defined. "Silvery iron" means any ferrosilicon, as defined by designation 100-69 of the American Society for Testing and Materials which contains less than 30 percent silicon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.170, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
Article 1.171 Single source. All similar process operations located at a single premise which can technically and economically be replaced by a single process that performs the same function. Two or more pieces of equipment or processes that handle different materials or produce dissimilar products will be treated separately.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.614 "Sinter bed" defined. "Sinter bed" means the lead sulfide ore concentrate charge within a sintering machine. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.172, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.615 "Sintering machine" defined. "Sintering machine" means any furnace in which calcines are heated in the presence of air to agglomerate the calcines into a hard porous mass called sinter. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.173, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.616 "Sintering machine discharge end" defined. "Sintering machine discharge end" means any apparatus which receives sinter as it is discharged from the conveying grate of a sintering machine. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.174, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.617 "Six-minute period" defined. "Six-minute period" means any one of the 10 equal parts of a l-hour period. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.175, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.619 "Smelting" defined. "Smelting" means processing techniques for the melting of a copper sulfide ore concentrate or calcine charge leading to the formation of separate layers of molten slag, molten copper or copper matte. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.177, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.

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NAC 445.620 "Smelting furnace" defined. "Smelting furnace" means any vessel in which the smelting of copper sulfide ore concentrates or calcines is performed and in which the heat necessary for smelting is provided by an electric current, rapid oxidation of a portion of the sulfur contained in the concentrate as it passes through an oxidizing atmosphere or the combustion of a fossil fuel. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.178, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.626 "Standard ferromanganese" defined. "Standard ferromanganese" means that alloy as defined by designation A99-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.181, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.629 "Steel production cycle" defined. 1. "Steel production cycle" means the operations required to produce each batch of steel. 2. The term includes the following major functions: (a) Scrap charging; (b) Preheating, when used; (c) Hot metal charging; (d) Primary oxygen blowing; (e) Additional oxygen blowing, when used; and (f) Tapping. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.183, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.630 "Stop order" defined. "Stop order" means a written notice by the director served on a person or persons causing or engaging in the construction, installation or alteration of work involving an air contaminant source or sources ordering the work to be stopped. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.63, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.184, 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.631 "Storage vessel" defined. 1. "Storage vessel" means any tank, reservoir or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids. 2. The term does not include: (a) Pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 15 pounds per square inch gauge without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions. (b) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs. (c) Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.185, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.632 "Structure, building, facility or installation" defined. "Structure, building, facility or installation" means any industrial plant or grouping which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.176.5, eff. 10-16-80]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.634 "Sulfuric acid plant" defined.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting

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"Sulfuric acid plant" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.192, eff. 12-4-76]	this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.635 "Sulfuric acid production unit" defined. 1. "Sulfuric acid production unit" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans or acid sludge. 2. The term does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.193, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.636 "Superphosphoric acid plant" defined. "Superphosphoric acid plant" means any facility which concentrates wet-process phosphoric acid to 66 percent or greater P2O5 content by weight for eventual consumption as a fertilizer. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.194, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.637 "Tapping" defined. "Tapping" means the removal of slag or product from the electric submerged arc furnace under normal operating conditions such as removal of metal under normal pressure and movement by gravity down the spout into the ladle. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.195, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.638 "Tapping period" defined. "Tapping period" means the time from initiation of the process of opening the tap hole until plugging of the tap hole is complete. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.196, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.639 "Tapping station" defined. "Tapping station" means that general area where molten product or slag is removed from the electric submerged arc furnace. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.197, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.640 "Thermal dryer" defined. "Thermal dryer" means any facility in which the moisture content of bituminous coal is reduced by contact with a heated gas stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.198, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.641 "Thermit process" defined. "Thermit process" means an exothermic reaction produced by heating finely divided aluminum on a metal oxide causing reduction of the oxide. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.199, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.642 "Total fluorides" defined. "Total fluorides" means elemental fluorine and all fluoride compounds as measured by reference methods specified in NAC 445.822 or by equivalent or alternative methods. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.200, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.643 "Total smelter charge" defined.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting

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"Total smelter charge" means the weight, calculated on a dry basis, of all copper sulfide ore concentrates processed at a primary copper smelter, plus the weight of all other solid materials introduced into the roasters and smelting furnaces at a primary copper smelter, except calcine, over a period of 1 month. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.201, eff. 12-4-76	this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.644 "Transfer and loading system" defined. "Transfer and loading system" means any facility used to transfer and load coal for shipment. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.202, eff. 12-4-76]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.645 "Triple superphosphate plant" defined. "Triple superphosphate plant" means any facility manufacturing triple superphosphate by reacting phosphate rock with phosphoric acid. A rule-of-pile triple superphosphate plant includes curing and storing. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.203, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.198, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.646 "True vapor pressure" defined. "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks, 1962. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.204, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.199, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.648 "Vapor recovery system" defined. "Vapor recovery system" means a vapor gathering system capable of collecting all hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and a vapor disposal system capable of processing the hydrocarbon vapors and gases to prevent their emission to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.206, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.201, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
Article 1.207 Vehicle trip. A single movement of a motor vehicle which originates or terminates at a single or complex source.	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.652 "Weak nitric acid" defined. "Weak nitric acid" means nitric acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.210, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as S 1.206, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
NAC 445.654 "Wet-process phosphoric acid plant" defined. "Wet-process phosphoric acid plant" means any facility manufacturing phosphoric acid by reacting phosphate rock and acid. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.212, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.208, 8-28-79]	This term is not used in the new SIP submittal. Deleting this definition, therefore, has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations.
END OF DEFINITIONS	
NAC 445.655 Abbreviations. The abbreviations used in these regulations have the following meanings: A.S.T.M. - American Society for Testing and Materials	The highlighted abbreviations are being retained in the proposed ASIP. The rest of the abbreviations are either not used in the proposed ASIP or are such commonly

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Btu - British thermal unit °C - degree Celsius (centigrade) cal - calorie CdS - cadmium sulfide cfm - cubic feet per minute CO - carbon monoxide CO_2 - carbon dioxide dscm - dry cubic meter at standard conditions dscf - dry cubic feet at standard conditions EAF - electric arc furnace eq - equivalents °F - degree Fahrenheit g - gram gal - gallon g eq - gram equivalents gr - grain hr - hour HCl - hydrochloric acid Hg - mercury H_2O - water H_2S - hydrogen sulfide H_2SO_4 - sulfuric acid in - inch °K - degree Kelvin k - 1,000 kg - kilogram 1 - liter lpm -liter per minute lb - pound m - meter meq - milliequivalent min - minute mg - milligram ml - milliliter mm - millimeter mol. wt. - molecular weight mV - millivolt N_2 - nitrogen nm - nanometer - 10^{-9} meter NO - nitric oxide	used terms ("g," "kg," "m," "mg," "mm," and "µg/m^3") as to not require definition. Deleting these abbreviations has no effect on the enforceability or clarity of the regulations. The abbreviation "CFR" appears with periods (C.F.R.) in the proposed ASIP.

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NO_2 - nitrogen dioxide NO_x - nitrogen oxides O_2 - oxygen ppb - parts per billion ppm - parts per million psia - pounds per square inch absolute °R - degree Rankine s - at standard conditions sec - second SO_2 - sulfur dioxide SO_3 - sulfur trioxide ug/m3 - micrograms - 10^{-6} gram P_2O_5 - phosphorus pentoxide Kg-cal - kilogram-calorie CFR - Code of Federal Regulations [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Peg. 1.213, eff. 12-4-76; and renumbered as 1.209, 8-28-79]	
NAC 445.660 Severability. If any of the provisions of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or any application thereof to any person, thing, or circumstance is held invalid, it is intended that such invalidity not affect the remaining provisions, or their application, that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.1.1, eff. 11-7-75]	This provision is otherwise federally enforceable and does not need to be duplicated in the ASIP. This includes, for example, NSPS and other regulations developed to implement CAA Section 111.
NAC 445.662 Confidential information. 1. Information concerning the emission of an air contaminant which has an ambient air quality standard or emission standard or has been designated as a hazardous air pollutant by the United States Environmental Protection Agency cannot be certified as being confidential. 2. Any information other than emission data received by the commission, the director or local air pollution control agency which is certified to be confidential by the owner or operator disclosing it, may, unless the owner expressly agrees to its publication or availability to the public, be used only: (a) In the administration or formulation of air pollution controls; (b) In compiling or publishing analyses or summaries relating to the condition of the atmosphere which do not identify any owner or operator or reveal any confidential information; or (c) In complying with federal statutes, rules and regulations. 3. Confidential information may be used in the prosecution of a violation of any air pollution control statute, ordinance or regulation. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.7.1- 2.7.2, eff. 11-7-75]	State enforcement/administrative procedures or state programs; not appropriate to make federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA. EPA should not be bound by state administrative procedures.[1]

[1] Refer to 2 October 2002 letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, EPA Region IX to Colleen Cripps, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, NDEP, in Appendix II-C.

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NAC 445.663 Concealment of emissions prohibited. Except for the sole purpose of reducing the odor of an emission, no person may install, construct or use any device which conceals any emission without reducing the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.2.1, eff. 11-7-75]	State enforcement authority; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA
Article 2.7.4 Any person who discloses or knowingly uses confidential information in violation of these regulations is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable in tort for any damages which may result from such disclosure or use.	State enforcement/administrative procedures or state programs; not appropriate to make federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA. EPA should not be bound by state administrative procedures.
NAC 445.665 Hazardous emissions: Order for reduction or discontinuance. Without limiting the authority of any state officer to declare or to act on an emergency, the director or local air pollution control agency, upon determining that a generalized condition of air pollution exists or that the emission from one or more single sources of air contaminants is causing a danger to human health or safety, may order persons causing or contributing to the air pollution to immediately reduce or discontinue all emission of contaminants. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.4.1, eff. 11-7-75]	State enforcement procedures for a state program; not appropriate to make federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA.
NAC 445.667 Excess emissions: Scheduled maintenance; testing; malfunctions. 1. Scheduled maintenance or testing approved by the director or repairs which may result in excess emissions of air contaminants prohibited by NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, must be performed during a time designated by the director as being favorable for atmospheric ventilation. 2. The director must be notified in writing of the time and expected duration at least 24 hours in advance of any scheduled maintenance or repairs which may result in excess emissions of air contaminants prohibited by NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive. 3. The director must be notified of any excess emissions within 24 hours after any malfunction, breakdown, or upset of process or pollution control equipment or during startup of such equipment. Phone (702) 885-4670. 4. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the director, within 15 days after any malfunction, breakdown, upset, startup or human error sufficient information to enable the director to determine the seriousness of the excess emissions. The submission must include as a minimum: (a) The identity of the stack and other emission point or either of them where the excess emissions occurred. (b) The estimated magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in opacity or in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and methods used in estimating the magnitude of	State enforcement/administrative procedures or state programs; not appropriate to make federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA. EPA should not be bound by state administrative procedures.[1]

[1] Refer to 2 October 2002 letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, EPA Region IX to Colleen Cripps, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, NDEP, in Appendix II-C.

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the excess emissions. (c) The time and duration of the excess emissions. (d) The identity of the equipment causing the excess emissions. (e) If the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, steps taken to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions. (f) The steps taken to limit the excess emissions. (g) Documentation that the air pollution control equipment, process equipment or processes were at all times maintained and operated, to a maximum extent practicable, in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.5.1-2.5.3, eff. 11-7-75; A 8-28-79; 2.5.4, eff. 11-7-75; 2.5.4.1-2.5.4.7, eff. 8-28-79]	
NAC 445.694 Emission discharge information. Emission discharge information, as correlated to mass emission rates or ambient air quality regulations related to all registration certificates and operating permits, will be maintained by the director as public information at 201 South Fall Street, Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nevada 89710. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.1.9.1, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]	State administrative procedures; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.
NAC 445.695 Schedules for compliance. 1. A11 new and existing sources must comply with NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive. Existing sources are in compliance with those sections and may continue to operate under the provisions of their approved compliance schedules, which may be amended from time to time. 2. Compliance schedules must contain specific progress steps that will be taken toward achieving compliance. 3. The commission may require periodic reports on each phase of progress under approved compliance schedules. Failure at any phase to make diligent and reasonable progress toward compliance with the approved compliance schedule is an unreasonable delay and subjects the operator of the source to administrative fines as provided in NAC 445.699. 4. In approving compliance schedules, the commission will take into consideration the social and economic effect of the schedule, including, but not limited to, its effect on the availability of fuels, energy, transportation and employment. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.9.1-2.9.4, eff. 11-7-75]	(1-3) State enforcement program; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA. (4) Contains director's discretion.[1]
NAC 445.696 Notice of violations; appearance before commission. 1. When in the opinion of the director there is a violation of any provision of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or an approved compliance schedule, he shall cause a written notice to be served upon the person responsible for the alleged violation. The director shall issue a notice of violation to	State enforcement/ administrative procedures (notice of violations); not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement

[1] Refer to 2 October 2002 letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, EPA Region IX to Colleen Cripps, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, NDEP, in Appendix II-C.

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any owner or operator who: (a) Fails to construct a source in accordance with the application as approved by the director; (b) Fails to construct and operate a source in accordance with the conditions imposed by the director which appear on the registration certificate; or (c) Commences construction or modification of a source without applying for and receiving a registration certificate as required by NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive. 2. The written notice must specify the provision of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or the approved compliance schedule that is being violated and the facts constituting the alleged violation. It may include an order to take corrective action or require submission of a schedule for compliance within a specified reasonable time. The order becomes final unless, within 10 calendar days after service of the written notice, the person named in the order requests a hearing before the commission. 3. Written notice shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to whom addressed or if sent by registered or certified mail to the last known address of the person. 4. With or without the issuance of an order to take corrective action or require submission of a schedule for compliance within a specified reasonable time, the director may require the person to appear before the commission at a specified time or place or the commission may initiate action to levy the appropriate fine. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.3.1 & 2.9.5-2.9.7, eff. 11-7-75; + 13.1.8, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-15-77]	authorities provided in the CAA. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.[1]
445.697 Stop orders. 1. A stop order will be issued if: (a) The proposed construction, installation, alterations or establishment will not be in accordance with the provisions of the plans, specifications and other design material required to be submitted for registration; or (b) The design material or the construction itself is of such a nature that it patently cannot bring the source into compliance with NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive. 2. A stop order can be issued at any time before the operating permit is granted, except that a stop order for a source must not be issued after construction or modification has commenced if the construction is in accordance with the provisions of the registration certificate as submitted and approved by the director under NAC 445.708 to 445.711, inclusive. 3. A person served with a stop order: (a) Shall forthwith stop all activities specified in the stop order. (b) May apply for its revocation at any time, setting forth the facts upon which he believes that the reasons for the issuance of the stop order no longer exist. If the director finds that the reasons for the issuance of the stop order no longer exist, he shall withdraw the order promptly. If the director finds that the reasons for the issuance of the stop order still exist, or that other reasons exist for continuing a stop order in effect, he shall, within 24 hours, serve a written statement of his reasons for so finding.	Rules describing investigative or enforcement authority such as rules for issuing orders for abatement are not appropriate for inclusion in the ASIP. The "stop order" provision should be removed from the ASIP in order to avoid conflicting with EPA's independent authorities provided in Sections 113 and 167.

[1] Refer to 2 October 2002 letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, EPA Region IX to Colleen Cripps, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, NDEP, in Appendix II-C.

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[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.3.1-3.3.5, eff. 11-7-75]	
Article 3.3.4 A stop order shall be a written statement stating the reason for its issuance.	State administrative procedures; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.
Article 2.10.1 Any person aggrieved by:	State administrative procedures (before a state hearing board); not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.
Article 2.10.1.1 The issuance, denial, renewal, suspension or revocation of an operating permit; or	
Article 2.10.1.2 The issuance, modification, or rescission of any other order, by the Director, may appeal to the Commission.	
Article 2.10.2 The Commission shall decide the appeal.	
Article 2.10.3 The Commission shall provide, by rule, for the time and manner in which appeals are to be taken to the Commission.	
NAC 445.698 Appeal of director's decision: Application forms. Application forms for an appeal under NRS 445.501 must be obtained from the director. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.10.4, eff. 11-7-75]	State administrative procedures; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.[1]
NAC 445.700 Violations: Manner of paying fines. 1. The amount of the specified fine, in accordance with the schedule of fines for minor violations, must be submitted within 10 days after issuance of the notice. 2. Cashier's checks, certified checks, money orders or personal checks must be made payable to the State of Nevada and must be sent to the State Environmental Commission, 201 S. Fall Street, Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nevada 89710. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.8.5.1 & 2.8.5.2, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]	State administrative procedures; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.
NAC 445.706 Application date; payment of fees. 2. All fees must be paid to the State of Nevada or the local agency which certified issuance of the certificate or permit and are not refundable. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.1.4 & 3.1.7, eff. 11-7-75]	State administrative procedures; not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.
NAC 445.715 Operating permits: Revocation. 1. An operating permit may be revoked if the control equipment is not operating. 2. An operating permit may be revoked by the director upon determining that there has been a violation of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 61, New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. 3. The revocation is effective 10 days after the service of a written notice, and the revoked operating	State enforcement/ administrative procedures (notice of violations); not appropriate to make the regulation federally enforceable. State enforcement provisions might conflict with EPA's independent enforcement authorities provided in the CAA. EPA should not be bound by state procedures.

[1] Refer to 2 October 2002 letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, EPA Region IX to Colleen Cripps, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, NDEP, in Appendix II-C.

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permit must be surrendered immediately unless a hearing is requested. 4. The fee for reissuing an operating permit that has been revoked or allowed to expire is $100. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.4.10, eff. 11-7-75; A 8-28-79; 3.4.13 & 3.4.14, eff. 11-7-75]	
Article 4.3.4 (. . . in Exceptions to Visible Emissions from Stationary Sources) Emissions from any mobile equipment set forth in Article 11.	Since this regulation provided an exception to the visible emissions regulations, removing it from the SIP does not relax the SIP; it actually strengthens it.
NAC 445.723 Existing copper smelters. 1. The owner or operator of an existing copper smelter shall submit to the director for his review and approval information and data on an appropriate electronic detector which is used in a stack. 2. The existence of visible emissions must be determined by the use of an approved electronic detector mounted in the stack. The sensitivity of the detector must be restricted to the visual range of the light spectrum. Approved electronic detectors must be calibrated monthly and a summary report must be maintained by the owner or operator of the source and provided to the director. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 4.4.1, eff. 11-7-75; 4.4.2, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]	The only source ever located in Nevada, the McGill Smelting Facility of Kennecott Minerals Corp., is out of existence; has been closed since approximately 1983. The area it was located in was redesignated as attainment for sulfur dioxide on April 12, 2002 (67 FR 17939). See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 1. New sources would be subject to the current NSPS and NAC standards, and likely be subject to PSD requirements as well.
PARTICULATE MATTER REGULATIONS	
Article 7.2.5 (. . . in Particulate Matter under Industrial Sources) The maximum allowable particulate matter weight discharged per hour for the specified single source discharge points at the Basic Refractory Division facility of Basic, Inc., at Gabbs will be determined by the use of the following equations: (1) Kiln #1 maximum allowable emission 15.5 kg/hr (34 pounds/hr) (2) Calcining (a) For process weight rates less than 30,000 kilograms per hour (30 tons per hour) $E = 1.37 \times 10^{-4} P^{1.12}$ ($E = 0.64 P^{1.12}$) (b) For process weight rates equal to or greater than 30,000 kilograms per hour (30 tons per hour) $E = 11.70 P^{0.11} - 22.64$ ($E = 54.55 P^{0.11} - 50$)	This unit at the source is out of existence; #1 kiln ceased operating in 1992. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 2.
Article 7.2.9 (. . . in Particulate Matter under Industrial Sources) The maximum particulate matter which may be discharged per hour from the limestone processing facility of Sierra Chemical Company's lime kiln in Lincoln County will be determined by the use of the following equation: For process weight rates less than 30,000 kilograms per hour (30 tons per year) $E = 1.7 \times 10^{-2} P^{0.67}$ ($E = 3.57 P^{0.67}$) P = Process weight in kilograms (tons) per hour. E = Emission allowed in kilograms (pounds) per hour.	Source is out of existence; ceased operating approximately 15 years ago. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 3. New sources would be subject to the current NSPS and NAC standards, and likely be subject to PSD requirements as well.
Article 8 deals with SULFUR EMISSIONS	
Article 8.1 Primary Non-Ferrous Smelters:	Section Title. Section is being removed.

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Article 8.1.1 No new industry shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of sulfur in excess of the allowable emission shown in Table 2: TABLE 2 Total Feed Sulfur Kg/Hour — Allowable Sulfur Emission - Kg-hour: Cu. / Zn. / Pb. 500..... 50 / 49 / 49 1,000..... 100 / 89 / 84 5,000..... 500 / 348 / 289 10,000..... 1,000 / 628 / 493 20,000..... 2,000 / 1,132 / 841 40,000..... 4,000 / 2,040 / 1,433	These regulations were adopted specifically for the Kennecott smelter at McGill. Source is out of existence; has been closed since approximately 1983. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 1. New sources would be subject to the current NSPS and NAC standards, and likely be subject to PSD requirements as well.
Article 8.1.2 The maximum allowable weight discharged per hour for new industry will be determined by use of the following equations: Copper smelters.....Y= 0.1 X (Y = 0.1 X) Zinc smelters...….....Y = 0.25 $X^{0.85}$ (Y = 0.282 $X^{0.85}$) Lead smelters.....Y = 0.41 $X^{0.77}$ (Y = 0.49 $X^{0.77}$) X = Total feed sulfur, kg/hour (pounds/hour). Y = Allowable sulfur emission, kg/hour (pounds/hour)	
Article 8.1.4 No person to the maximum extent practicable by the utilization of best available engineering techniques as approved by the Director shall cause, suffer, allow or permit controllable fugitive sulfur oxide emissions to be discharged to the atmosphere other than through a stack or stack serving the smelter.	
Article 8.3.4 This regulation applies to the # 1 Kiln of Basic Refactories' Gabbs Plant located in Air Quality Region 148, Basin 122 – Gabbs Valley. The allowable emission of sulfur must not be greater than 0.47 kilogram per million kilogram-calories (0.26 pound per million BTU).	This unit at the source is out of existence; #1 kiln ceased operating in 1992. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 2.
NAC 445.764 Reduction of employees' pay because of use of system prohibited. If the owner or operator of a source uses a supplemental or intermittent control system, or other control system designed to vary with atmospheric conditions, for the purpose of meeting the requirements of an order issued pursuant to § 113(d) or 119 which relates to primary nonferrous smelters in the Act, he may not temporarily reduce the pay of any of his employees because of his use of that system. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 14.1, eff. 8-17-81]	These regulations were adopted specifically for the Kennecott smelter at McGill. Source is out of existence; has been closed since ~1983. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 1. Moreover, this is not an air quality protection regulation.

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NOTE: ***Article 16.3.1.2 through 16.3.3.1 applies to cement kilns:*** *The intent of these regulations was to allow Nevada to implement the federal NSPS rule (eff. 8-17-71). Nevada Cement Company is the only existing source in the cement kilns category, and it existed prior to the federal NSPS. Additionally, Nevada Cement intends to close in 3-5 years. If any plants were to be built in the future, they would be subject to NSPS and likely be subject to PSD requirements as well. Furthermore, current state regulations, which are included in the proposed new ASIP, contain general allowable particulate matter emission limitations (NAC 445B.22027-22037) that would apply to facilities of this type.*	
Article 16.3.1.2 For any input equal to or greater than 175 metric (193 short) tons per hour of feed (dry basis) to the kiln, the emission shall be calculated by the following equation: $E = 11.78P^{0.11} - 18.14 (55P^{.11} - 40)$ E = Allowable rate of emission in kilograms (pounds) per hour. P = Process weight rate in kilograms (tons) per hour.	This provision does not apply to any existing source. Nevada Cement cannot input 175 or more metric tons per hour. Their input is 40-50 tons/hour by physical design capacity. In addition, NAC 445B.22033 applies at 30 tons per hour input and is thus more restrictive.
Article 16.3.2 Standard of Particulate Matter for Clinker Cooler No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of the quantities set forth below from any clinker cooler:	Exhibit B contains a modeling analysis for the Nevada Cement Company, which demonstrates that removal of these provisions from the ASIP will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS.
Article 16.3.2.1 For any input less than 665 metric (773 short) tons per hour of feed (dry basis) to the kiln, the emission shall be calculated by the following equation: $E = 0.05 \times 10^{-3} P (0.05 \times 10^{-3} P)$ E = Maximum rate of emission in kilograms (pounds) per hour P = Input feed (dry basis) to the kiln in kilograms (pounds) per hour.	
Article 16.3.2.2 For any input equal to or greater than 665 metric (733 short) tons per hour of feed (dry basis) to the kiln, the emission shall be calculated by the following equation: $E = 11.78P^{0.11} - 18.14 (55P^{0.11} - 40)$ E = Allowable rate of emission in kilograms (pounds) per hour P = Input feed (dry basis) to the kiln in kilograms (pounds) per hour.	This provision does not apply to any existing source. Nevada Cement cannot input 175 or more metric tons per hour. Their input is 40-50 tons/hour by physical design capacity. In addition, NAC 445B.22033 applies at 30 tons per hour input and is thus more restrictive.
Article 16.3.3.1 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge from any kiln gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.	NAC 445B.22017, which is being submitted as part of the proposed ASIP, is equivalent to this requirement, so no relaxation will result.
Article 16.15.1 through 16.15.4 applies to primary lead smelters	
Article 16.15.1 Standard for Particulate Matter	*Articles 16.15.1 through 16.15.4:* There are not and, to the best of NDEP's knowledge, never have been any primary lead smelters in Nevada. Thus, there are no sources to which these regulations apply. All of 16.15 was adopted, initially, to be a state rule to implement NSPS requirements via the ASIP. If any plants were to be built in the future, they would be subject to current NSPS requirements, and likely be
Article 16.15.1.1 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace or sintering machine discharge end in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022gr/dscf).	
Article 16.15.1.2 All other particulate emission from the affected facility with the exception of those listed in 16.15.1.1 shall not be in excess of emissions set forth in Article 7 of these Regulations.	
Article 16.15.2.1 Standard for Opacity	

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Article 16.15.2.1 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of visible emissions into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, or sintering machine discharge end which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.	subject to PSD requirements as well. Current state regulations, which are included in the proposed new ASIP, contain general allowable particulate matter (NAC 445B.22027-22037) and sulfur (NAC 445B.2204-2205) emission limitations that would apply to facilities of this type.
Article 16.15.2.2 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of visible emissions into the atmosphere from any affected facility that uses a sulfuric acid plant to comply with the standard set forth in 16.15.3 which exhibits greater that 20 percent opacity.	
Article 16.15.3 Standard for Sulfur	
Article 16.15.3.1 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of sulfur into the atmosphere from any sintering machine, electric smelting furnace, or converter in excess of 0.845 gm/m^3.	
Article 16.15.3.2 All other portions of affected facility shall comply with the standards set forth in Article 8 of these regulations.	
Article 16.15.4 Monitoring Operations This shall be done in accordance with Article 2 of these Regulations and 40 CFR 60.185.	
NAC 445.815 and 816 regulate particulate matter emissions	
NAC 445.815 Molybdenum processing plants. 1. This section applies to the systems of the facilities described in subsection 2 which are used for crushing, screening, grinding, handling, loading, transferring, drying and storing molybdenum. 2. No operator may cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of the following quantities: (a) At Anaconda's molybdenum processing plant in Air Quality Region 147, Basin 137A, Big Smoky Valley, Tonopah Flat: (1) For crushing, screening, grinding and handling molybdenum ore, 0.018 pounds per short ton (0.009 kg/metric ton) of molybdenum ore processed. (2) For drying molybdenum concentrate, 0.15 pounds per short ton (0.075 kg/metric ton) of molybdenum concentrate before processing. 3. No owner or operator may cause or permit a discharge of particulate matter of greater than 20 percent opacity from a single source of a molybdenum processing plant. 4. The owner or the operator of any molybdenum processing plant shall record the yearly production rate and hours of operation for each source of particulate matter to which an emission standard applies. 5. All tests must be performed in accordance with Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. Part 60. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 16.28, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 16.28.1, eff. 1-25-79; 16.28.1.1 & 16.28.1.2, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 16.28.2-16.28.4, eff. 1-25-79; NAC A 10-19-83]	There has been no mining or processing at this site since the early 1980's. From June 1998 - June 2003, Equatorial Tonopah, Inc. (who has owned the site since 1998) held a permit to mine and process copper ore. There has not been a permit in effect since 6/11/03. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 4. New sources would be subject to the current NSPS and NAC standards, and likely be subject to PSD requirements as well.
NAC 445.816 Processing plants for precious metal. 2. (a) Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 137A, Big Smoky Valley, Tonopah Flat:	Of the nine specific sources regulated in 445.816, only one is still operating. That is 445.816(2)(d), Freeport Gold Company's processing plant for precious metal,

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(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed. (2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (b) Silver King Mines' open pit and cyanide processing plant in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 179, Steptoe Valley: (1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed. (2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (c) Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 148, Basin 103, Dayton Valley of the Carson River Basin: (1) For primary crushing of precious metal ore, 0.01 lb/short ton (0.005 kg/metric ton). (2) For secondary crushing, screening, handling and transferring any precious metal ore within the secondary crushing system, 0.06 lb/short ton (0.03 kg/metric ton). (e) Cyprus Mines Corporation's processing facilities for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 140B (mine), Monitor Valley (southern part), and Basin 137B, (processing plant), Smoky Valley (northern part): (1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed. (2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (f) Candelaria Partners' processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 119, Rhodes Salt Marsh Valley: (1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed. (2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (g) Pinson Mining Company's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 66, Kelly Creek Valley of the Humboldt River Basin: (1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed. (2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (3) For melting and refining furnaces for any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.50 lb/hr (0.23 kg/hr). (h) Amselco Minerals' processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 175, Long Valley: (1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.	now operating as Queenstake Resources' Jerritt Canyon mine. NAC 445.816(2)(d) will be retained in the proposed ASIP. The other eight sources are no longer operational, and NDEP has provided a "Negative Declaration" in Exhibit A, certifying that these facilities are permanently shut down and reactivation under an old permit is not an option. See Exhibit A: Introduction and #s 5-12. New sources would be subject to the current NSPS and NAC standards, and likely be subject to PSD requirements as well. We are requesting that the eight provisions of this regulation that deal with extinct facilities (listed in the left-hand column) be removed from the ASIP.

EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (i) Houston International Minerals Corporation's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 109, East Walker Basin: (1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ores 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed. (2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton). (3) For melting and refining furnaces for any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.5 lb/hr (0.23 kg/hr). 3. No owner or operator may permit the discharge of particulate matter of greater than 20 percent opacity from a single source of a processing plant for precious metal. 4. The owner and the operator of any processing plant for precious metal shall record the yearly production rate and hours of operation for each source of particulate matter to which an emission standard applies. 5. All tests must be performed in accordance with Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. Part 60. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 16.26, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 11-21-79; 12-20-79; 4-18-80; 16.26.1., eff. 1-25-79; 16.26.1.1, eff. 1-25-79; 8-28-79; 4-18-80; 16.26.1.2, eff. 1-25-79; A 4-18-80; 16.26.1.3-16.26.1.6, eff. 4-18-80; 16.26.1.7, eff. 4-18-80; A 8-17-81; 16.26.1.8; eff. 16.32.2, eff. 12-20-79; renumbered as 16.26.1.3, 4-18-80; NAC A 7-29-82; 10-19-83]	
NAC 445.844 Odors. 1. No person may discharge or cause to be discharged, from any source, any material or air contaminant which is or tends to be offensive to the senses, injurious or detrimental to health and safety, or which in any way interferes with or prevents the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. 2. The director shall investigate an odor when 30 percent or more of a sample of the people exposed to it believe it to be objectionable in usual places of occupancy. The sample must be at least 20 people or 75 percent of those exposed if fewer than 20 people are exposed. 3. The director shall deem the odor to be a violation if he is able to make two odor measurements within a period of 1 hour. These measurements must be separated by at least 15 minutes. An odor measurement consists of a detectable odor after the odorous air has been diluted with eight or more volumes of odor-free air. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 10.1.1-10.1.3, eff. 11-7-75]	State program only - nuisance regulation - inappropriate for SIP.[1] This regulation does not control a criteria pollutant.
Article 13.1.3(3) EXPLANATION: Material in blue italics is included for reference only; it is not to be deleted. *The Director shall not issue a registration certificate for any point source if:* *1. . . . . .* *2. . . . . .*	This provision is a historic remnant that is not required by the CAA and should be removed. Based on the regulatory history of the BACT provision, it was intended to apply to sources that emit more than 100 tons per year. This follows from the definition of BACT

[1] Refer to 2 October 2002 letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, EPA Region IX to Colleen Cripps, Chief, Bureau of Air Quality Planning, NDEP, in Appendix II-C.

EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
3. In any attainment area the best available control technology is not defined and adopted as an emission limitation for the source.	(adopted in 1979 and published as Nevada Air Quality Regulation, Article 1.18), which stated that BACT meant a "technology which reduces the emission … to the maximum extent possible for any source for which preparation of an environmental evaluation is required …" At that time, only sources that were allowed to emit more than 23 pounds per hour, i.e., 100 tons per year, were required to prepare an environmental evaluation. EPA, however, did not approve this companion definition of BACT. Thus, by approving Article 13.1.3 but failing to act on NDEP's BACT definition (Article 1.18 and again NAC 445.452 in 1982), EPA inappropriately approved an incomplete BACT requirement, which did not include a definition for BACT. Furthermore, the BACT requirement is not required for attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS. It is NDEP's standpoint that relying on a technology-based strategy without looking at conformity with the NAAQS does not guarantee attainment or maintenance of the standards. For minor sources, rather than requiring specific technology to insure that the NAAQS are attained and maintained, Nevada relies on an air quality analysis approach. The pre-construction review process in NAC 445B.308 requires an environmental evaluation, which must demonstrate that all applicable state and national ambient air quality standards, as found in NAC 445B.22097, are not exceeded. Consequently, Nevada's air quality analysis approach results in controls appropriate to the circumstance. Such controls ensure compliance with both state and national ambient air quality standards. In fact, many of the Nevada standards are more protective than the national standards, since Nevada does not allow any modeled exceedances of either the state or national standards. Nevada's method of driving controls, or even denial of a permit, through an ambient air quality standards analysis has been effective for the last 15 years, as evidenced by our lack of nonattainment areas. Thus, removing Article 13.1.3(3) is consistent with CAA Sec. 110(l), and it will not interfere

EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
	with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act.
Articles 13.2, 13.2.1-13.2.9, 13.5 and 13.5.1-13.5.3 were removed on June 23, 1982 (47 FR 27070) pursuant to §52.1470(c)(16)(viii), which requires that all references to Indirect (complex) Sources be removed from 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.2, and 13.2.1-13.5.3.	
	This Article was developed in early 1974, adopted by the State Environmental Commission on June 7, 1974 and, subsequently, approved into the ASIP. EPA urged the state to develop Supplementary Control Systems (SCS) regulations applicable to the Kennecott smelter (in the Steptoe Valley of White Pine County), in order that EPA could fully approve the Nevada Implementation Plan for attainment and maintenance of the secondary ambient air quality standards for sulfur dioxide in the Nevada Intrastate Region. These regulations were meant specifically for the Kennecott smelter at McGill, to be used in emergency situations to reduce sulfur emissions. The McGill smelter has been the only significant source of sulfur dioxide ever located in Nevada. This smelter is out of existence; ceased operating in approximately 1983. See Exhibit A: Introduction and # 1. Thus, removing this provision is consistent with CAA Sec. 110(l) and does not constitute a relaxation of the Nevada program. In addition to the Nevada SCS regulations, EPA promulgated an SCS regulation specific to the Kennecott Copper Company smelter at McGill. NDEP also requests the removal of EPA's SCS regulation in 40 CFR 52.1475, based on the same justification.
Article 14.1 Definition - Supplementary Control Strategy is designed to maintain air quality standards by using rapid curtailment of the rate of sulfur emissions during adverse meteorological conditions in order to prevent the occurrence of ground-level ambient air concentrations in violation of Ambient Air Quality Standards.	
Article 14.1.1 Supplementary Control Systems (SCS) shall apply to all sources using available constant emission reduction technology to the maximum extent practicable, as contained in Article 8 of the Nevada Air Quality Regulations, which even with this technology, may not maintain the Ambient Air Quality Standards contained in Article 12.	
Article 14.2 Guidelines - A Supplementary Control System program shall have the following capabilities.	
Article 14.2.1 Continuous sampling of wind speed, wind direction, intermittent determination of atmospheric stability, and data and analyzing equipment approved by the Director shall be provided. The meteorological sampling sites shall be located at points where representative meteorological conditions are most likely to occur and these sites shall be designated by the Director.	
Article 14.2.2 The capability of making predictions of meteorological variables with staff or under contract with a qualified meteorologist.	
Article 14.2.3 Continuous ambient air quality monitoring equipment and analyzing equipment approved by the Director in one or more locations in the area affected by the source. The ambient air monitoring sites should be located at points which are both reasonably accessible and near the locations of predictive maximum concentrations and shall be designated by the Director.	
Article 14.2.4 A technique to store and accumulate all applicable data on a continuous basis and make all information available to the Director upon written request.	

EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
Article 14.2.5 An operating predictive model capable of forecasting the ambient air quality in the vicinity of the source which may, at the discretion of the Director, include: (a) Meteorological inputs (1) Actual inputs (2) Predicted durations (b) Emission rates (c) Source data (d) Terrain factors (e) The time required to implement a control decision (f) The time before control decision affects ambient air quality	
Article 14.2.6 In lieu of an operative predictive model when emission curtailment can occur within one hour, the Director may, at his discretion and after an administrative hearing, approve threshold values (measured concentration levels below Ambient Air Quality Standards and rate of change of concentrations that will serve as indicators to potential violation of Ambient Air Quality Standards) which shall be selected so that the appropriate control decision can be made in time to avoid violations of Ambient Air Quality Standards.	
Article 14.2.7 The Director shall require threshold values with an operative predictive model.	
Article 14..3 Implementation of Supplementary Control Systems.	
Article 14.3.1 The Director shall be granted continuous access to inspect, test, and calibrate required meteorological equipment, ambient air monitoring equipment, data storing and accumulating equipment, and source discharge emission monitoring equipment and data	
Article 14.3.2 The Director shall provide adequate communications to alert the source and the Director to the attainment of one or more predetermined or predicted pollutant levels requiring specified remedial action which determines degree of emission discharge limitation needed for each situation.	
Article 14.3.3 All incidents that require remedial action will be reported to the Director within seventy-two (72) hours including information on pollutant levels, local meteorology, operations of the source at the time of the incident, curtailment response, and the results of the source's response on air quality and the predictability with the approved model.	
Article 14.3.4 The source shall provide an approved schedule to affect rapid emission curtailment which identified a responsible person or persons on the site who are authorized to implement a curtailment of emission and who are qualified to appraise the source, upon the request of the Director, on the status of Supplementary Control Systems at any time.	

EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
Article 14.3.5 The source shall submit a quarterly report on Supplementary Control Systems, including an analysis of the systems effect on air quality standards and how curtailment responses to adverse dispersion conditions were realized. All quarterly reports submitted by the source shall be systematically evaluated by the Director to improve the reliability of the Supplementary Control System.	
Article 14.3.6 When a predictive model is used, the ambient air quality data and predetermined threshold values will supplement and shall override decisions based on the model output. The model quarterly review operation shall be used to convert the initially approved model into an accurate prediction mechanism tailored to the specific plant and	
Article 14.3.7 Where two or more sources are so situated that the emissions of each may contribute significantly to possible violations of the Ambient Air Quality Standards, the operations of a supplementary control system by such sources is authorized and such sources are to consult with each other and enter into contract for a coordinated Supplementary Control System that will meet the applicable Ambient Control Standards. Such a plan shall be in writing and shall be submitted for approval to the Director. The Director may reject a proposed plan in whole or in part and may conditionally approve it upon acceptance by the sources of specific modifications.	
Article 14.3.8 The source or sources shall accept liability for measured violations of applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards at all sites used in the Supplementary Control System program and where ambient air quality is significantly affected by sources' emissions. Such acceptance must be in writing.	
Article 14.3.9 Any other criteria may be required that the Director deems necessary to assure that applicable ambient air quality standards are not being exceeded.	
Article 14.3.10 The Director may require that accurate records shall be kept of the SO_2 emissions by acceptable stack monitoring equipment or by other approved methods.	
Article 14.3.11 The Director shall be immediately notified of all violations of the applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards.	
Article 14.4 Application - An application for a Registration Certificate or Operating Permit using a Supplementary control System shall contain:	
Article 14.4.1 A plan for the development, operation, and scheduling of the implementation of a Supplementary Control System which is subject to approval by the Director through an administrative hearing.	

EXISTING ASIP PROVISIONS BEING REMOVED	JUSTIFICATION FOR REMOVAL
Article 14.4.2 A comprehensive report of a thorough background study which demonstrates the capability of the Supplementary Control System to attain applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards. The report shall contain a study made by the applicant during a 120 day period when ambient air quality concentrations of SO_2 were expected to be the highest during the year when the study was conducted and shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) The continuous air monitoring equipment and meteorological equipment used, its basic reliability, accuracy, and procedure for repair, replacement or maintenance. (b) The monitoring station locations for both ambient air quality and meteorology and why they were chosen. (c) The diffusion model or models used, why the model or models were used, and an estimate of the frequency of emission curtailments that is required to attain Ambient Air Quality Standards. (d) The methods to vary the emission rate, the basis for the choice, and the time required to effect sufficient reduction in the emission rate to avoid violation of the Ambient Air Quality Standards. (e) The frequency, characteristics, time of occurrence and duration of meteorological conditions associated with any violation of the Ambient Air Quality Standards during the study period.	
Article 14.4.3 A manual describing the source's Supplementary Control System program as stated in this Article.	
Article 14.4.4 A schedule of emission rates which would result under the various production curtailments.	
Article 14.4.5 Any other information the Director may require.	
Article 14.4.5.1 The director may revoke continued use of a Supplementary Control System operating permit on the following grounds:	
Article 14.5.1.1 If the source has not complied with the provisions of its Supplementary Control System program.	
Article 14.5.1.2 If the Supplementary Control System program has failed to protect Ambient Air Quality Standards.	
Article 14.5.1.3 If the source has not demonstrated good faith or effort in operating an effective program.	
Article 14.5.1.4 If the Supplementary Control System program has not reduced the emission rate in accordance with stipulated control criteria	

Appendix II-F

EXHIBIT A

NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR SPECIFIC SOURCES

Subject: Negative Declaration Certifying the Shut Down with No Option to Reactivate of Eleven Facilities and One Unit of a Facility in the Jurisdiction of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Pollution Control (NDEP)

Introduction

The NDEP's submittal to update Nevada's Applicable State Implementation Plan (ASIP) will essentially replace the outdated State regulations in the current ASIP. Some of those old regulations pertain to specific sources that are now out of existence. To justify removing these regulations from the ASIP, we are submitting this negative declaration certifying that certain sources have ceased operating and cannot resume operation without obtaining a new permit.

The NDEP has conducted a search using its active permit files, archived files, emissions inventory, industry and trade group contacts and other methods to determine that these facilities/units have ceased operating and that they no longer have operating permits. A history for each facility/unit listed and evidence that they are no longer operational, including dates that operating permits lapsed or were cancelled is provided below.

Based on these results, NDEP hereby certifies that, to our knowledge, the facilities/units listed below are permanently shut down, are no longer in the State inventory and reactivation under an old permit is not an option. NDEP also acknowledges that if, at some future point in time, any owner or operator proposes to invest the resources to resurrect any of these facilities/units, they will be subject to current State of Nevada permitting requirements, i.e., current standards, as a new source or as a modification to an existing source.

HISTORY OF SOURCE SPECIFIC REGULATIONS IN NEVADA'S ASIP FOR SOURCES THAT HAVE SINCE SHUT DOWN

December 2004

1. ASIP Reference: NAC 445.723; Article 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.4
McGill Smelting Facility of Kennecott Minerals Corporation, White Pine County

This copper smelter was built in 1906 in the town of McGill by the Nevada Copper Company, which later became the Nevada Mines Division of Kennecott Minerals Corporation. The smelter was the only significant source of sulfur dioxide in the Steptoe Valley. On June 16, 1983, the smelter ceased all operation. On July 10, 1987 Kennecott

allowed all air quality permits to expire. All smelting equipment was removed from the facility and the building that housed the smelter operation was dismantled in 1990. Finally on September 6, 1993 Kennecott demolished the 750-foot stack, which was the last remaining vestige of the copper smelting operation (see attached newspaper article). On April 12, 2002 EPA approved the redesignation of the Steptoe Valley Central area to attainment for the sulfur dioxide NAAQS (67 FR 17939). The northern and southern areas of the valley were redesignated to attainment in 1982 (47 FR 20773).

2. <u>ASIP Reference: Article 7.2.5 particulate matter; Article 8.3.4</u>
Kiln #1 of the Basic Refractory Division facility of Basic, Inc. located at Gabbs

Kiln #1 was part of the Basic Refractories Division facility owned by Basic, Inc., operating at Gabbs in Nye County. Air Quality Operating Permit No. 797 was issued for #1 kiln and dryer on July 20, 1982 and renewed as permit No. 1792 on July 20, 1987. NDEP records indicate that the kiln did not operate after 1988. On June 21,1991, Premier Services Corporation (PSC) bought the facility. Permit 1792 (#1 kiln and dryer) was not renewed when it expired in 1992.

In the late 1990's, the facility at Gabbs became referred to as Premier Chemicals Gabbs facility. NDEP contacted Premier Chemicals' general manager in early 2003 to ascertain the status of kiln #1, because NDEP was planning to remove the regulation dealing with allowable emissions of sulfur from this kiln from the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC 445B.22053, repealed 6/19/03). Premier Chemicals' general manager confirmed that the kiln was shut down, dismantled and had been scavenged for parts. In a letter dated May 12, 2003 (attached), he confirmed that Premier Chemicals had no intention of investing the resources it would take to rebuild the kiln in the foreseeable future.

3. <u>ASIP Reference: Article 7.2.9</u>
Sierra Chemical's Lime Kiln in Lincoln County

Sierra Chemical Company held air quality operating permits for processing limestone at their facility located near Castleton in Lincoln County until the summer of 1983, when ownership of the facility was transferred to Guy Weatherly. Ownership changed again in August 1994 to the Chemical Lime Company (out of Scottsdale Arizona) and AQ operating permit No. 1422-0313 for the lime kiln was issued in September 1995. The permit was reissued on February 3, 1997 with amendments to ensure that it remained permitted as a Class II facility.

However, Sierra Chemical had shut down the limestone kiln before selling the facility to Guy Weatherly in 1983, and it was never renovated or operated again after that. Air quality permits were kept active despite NDEP's recommendation that they be cancelled, until August 6, 1999, when Chemical Lime requested that AP1422-0313 be cancelled. All active processing at this site ceased in the early 1980's, and the site is permanently shut down.

4. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.815</u>
Anaconda Mining Company's Molybdenum Processing Plant

This facility was located northeast of Tonopah, NV, in Big Smoky Valley and permitted for the handling, crushing, and processing of molybdenum ore, and the loading, transferring,

drying and storing of molybdenum. There has been no mining or processing of molybdenum ore at this site since the early 1980s.

Equatorial Tonopah, Inc., has owned the site for over six years. From June 1998 until June 2003, Equatorial held a permit to mine and process copper ore. In May 2003, the company informed the NDEP that mining and processing would cease. Their operating permit (AP1021-0783) expired June 11, 2003. Equatorial Tonopah currently holds a surface area disturbance permit (AP1021-1302), issued on May 27, 2003. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

5. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(a)</u>
Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation's Precious Metal Processing Plant

Most of Houston Oil & Minerals Corporation's (HOMC's) gold & silver mines and exploration properties became part of Echo Bay Minerals Company as part of a series of business transactions in the mid-1980s to early 1990s. In Big Smoky Valley, HOMC operated one mine near the historic town site of Manhattan.

HOMC operated the "Houston Oil and Minerals Manhattan Mine" under PC 2896, issued on Nov. 5, 1991. Echo Bay acquired the property in the early 1990s, and mining ceased shortly thereafter. The permit was cancelled at the request of Echo Bay on April 15, 1997. Echo Bay also held a surface area disturbance (SAD) permit, No. AP1041-0284, to cover reclamation activities at Manhattan from 1991 until 1999. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

6. <u>ASIP reference: NAC 445.816(b):</u>
Silver King Mines' Open Pit and Cyanide Processing Plant

Alta Gold acquired the Silver King property in Steptoe Valley, White Pine County, in the mid-to late1980s and called it the Taylor project. The Taylor project was a heap-leach operation about 15 miles southeast of Ely. It's Class II operating permit (AP1041-0203) was issued in October 1989 and lapsed in 1999. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

7. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(c)</u>
Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation's Precious Metal Processing Plant

Houston Oil & Minerals Corporation (HOMC) built and operated the (new) American Flats Mill in the Dayton Valley of the Carson River Basin, which was fed by ore from the Comstock district. The mill was located in Lyon County in Sec. 34, T. 16N, R. 21 E. It closed down in the mid-1980s, and there is no record of its having operated under an air quality permit. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

8. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(e)</u>
Cyprus Mines Corporation's Precious Metal Processing Facilities

This was the Northumberland mine (Monitor Valley) and processing plant (Smoky Valley) in northern Nye County, first owned by the Cyprus Northumberland Mining Company, a subsidiary of Cyprus Minerals Company and Amoco Minerals. NDEP issued the original operating permits (No. 873 and No. 874) as well as registration certificate (No. 785, for a temporary, portable crusher) on Sept. 30, 1983. A surface area disturbance (SAD) permit (No.1008) was also issued on that date.

In a letter dated August 13, 1985, Cyprus Minerals advised NDEP that they had sold those assets that operated under permits No.873 and 874 to Western States Minerals Corporation (WSMC). In April 1989, Permit to Construct Nos. 2095 and 2096 were issued to WSMC to cover the installation of a lime silo and the installation and operation of a refinery furnace. A SAD (No.1850) was issued to WSMC in May 1989, replacing the expired Cyprus' SAD. Mining ceased in 1993, when WSMC began a bioremediation program; WSMC officially notified NDEP that the mine was undergoing closure and reclamation in April 1994.

All WSMC permits were cancelled on April 27, 1994. NDEP subsequently issued a Class II Operating Permit (AP1041-0551) to WSMC to allow the running of two diesel generators; this permit expired on Nov. 15, 2001. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

9. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(f)</u>
Candelaria Partners' Precious Metal Processing Plant

This facility in Rhodes Salt Marsh Valley of Mineral County was acquired in the early 1990s by Kinross Mining Corporation and was referred to as the Kinross Candelaria Mining Company, Candelaria Mine. Mining ceased in the late 1990s. The facility's Class II operating permit (AP1044-0355) expired on September 13, 2001. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

10. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(g)</u>
Pinson Mining Company's Precious Metal Processing Plant

This was the Pinson Mine located in the Kelly Creek Valley of the Humboldt River Basin (Humboldt County Sec. 28, Township 38N, Range 42E), operated by the Pinson Mining Company. Pinson Mining held a Class II operating permit (AP1041-0424) from June 1996 until June 2001. Mining operations ceased during the late 1990s. The permit expired on June 26, 2001, and was replaced by a surface area disturbance permit (AP 1629-1091). All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

11. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(h)</u>
Amselco Minerals' Precious Metal Processing Plant, White Pine Co.

Amselco Minerals discovered and developed the Alligator Ridge mine in Long Valley in the early 1980s. USMX, Inc., acquired the mine property from Amselco in the mid-1980s and renamed it the Yankee mine. In 1993, Placer-Dome U.S., Inc., acquired the property and included it as a satellite operation to Placer-Dome's Bald Mountain mine, located approximately 18 miles to the north of Alligator Ridge\Yankee. The Yankee project operated from 1984 until 1995; Placer-Dome closed the facilities in 2000.

Placer-Dome operated the Yankee project under Class II OP AP1041-0151, issued on Oct. 10, 1994. The permit was cancelled on March 14, 2000, at the request of Placer-Dome. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

12. <u>ASIP Reference: NAC 445.816(i)</u>
Houston International Minerals Corporation's Precious Metal Processing Plant

Houston International Minerals Corporation (HIMCo) operated the Borealis mine, located in the East Walker Basin of Mineral County, Sec. 16, T.6 N, R. 29 E. The mine stopped production in 1990, and there is no record of it having operated under an air quality permit. Borealis and most of HIMCo's other Nevada operations and properties became part of Echo Bay Minerals Company in the mid-1980s to early 1990s. All active mining and processing at this site has ceased, and the site is shut down.

PREMIER
CHEMICALS, LLC

May 12, 2003

Michael Elges
Division of Environmental Protection
Chief of Bureau of Air Pollution Control
333 W. Nye Lane
Carson City, Nv. 89706-0851

Dear Mike,

This letter is to inform you that Premier Chemicals, LLC has no plans in the foreseeable future of spending the somewhat sizable some of money necessary to make the #1 kiln at the plant in Gabbs operational.

Regards,

Don Pressey
General Manager
Premier Chemicals, LLC
Box 177
Gabbs, Nv. 89409

PREMIER CHEMICALS, LLC Telephone: (775) 285-2601 Fax: (775) 285-4021
P.O. Box 177 State Route 361 Gabbs, Nevada 89409

ELY DAILY TIMES

Serving White Pine County Since 1920

Kennecott 'Blows Its Stack' in McGill

What took 660 days to build in the early '70s, took just 21 seconds to come down Saturday.

Kennecott Nevada Copper Company's last, major visible landmark in McGill — the smoke stack — is no more than a grey strip of dust and rubble across the now barren site where the smelter once operated.

Between 1906 and 1983, more than 2 million tons of copper passed out of the smelter complex, as did 2 million ounces of gold and 7.9 million ounces of silver.

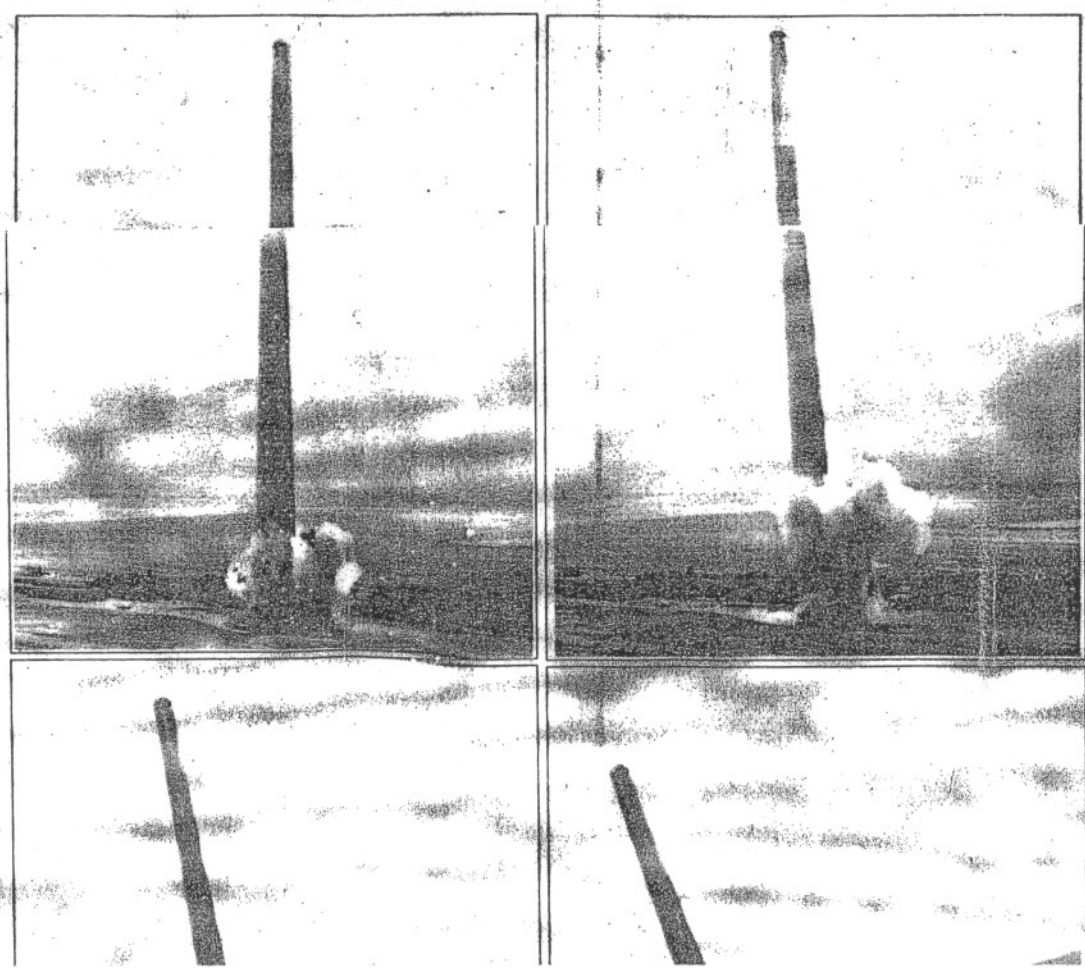
The smoke stack was a comparatively new addition to Kennecott complex, mandated by even-tightening environmental regulations. Kennecott officials signed the construction contract with M.W. Kellog on Jan. 24 1973. A little more than a week later, Feb. 1, construction began.

The $2 million project was completed and accepted in November 1974, finished 40 days ahead of schedule.

The industrial tower was a giant. At 750 feet in height, the 9,150-ton stack was 54 feet, 7 inches in diameter at its base, tapering to 23 feet, 4 inches at its top.

It stood on an octagonal concrete foundation that was eight feet thick and 78 feet across. Its construction was reinforced steel and concrete. There were 4,500 cubic yards of concrete in the stack and another 1,310 cubic yards in the foundation. Concrete in the stack was 48 inches thick at the base, narrowing to eight inches in thickness at the top of the tower.

It had a quarter-inch steel plate liner the entire length of the stack that, itself, weighed 975 tons and was 39 feet in



Sports Pages 4 & 5

SUKORA STOPS NAVRATILOVA
U.S. out of Women's Quarter Finals for the first time in history...

TUESDAY

Sept. 7, 1993 Vol. No. 73, No. 174 50 ¢

Weather:

Tonight, fair skies with south winds to 10 mph, low in the lower 80s. Tomorrow, mostly sunny with the high in the mid 80s. Area highs and lows: Ely—84, 36; McGill—80, 41; Ruth—80, 41; Great Basin National Park—87, 53. The sun will set at 7:02 p.m. and will rise tomorrow at 6:14 a.m.

Metals:

NEW YORK (AP) — Handy & Harman gold $354.80, off $8.00; Handy & Harman silver $4.335, off $0.245. Engelhard gold $356.05, off $8.02; fabricated $373.85, off $8.42. Engelhard Silver $4.345, off $0.235; fabricated $4.693 off $0.253. Copper $0.9845 per pound, U.S. destinations; $0.8645 per pound, NY Comex spot Friday.

Oil:

NEW YORK (AP) — The spot month contract for light sweet crude was $17.29 per barrel at 12 p.m. Tuesday on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Obituaries:

Obituaries on Page 8

- Arnold J. Hendrickson

Legals:

Legals: Page 7

- ☐ Forfeiture Summons ($5,860.00 U.S. Currency)
- ☐ (2) Invitations to Bid (Dept. of Industrial Relations)
- ☐ Advertisement for Bids (WPC Library)
- ☐ Public Auction (Murdock's Metal and Paint, Inc.)
- ☐ Notice of Approval of a Project Floodplain (City of Ely)
- ☐ Notice (City of Ely)
- ☐ Auction (WPC Sheriff)
- ☐ Invitation to Bid (City of Ely)
- ☐ Notice to Bidders (NV State Purchasing Division)
- ☐ Advertisement for Bids (WPC Clerk)
- ☐ Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (City of Ely)

top.

It stood on an octagonal concrete foundation that was eight feet thick and 78 feet across. Its construction was reinforced steel and concrete. There were 4,500 cubic yards of concrete in the stack and another 1,310 cubic yards in the foundation. Concrete in the stack was 48 inches thick at the base, narrowing to eight inches in thickness at the top of the tower.

It had a quarter-inch steel plate liner the entire length of the stack that, itself, weighed 975 tons and was 39 feet in diameter at the base and 15 feet, 6 inches at the top.

To service the stack, there was a personnel elevator inside that went to the 300-foot level. After that, there were rest platforms for the climbers every 75 feet.

But the cunning art put into the tower wasn't made to withstand modern demolition techniques.

Controlled Demolition International of Phoenix, Md., brought the tower down exactly where the firm estimated it would fall.

Of course that was with the help of Joe Farnsworth. The Ruth 17-year-old was the winner of the drawing to get to throw the demolition switch.

That was about three minutes past the 3:45 p.m. scheduled time.

The blast at the base was accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke — unnecessary to the actual demolition, but done simply for the added pyrotechnic effect.

At first the tower seemed hardly to move. Then it began its slow, graceful fall. The stress of the fall proved too much even for 1 1/4-inch steel reinforcement bars and the tower broke before hitting the earth.

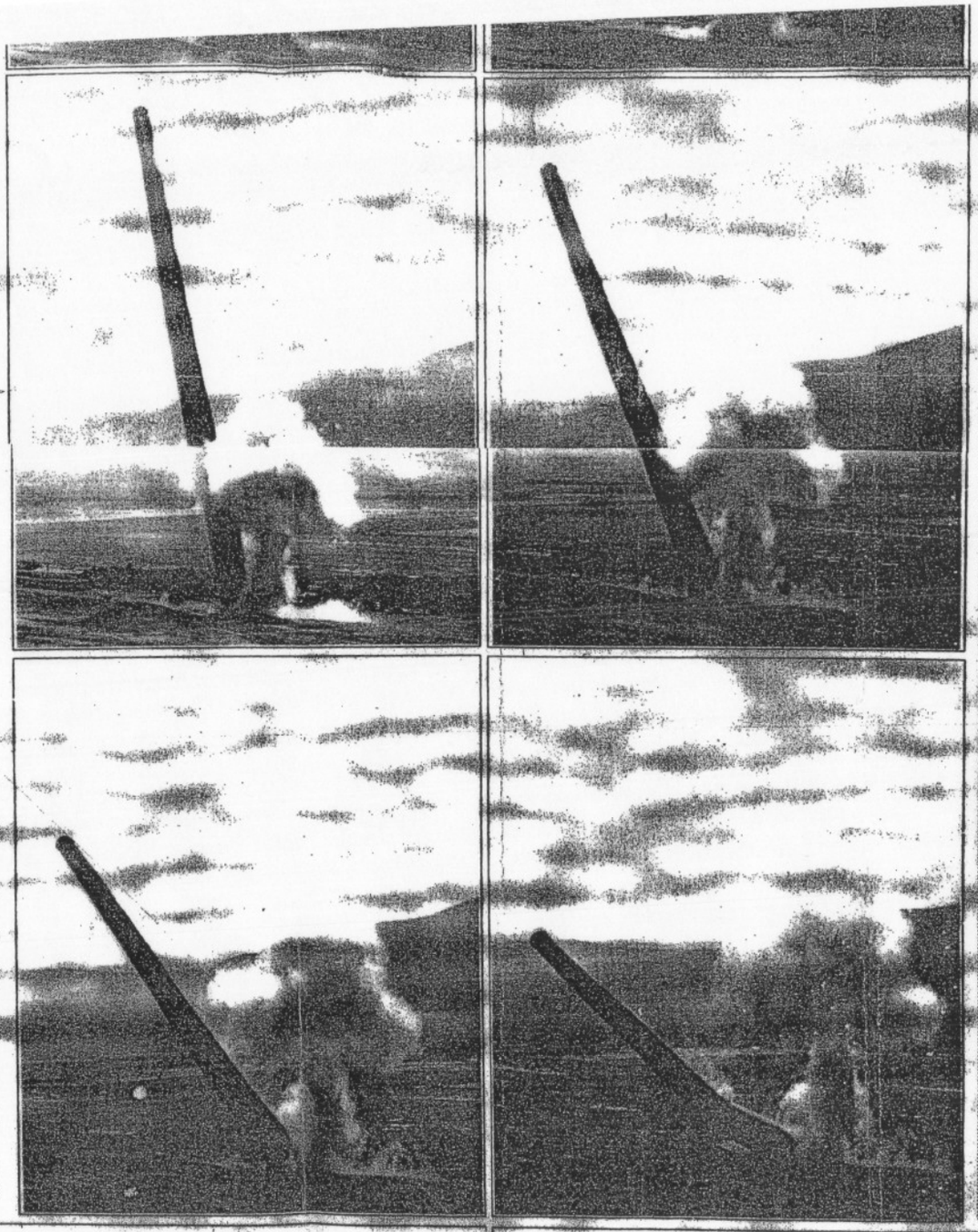
The repercussion when it hit, echoed off McGill's backdrop of mountains — louder than the actual explosives blast.

For the first time since the early days of the 20th Century, McGill's skyline was void of any recollection of the copper industry.

Thousands of people came to the community for the event. The Associated Press estimated the number at about 1,000 — but local organizers estimated the crowd at between 2,000 and 3,000.

See Stack, Page 8

Photos courtesy of Healy-Martin Studios, Ely



- Forfeiture Summons ($5,860.00 U.S. Curre
- (2) Invitations to Bid (Dept. of Indus Relations)
- Advertisement for Bids (WPC Library)
- Public Auction (Murdock's Metal and P Inc.)
- Notice of Approval of a Project Floodplain (of Ely)
- Notice (City of Ely)
- Auction (WPC Sheriff)
- Invitation to Bid (City of Ely)
- Notice to Bidders (NV State Purchas Division)
- Advertisement for Bids (WPC Clerk)
- Notice of Intent to Request Release of Fu (City of Ely)

Meetings...

County Commission

The White Pine County Commission has sch uled a meeting, 1 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 8 in Mt. Wheeler Power conference room.

Items on the agenda include: appointments the Prison Facility Advisory board and a fire rep sentative to the Nuclear Waste Advisory boa status reports on the county's roads and the co struction of parking lots for the courthouse and t annex; purchase of equipment for the road depa ment; purchase of individual thermostatic contro for heating the courthouse and annex; and eme gency medical services contract with Great Basi National Park; a cooperative agreement with th City of Ely.

Finally, a conference with Steve Bradhurst i scheduled, 1:30 p.m., to discuss: the status of th Las Vegas Valley Water District's importatio project; the status of the tri-county program to pre pare for the state engineer's hearings on the impor tation project; and the 1993-94 program relative t monitoring, assessing and opposing the importa tion project. action is scheduled regarding White Pine County's share of funding the 1993-94 pro gram. The public in invited to comment.

City Council

The Ely City Council is scheduled to meet Sept 8 in the Ely Volunteer Firemen's Hall at 4 p.m.

Included in the business listed on the agenda is a request to purchase a narcotics dog, paving a basketball court at Bianchi Park, use of Broadbent Park for a bike tour, permission to install a pipe behind a gas station to clean the water table, preapplications for the CDBG Revolving Loan Fund, request to promote Juan Coscarart to leadman, bids for a new water truck, bids for sheriff's cars, discussion about a new sound system for council

See Meetings, Page 8

Appendix II-F

EXHIBIT B

NEVADA CEMENT COMPANY MODELING

Interoffice
Memorandum

Date: December 13, 2004 (updated)

To: Rod Moore, SE II, Bureau of Air Pollution Control

Cc: Matthew DeBurle, P.E., Supervisor of Permitting Branch, BAPC

From: Tobarak Ullah, P.E.

Subject: Nevada Cement Company (NCC)'s SIP Modeling Result, #AP3241-0387.01

1.0 Introduction

In reference to Rod Moore's Interoffice Memorandum dated October 13, 2004, I have been assigned to perform an ambient air quality analysis for Nevada Cement Company's (Permit #AP3241-0387.01) cement kilns #1 and #2 identified in the ASIP (Article # 16.3.1.2 – 16.3.3.2) to illustrate that removing the specific emission limitations such that the generic emissions allowed by the SIP will not prevent maintenance of the NvAAQS.

Nevada Cement Company's (Permit #AP3241-0387.01) cement kilns #1 and #2 are subject to the SIP modeling analysis. The existing permit is for operating of Portland cement manufacturing plants and associated coal/coke and finish mill feed storage and handling operations.

2.0 Overview of Process

The Portland cement produced by NCC is a cementitious, crystalline compound composed primarily of calcium, aluminum and iron silicates. Limestone containing calcium carbonate and aluminum, iron, and silicon oxides, clay and sand are combined and fired in rotary kilns where the raw materials are calcinated and sintered through the pyroprocess to create cement clinker. The cement clinker is then refined by grinding and milling and stored for shipping. The process includes limestone crushing and screening; raw mill operations; blend silos; kilns and kiln feed systems; clinker coolers; finish mills; cement storage, loadout and packhouse; coal/coke handling and storage; finish mill feed storage tank and handling; and other miscellaneous and insignificant activities.

3.0 Emissions

The existing permit contains limits based on a clinker production rate of 30.55 tons/hr. The PM_{10} emissions were calculated based on NCC's provided grain loadings (gr/acfm) for each specific baghouse. Whereas, SIP # 445.732 refers to PM_{10} emission calculations based on 'process weight rate'. According to Mr. David Challacomb of NCC (re: Note included in the attached emissions calculations spreadsheets), the feed rate (throughput) of raw materials is 47.00 tons/hr. The clinker production rate is 35% less than feed rate [i.e., {47.00 x (1.00 - 0.35)} = 30.55 tons/hr]. David indicated that both kilns run 24 hrs a day except for malfunction and/or maintenance & repair shut downs, etc. Since April 1, 2004 (NCC's fiscal

year), kiln #1 ran for 95.55% and kiln #2 for 88.25%. **Therefore, per SIP #445.585, NCC's "process weight rate" for the continuous operation is estimated at 47.00 tons/hr.**

See attached spreadsheet for emission calculations [re: SIP #445.732]. Emissions are calculated for two different scenarios: (1) separately for each kiln (kilns #1 and #2), and (2) considering two kilns as a single source [re: SIP Article #1.171]. The process weight rate for the single source is estimated at 94.00 tons/hr (47.00 x 2).

4.0 Source Input Parameters and Modeling Analysis

The UTM coordinates for fenceline/property boundary were provided by NCC (re: NCC's fax dated Oct. 21, 2004). All other source input parameters (UTM coordinates for kilns #1 & #2; stack heights; stack inside diameters; exit velocities; and temperatures) are taken from existing permit files (see spreadsheet). Dispersion modeling analyses are performed for both scenarios using the EPA approved air quality model, ISCST3 (Industrial Source Complex Short-Term model, Version 3) to assess the ambient air quality impacts of PM_{10}. NCC's provided meteorological data is used. The meteorological data (year 2001) was originally processed by NCC at 30-meter anemometer height. Kiln #1 is equipped with a positive pressure baghouse, whereas kiln #2 is equipped with standard baghouse. Therefore, Kiln #2's input parameters are used for modeling analysis of the single source scenario.

The following table compares the modeling results with Nevada ambient air quality standards.

Table 4.0.a. – Modeling Results vs. Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards
Scenario (1): separately for each kiln (kilns #1 and #2)

Pollutant(s)	Averaging Period(s)	Modeled Predicted Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Background Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards ($\mu g/m^3$)
PM_{10}	24-hr	9.42	10.2[1]	19.62	150
	Annual	0.74	9.0[1]	9.74	50

[1] The data was determined from averages from the NDEP-BAPC's background site located at Lehman Caves, Nevada (near Ely).

Table 4.0.b. – Modeling Results vs. Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards
Scenario (2): considering two kilns as a single source [re: SIP Article #1.171]

Pollutant(s)	Averaging Period(s)	Modeled Predicted Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Background Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards ($\mu g/m^3$)
PM_{10}	24-hr	4.53	10.2[1]	14.73	150
	Annual	0.36	9.0[1]	9.36	50

[1] The data was determined from averages from the NDEP-BAPC's background site located at Lehman Caves, Nevada (near Ely).

5.0 Facility-wide Air Quality Modeling Analysis

Since the total concentrations for the operations of both kilns are below NvAAQ Standards, a facility-wide air quality modeling analysis was conducted to ensure that all emission units at the facility will comply with the NvAAQS.

For stack sources, all source input parameters (UTM coordinates; emission rates; stack heights; stack inside diameters; exit velocities; and temperatures) are taken from the existing permit file. For systems with kilns, the SIP Maximum Allowable process formulas are used to determine emission rates. For volume sources (i.e., all process fugitives), UTM coordinates and emission rates are taken from the existing permit file. The other input parameters (release heights above ground and source dimensions) are estimated (see spreadsheet). Dispersion modeling analyses are performed using the EPA approved air quality model, ISCST3, to assess the ambient air quality impacts of PM_{10}. NCC's provided meteorological data is used. The meteorological data (year 2001) was originally processed by NCC at 30-meter anemometer height.

The following table compares the modeling results with Nevada ambient air quality standards (hard copies are attached).

Table 5.0.a. – Modeling Results vs. Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards
Facility-wide

Pollutant(s)	Averaging Period(s)	Modeled Predicted Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Background Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Total Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)	Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards ($\mu g/m^3$)
PM_{10}	24-hr	106.24	10.2[1]	116.44	150
	Annual	19.08	9.0[1]	28.08	50

[1] The data was determined from averages from the NDEP-BAPC's background site located at Lehman Caves, Nevada (near Ely).

This facility is located within Hydrographic Basin 76. The basin is currently designated as non-attainment for TSP (total suspended particulates) and unclassifiable/attainment for all other regulated air pollutants. Although the Basin 76 is classified as non-attainment for TSP, there is no ambient air quality standard for TSP. The unclassifiable/ attainment designation has been developed due to lack of monitoring data available to properly classify an air basin, such as Basin 76. The PSD baseline date has also been triggered for SO_2 in Basin 76.

6.0 Conclusions

Based on the modeled predicted concentrations (using SIP maximum allowable equation) and background concentrations, it is determined that total concentrations for the operations of both kilns and also the facility-wide concentrations are below NvAAQ Standards.

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Bureau of Air Pollution Control	Company Name: Nevada Cement Company	Date: December 02, 2004
	Source Name: Fernley, Nevada	Page: 1 of 2
Emissions Calculations by: Tobarak Ullah, P.E.	Application Log Number: SIP Analysis	File

Facility-wide SIP Analysis including Cement Kilns:

Stack Sources:

System(s)	Emission Unit(s)	UTM Coordinates		Stack Height		Velocity		Exit Temperature		Stack Diameter		PM-10	
		X (m)	Y (m)	feet	meter	ft/sec	m/sec	F	K	ft	m	lb/hr	g/sec
02	S2.001 - S2.006	305,800	4,388,000	24.90	7.59	91.01	27.74	Ambient	0.00	2.02	0.62	3.5000	0.441
03 & 04	S2.007 - S2.016	305,830	4,388,000	8.00	2.44	74.70	22.77	Ambient	0.00	2.59	0.79	4.8000	0.605
06	S2.017 - S2.022	305,860	4,387,890	69.90	21.31	102.07	31.11	180.00	355.37	2.99	0.91	6.0000	0.756
07	S2.023 - S2.024	305,910	4,387,760	82.00	24.99	43.96	13.40	180.00	355.37	1.65	0.50	0.9670	0.122
08	S2.025 - S2.029	305,910	4,387,760	46.90	14.30	125.76	38.33	180.00	355.37	0.92	0.28	0.8600	0.108
09	S2.030 - S2.038 Kiln #1 406	305,907	4,387,730	50.00	15.24	6.40	1.95	500.00	533.15	24.41	7.44	44.0000	5.544
10	S2.039 - S2.042	305,840	4,387,888	53.10	16.18	51.13	15.58	225.00	380.37	4.99	1.52	3.0000	0.378
11	S2.043 - S2.049	305,853	4,387,890	65.00	19.81	96.45	29.40	160.00	344.26	2.00	0.61	3.1166	0.393
12	S2.050 - S2.054	305,882	4,387,875	44.00	13.41	61.20	18.65	180.00	355.37	2.30	0.70	4.0000	0.504
13	S2.055	305,882	4,387,875	29.90	9.11	68.00	20.73	180.00	355.37	2.30	0.70	3.0000	0.378
14	S2.056 - S2.061	305,878	4,387,745	60.00	18.29	100.87	30.75	180.00	355.37	0.94	0.29	0.7200	0.091
15	S2.062 - S2.067 Kiln #2 2013	305,876	4,387,720	80.00	24.38	47.75	14.55	450.00	505.37	8.00	2.44	44.0000	5.544
16	S2.068 - S2.070	305,828	4,387,881	64.00	19.51	81.60	24.87	225.00	380.37	3.94	1.20	3.0000	0.378
17	S2.071 - S2.072	305,824	4,387,882	52.00	15.85	52.96	16.14	Ambient	0.00	1.67	0.51	1.5000	0.189
18	S2.073 - S2.078	305,820	4,387,857	65.00	19.81	83.47	25.44	160.00	344.26	3.00	0.91	4.0000	0.504
19	S2.079 - S2.084	305,811	4,387,854	65.00	19.81	83.47	25.44	160.00	344.26	3.00	0.91	4.0000	0.504
20	S2.085	305,787	4,387,802	119.10	36.30	93.37	28.46	180.00	355.37	0.90	0.27	0.6110	0.077
21	S2.086 - S2.093	305,769	4,387,814	111.90	34.11	82.78	25.23	125.00	324.82	1.78	0.54	2.1189	0.267
22(a)	S2.094 - S2.095	305,702	4,387,790	117.00	35.66	72.96	22.24	180.00	355.37	0.94	0.29	0.5209	0.066
22(b)	S2.096	305,705	4,387,784	33.00	10.06	41.24	12.57	Ambient	0.00	0.94	0.29	0.1030	0.013
23(a)	S2.097	305,691	4,387,785	117.00	35.66	72.96	22.24	180.00	355.37	0.94	0.29	0.5209	0.066
23(b)	S2.098	305,695	4,387,773	117.00	35.66	72.96	22.24	180.00	355.37	0.94	0.29	0.5209	0.066
23(c)	S2.099	305,693	4,387,779	33.00	10.06	41.24	12.57	Ambient	0.00	0.94	0.29	0.1030	0.013
24	S2.100 - S2.102	305,744	4,387,803	48.90	14.90	96.06	29.28	Ambient	0.00	0.94	0.29	0.6857	0.086
25(a)	S2.103	305,740	4,387,821	20.00	6.10	85.00	25.91	Ambient	0.00	0.50	0.15	0.2051	0.026
25(b)	S2.104 - S2.105	305,740	4,387,821	60.00	18.29	72.05	21.96	Ambient	0.00	0.94	0.29	0.4102	0.052
26	S2.106	305,763	4,387,808	50.00	15.24	48.03	14.64	Ambient	0.00	0.94	0.29	0.6153	0.078
28(a)	S2.107	305,803	4,387,861	45.00	13.72	117.00	35.66	Ambient	0.00	0.77	0.23	0.4700	0.059

SPREADSHEET

Facility-wide SIP Analysis including Cement Kilns (continued):

Process Fugitives (Volume Sources):

System(s)	Emission Unit(s)	UTM Coordinates X (m)	UTM Coordinates Y (m)	Release Height (to center of Source) above ground feet	Release Height (to center of Source) above ground meter	Length of Side feet	Length of Side meter	Vertical dimension of Source feet	Vertical dimension of Source meter	PM-10 lb/hr	PM-10 g/sec
01	PF1.001	305,000	4,388,000	10.00	3.05	15.00	4.57	10.00	3.05	0.1038	0.013
05	PF1.002 - PF1.006	305,850	4,387,923	30.00	9.14	50.00	15.24	10.00	3.05	0.4326	0.055
27(a)	PF1.007	305,752	4,388,857	5.00	1.52	10.00	3.05	10.00	3.05	0.0345	0.004
27(b)	PF1.008 - PF1.010	305,752	4,387,837	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.1035	0.013
27(c)	PF1.011 - PF1.012	305,807	4,387,784	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0242	0.003
27(d)	PF1.013 - PF1.014	305,807	4,387,784	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0024	0.0003
27(e)	PF1.015	305,807	4,387,784	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0034	0.0004
27(f)	PF1.016	305,845	4,387,862	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0009	0.0001
27(g)	PF1.017 - PF1.018	305,845	4,387,862	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0006	0.0001
27(h)	PF1.019 - PF1.020	305,845	4,387,862	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0018	0.0002
27(i)	PF1.021 - PF1.022	305,845	4,387,862	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	5.00	1.52	0.0006	0.0001
28(b)	PF1.023 - PF1.024 IA1.001 - IA1.010	305,803	4,387,861	10.00	3.05	2.00	0.61	2.00	0.61	0.0400	0.005

Maximum Allowable PM and PM-10 Emissions (NAC 445B.22033 and SIP 445.732):

Maximum Allowable Throughput equals or exceeds 30 tons/hour:

$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40$ where: E = maximum rate of emission in pounds per hour
P = maximum allowable throughput in tons per hour

$E = (55)*((\mathbf{47.00\ tons/hr})^{0.11}) - 40 = \mathbf{44.00\ lbs/hr}$

UTM Coordinates for Fenceline/Property Boundary

305,848	4,387,439
305,742	4,387,667
305,598	4,388,181
305,439	4,388,462
305,288	4,388,480
305,288	4,388,893
305,689	4,388,893
305,689	4,388,484
307,265	4,388,439
307,250	4,387,348

Note:
Mr. Mike Henson is no longer with Nevada Cement Company.
Nov. 15, 2004: I talked to David Challacomb at (775) 575-2281x.205, the "Process Weight Rate" of raw materials is 47.00 tons/hr.
The permit refers to the clinker production rate. The production rate of clinker is 35% less [i.e., {47.00 x (1.00 - 0.35)} = 30.55 tons/hr].
David told that both the kilns run 24 hrs a day except for malfunction and/or maintenance & repair shut downs, etc.
Since April 1, 2004 (NCC's fiscal year): Kiln #1 ran for 95.55%, and Kiln #2 for 88.25%.
David's email: challncc@gbis.com

Discussed this with Greg Remer, based on David's provided information:
NCC's "Process Weight Rate" for the continuous operation is 47.00 tons/ hour.

CONC RURAL ELEV DFAULT

*** THE SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM PERIOD (8760 HRS) RESULTS ***

** CONC OF PM_10 IN MICROGRAMS/M**3 **

GROUP ID		AVERAGE CONC	RECEPTOR (XR, YR, ZELEV, ZFLAG)				OF TYPE	NETWORK GRID-ID
ALL	1ST HIGHEST VALUE IS	19.08173 AT	(306067.75,	4387399.50,	1267.60,	0.00)	DC	NA
	2ND HIGHEST VALUE IS	18.86132 AT	(306092.34,	4387398.00,	1268.00,	0.00)	DC	NA
	3RD HIGHEST VALUE IS	18.41784 AT	(306043.16,	4387401.50,	1266.50,	0.00)	DC	NA
	4TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	18.07939 AT	(306116.94,	4387396.50,	1268.00,	0.00)	DC	NA
	5TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	17.95858 AT	(306090.72,	4387373.00,	1267.60,	0.00)	DC	NA
	6TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	17.76333 AT	(306066.13,	4387374.50,	1266.90,	0.00)	DC	NA
	7TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	17.50505 AT	(306018.56,	4387403.00,	1265.80,	0.00)	DC	NA
	8TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	17.37065 AT	(306115.31,	4387371.50,	1267.60,	0.00)	DC	NA
	9TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	17.23535 AT	(306141.53,	4387395.00,	1268.00,	0.00)	DC	NA
	10TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	17.10926 AT	(306089.13,	4387348.00,	1267.40,	0.00)	DC	NA

*** RECEPTOR TYPES: GC = GRIDCART
GP = GRIDPOLR
DC = DISCCART
DP = DISCPOLR
BD = BOUNDARY

CONC RURAL ELEV DFAULT

*** THE SUMMARY OF HIGHEST 24-HR RESULTS ***

** CONC OF PM_10 IN MICROGRAMS/M**3 **

GROUP ID		AVERAGE CONC	DATE (YYMMDDHH)	RECEPTOR (XR, YR, ZELEV, ZFLAG)				NETWORK OF TYPE	GRID-ID
ALL	HIGH 1ST HIGH VALUE IS	106.23702	ON 01021324: AT (	306116.94,	4387396.50,	1268.00,	0.00)	DC	NA
	HIGH 2ND HIGH VALUE IS	91.57162	ON 01051824: AT (	306067.75,	4387399.50,	1267.60,	0.00)	DC	NA

*** RECEPTOR TYPES: GC = GRIDCART
GP = GRIDPOLR
DC = DISCCART
DP = DISCPOLR
BD = BOUNDARY

```
**
****************************************
**
** ISCST3 Input Produced by:
** ISC-AERMOD View Ver. 4.8.5
** Lakes Environmental Software Inc.
** Date: 12/2/2004
** File: C:\ISCView4\NVCem2.INP
**
****************************************
**
**
****************************************
** ISCST3 Control Pathway
****************************************
**
**
CO STARTING
   TITLEONE C:\ISCView4\NVCem2.isc
   MODELOPT DFAULT CONC  RURAL
   AVERTIME 24 PERIOD
   POLLUTID PM_10
   TERRHGTS ELEV
   RUNORNOT RUN
CO FINISHED
**
****************************************
** ISCST3 Source Pathway
****************************************
**
**
SO STARTING
** Source Location **
** Source ID - Type - X Coord. - Y Coord. **
   LOCATION SYS09 POINT 305907.000 4387730.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 09 (S2.030 - S2.038)
   LOCATION SYS15 POINT 305876.000 4387720.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 15 (S2.062 - S2.067)
   LOCATION SYS02 POINT 305800.000 4388000.000 1261.100
** DESCRSRC System 02 (S2.001 - S2.006)
   LOCATION SYS03&04 POINT 305830.000 4388000.000 1262.000
** DESCRSRC Systems 03 & 04 (S2.007 - S2.016)
   LOCATION SYS06 POINT 305860.000 4387890.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 06 (S2.017 - S2.022)
   LOCATION SYS07 POINT 305910.000 4387760.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 07 (S2.023 - S2.024)
   LOCATION SYS08 POINT 305910.000 4387760.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 08 (S2.025 - S2.029)
   LOCATION SYS10 POINT 305840.000 4387888.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 10 (S2.039 - S2.042)
   LOCATION SYS11 POINT 305853.000 4387890.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 11 (S2.043 - S2.049)
   LOCATION SYS12 POINT 305882.000 4387875.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 12 (S2.050 - S2.054)
   LOCATION SYS13 POINT 305882.000 4387875.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 13 (S2.055)
   LOCATION SYS14 POINT 305878.000 4387745.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 14 (S2.056 - S2.061)
   LOCATION SYS16 POINT 305828.000 4387881.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 16 (S2.068 - S2.070)
   LOCATION SYS17 POINT 305824.000 4387882.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 17 (S2.071 - S2.072)
   LOCATION SYS18 POINT 305820.000 4387857.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 18 (S2.073 - S2.078)
   LOCATION SYS19 POINT 305811.000 4387854.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 19 (S2.079 - S2.084)
   LOCATION SYS20 POINT 305787.000 4387802.000 1258.900
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** DESCRSRC System 20 (S2.085)
   LOCATION SYS21 POINT 305769.000 4387814.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 21 (S2.086 - S2.093)
   LOCATION SYS22(A) POINT 305702.000 4387790.000 1259.800
** DESCRSRC System 22(a) [S2.094 - S2.095]
   LOCATION SYS22(B) POINT 305705.000 4387784.000 1259.400
** DESCRSRC System 22(b) [S2.096]
   LOCATION SYS23(A) POINT 305691.000 4387785.000 1259.800
** DESCRSRC System 23(a) [S2.097]
   LOCATION SYS23(B) POINT 305695.000 4387773.000 1259.800
** DESCRSRC System 23(b) [S2.098]
   LOCATION SYS23(C) POINT 305693.000 4387779.000 1259.800
** DESCRSRC System 23(c) [S2.099]
   LOCATION SYS24 POINT 305744.000 4387803.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 24 (S2.100 - S2.102)
   LOCATION SYS25(A) POINT 305740.000 4387821.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 25(a) [S2.103]
   LOCATION SYS25(B) POINT 305740.000 4387821.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 25(b) [S2.104 - S2.105]
   LOCATION SYS26 POINT 305763.000 4387808.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 26 (S2.106)
   LOCATION SYS28(A) POINT 305803.000 4387861.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 28(a) [S2.107]
   LOCATION SYS01 VOLUME 305000.000 4388000.000 1273.600
** DESCRSRC System 01 (PF1.001)
   LOCATION SYS05 VOLUME 305850.000 4387923.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 05 (PF1.002 - PF1.006)
   LOCATION SYS27(A) VOLUME 305752.000 4388857.000 1264.000
** DESCRSRC System 27(a) [PF1.007]
   LOCATION SYS27(B) VOLUME 305752.000 4387837.000 1259.000
** DESCRSRC System 27(b) [PF1.008 - PF1.010]
   LOCATION SYS27(C) VOLUME 305807.000 4387784.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(c) [PF1.011 - PF1.012]
   LOCATION SYS27(D) VOLUME 305807.000 4387784.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(d) [PF1.013 - PF1.014]
   LOCATION SYS27(E) VOLUME 305807.000 4387784.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(e) [PF1.015]
   LOCATION SYS27(F) VOLUME 305845.000 4387862.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(f) [PF1.016]
   LOCATION SYS27(G) VOLUME 305845.000 4387862.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(g) [PF1..017 - PF1.018]
   LOCATION SYS27(H) VOLUME 305845.000 4387862.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(h) [PF1.019 - PF1.020]
   LOCATION SYS27(I) VOLUME 305845.000 4387862.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 27(i) [PF1.021 - PF1.022]
   LOCATION SYS28(B) VOLUME 305803.000 4387861.000 1258.900
** DESCRSRC System 28(b) [PF1.023 - PF1.024]
** Source Parameters **
   SRCPARAM SYS09 5.544 15.240 533.150 1.95000 7.440
   SRCPARAM SYS15 5.544 24.380 505.370 14.55000 2.440
   SRCPARAM SYS02 0.441 7.590 0.000 27.74000 0.620
   SRCPARAM SYS03&04 0.605 2.440 0.000 22.77000 0.790
   SRCPARAM SYS06 0.756 21.310 355.370 31.11000 0.910
   SRCPARAM SYS07 0.122 24.990 355.370 13.40000 0.500
   SRCPARAM SYS08 0.108 14.300 355.370 38.33000 0.280
   SRCPARAM SYS10 0.378 16.180 380.370 15.58000 1.520
   SRCPARAM SYS11 0.393 19.810 344.260 29.40000 0.610
   SRCPARAM SYS12 0.504 13.410 355.370 18.65000 0.700
   SRCPARAM SYS13 0.378 9.110 355.370 20.73000 0.700
   SRCPARAM SYS14 0.091 18.290 355.370 30.75000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS16 0.378 19.510 380.370 24.87000 1.200
   SRCPARAM SYS17 0.189 15.850 0.000 16.14000 0.510
   SRCPARAM SYS18 0.504 19.810 344.260 25.44000 0.910
   SRCPARAM SYS19 0.504 19.810 344.260 25.44000 0.910
   SRCPARAM SYS20 0.077 36.300 355.370 28.46000 0.270
   SRCPARAM SYS21 0.267 34.110 324.820 25.23000 0.540
   SRCPARAM SYS22(A) 0.066 35.660 355.370 22.24000 0.290
```

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   SRCPARAM SYS22(B) 0.013 10.060 0.000 12.57000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS23(A) 0.066 35.660 355.370 22.24000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS23(B) 0.066 35.660 355.370 22.24000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS23(C) 0.013 10.060 0.000 12.57000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS24 0.086 14.900 0.000 29.28000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS25(A) 0.026 6.100 0.000 25.91000 0.150
   SRCPARAM SYS25(B) 0.052 18.290 0.000 21.96000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS26 0.078 15.240 0.000 14.64000 0.290
   SRCPARAM SYS28(A) 0.059 13.720 0.000 35.66000 0.230
   SRCPARAM SYS01 0.1038 3.050 1.060 0.710
   SRCPARAM SYS05 0.055 9.140 3.540 0.710
   SRCPARAM SYS27(A) 0.004 1.520 0.709 0.710
   SRCPARAM SYS27(B) 0.013 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(C) 0.003 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(D) 0.0003 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(E) 0.0004 0.610 0.140 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(F) 0.0001 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(G) 0.0001 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(H) 0.0002 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS27(I) 0.0001 0.610 0.142 0.350
   SRCPARAM SYS28(B) 0.005 3.050 0.142 0.140
   SRCGROUP ALL
SO FINISHED
**
**************************************
** ISCST3 Receptor Pathway
**************************************
**
**
RE STARTING
** BEGIN OF FENCELINE GRID RECEPTORS
** Grid Spacing = 25.00
** No. of Tiers = 2
** Tier 1: Segment Distance = 100.00
** Tier 1: Tier Spacing = 25.00
** Tier 2: Segment Distance = 200.00
** Tier 2: Tier Spacing = 50.00
** ----------
   DISCCART 305717.93 4387660.26 1259.5
   DISCCART 305711.38 4387683.62 1259.5
   DISCCART 305704.84 4387706.98 1259.5
   DISCCART 305698.29 4387730.35 1259.8
   DISCCART 305691.75 4387753.71 1259.8
   DISCCART 305685.20 4387777.07 1259.8
   DISCCART 305678.65 4387800.44 1259.8
   DISCCART 305672.11 4387823.80 1260
   DISCCART 305665.56 4387847.16 1260
   DISCCART 305659.02 4387870.53 1259.9
   DISCCART 305652.47 4387893.89 1259.8
   DISCCART 305645.93 4387917.26 1259.8
   DISCCART 305639.38 4387940.62 1259.9
   DISCCART 305632.84 4387963.98 1259.9
   DISCCART 305626.29 4387987.35 1259.6
   DISCCART 305619.75 4388010.71 1259.6
   DISCCART 305613.20 4388034.07 1259.8
   DISCCART 305606.65 4388057.44 1259.8
   DISCCART 305600.11 4388080.80 1259.1
   DISCCART 305593.56 4388104.16 1258.5
   DISCCART 305587.02 4388127.53 1258.5
   DISCCART 305580.47 4388150.89 1257.6
   DISCCART 305573.93 4388174.26 1257
   DISCCART 305693.85 4387653.51 1259.8
   DISCCART 305687.31 4387676.88 1259.9
   DISCCART 305680.76 4387700.24 1259.9
   DISCCART 305674.22 4387723.60 1259.8
   DISCCART 305667.67 4387746.97 1260.1
   DISCCART 305661.13 4387770.33 1260.1
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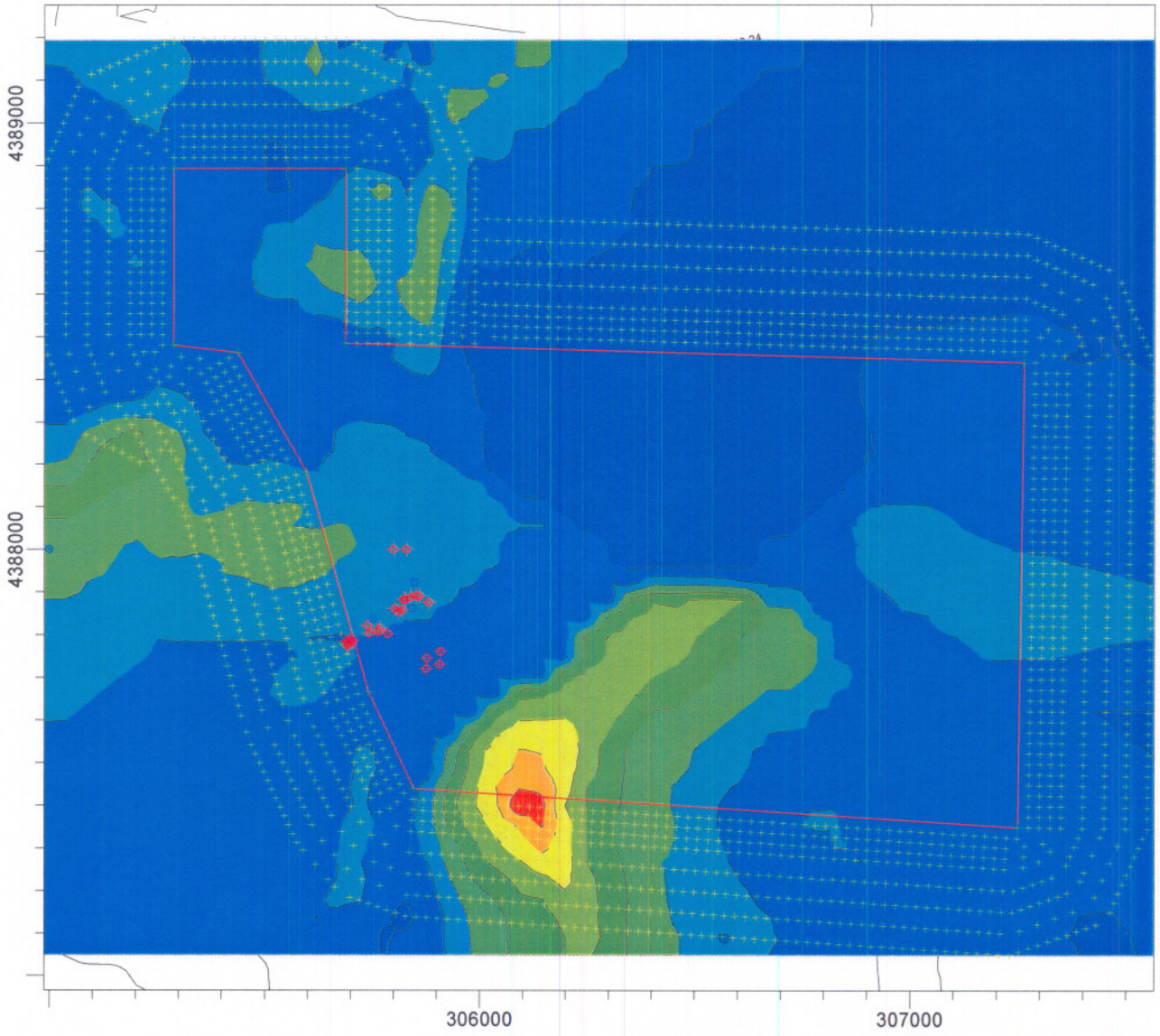
PROJECT TITLE:

C:\ISCView4\NVCem2.isc
PLOT FILE OF HIGH 1ST HIGH 24-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL



Contours μg/m³

9.749 20.470 31.191 41.912 52.633 63.354 74.075 84.795 95.516 106.237

COMMENTS:

Facility-wide PM_10 max. concentrations for 24-hr Averaging Time is 106.24 micrograms / cu meters (306,116.94 Easting, 4387,396.50 Northing).

MODELING OPTIONS:

CONC, RURAL, ELEV, DFAULT

OUTPUT TYPE: **CONC**

RECEPTORS: **2318**

MAX: **106.23702**

UNITS: **μg/m³**

COMPANY NAME: **Nevada Cement Company**

MODELER: **Tobarak Ullah, P.E.**

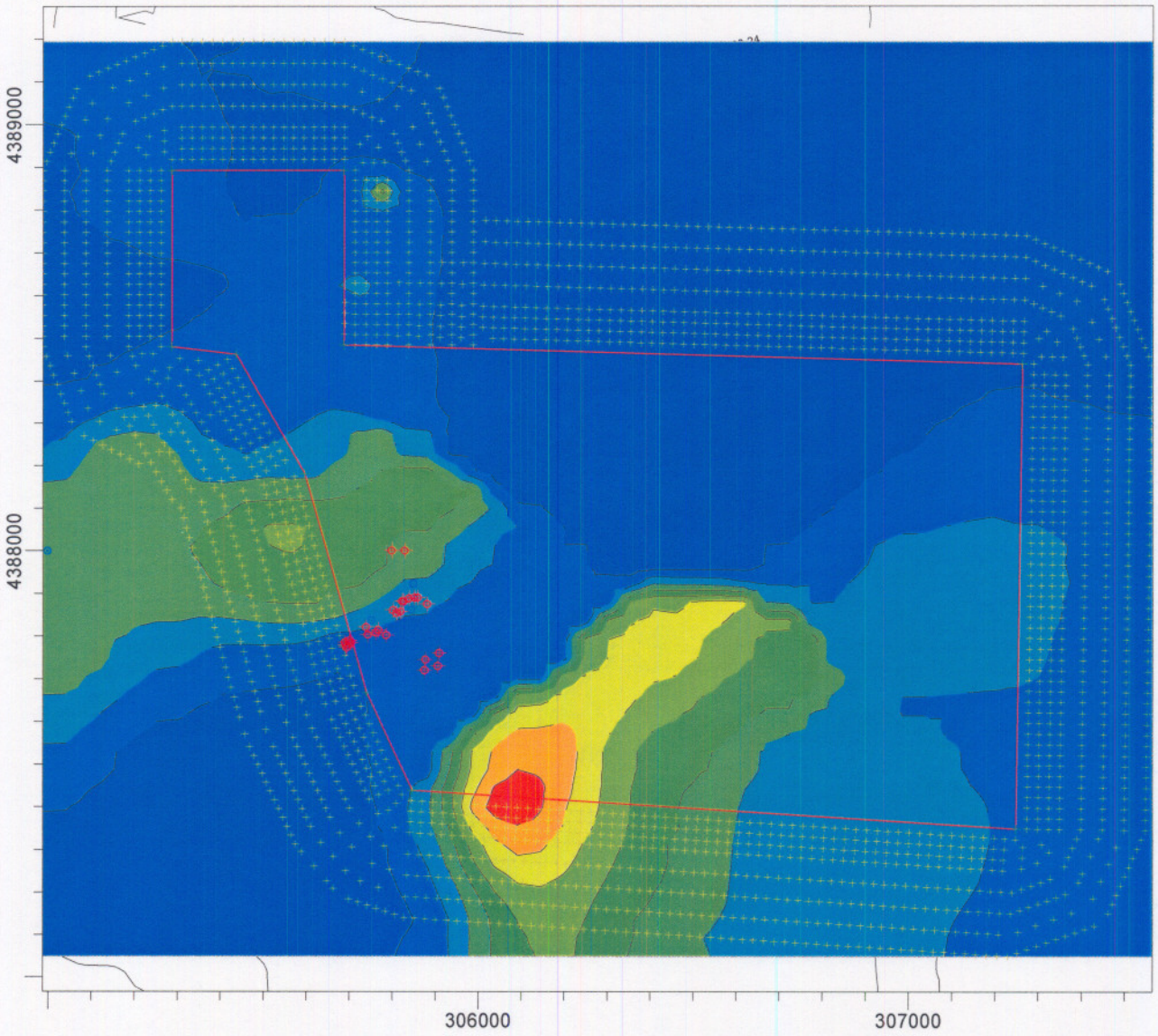
0 0.4 km

DATE: **12/6/2004**

PROJECT NO.: **ASIP Provisions**

PROJECT TITLE:

C:\ISCView4\NVCem2.isc
PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL



Contours μg/m³

1.003 3.011 5.020 7.029 9.038 11.047 13.055 15.064 17.073 19.082

COMMENTS: Facility-wide PM_10 max. concentrations for Period (Annual) Averaging Time is 19.08 micrograms / cu meters (306,067.75 Easting, 4387,399.50 Northing).	MODELING OPTIONS: **CONC, RURAL, ELEV, DFAULT**	COMPANY NAME: **Nevada Cement Company**	
		MODELER: **Tobarak Ullah, P.E.**	
	OUTPUT TYPE: **CONC** / RECEPTORS: **2318**	0 0.4 km	
	MAX: **19.08173** / UNITS: **μg/m³**	DATE: **12/6/2004**	PROJECT NO.: **ASIP Provisions**