

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Notice of Public Comment Period Concerning the  
Proposed Extension of the Construction Permit/PSD Approval to  
Universal Cement in Chicago

Universal Cement, 2222 South Lumber St., Chicago, Illinois, 60616, has applied to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) for an extension of the air pollution control construction permit/PSD approval for its proposed Portland cement manufacturing plant at South Torrence Ave. and East 117<sup>th</sup> Street, Chicago. The plant, sized to supply the demand of local markets for cement, will have one cement kiln and associated equipment, such as those units used for milling, material handling and conveying. The requested extension of the permit would provide an additional 18 months for commencement of construction of this plant. The Illinois EPA, Bureau of Air, has made a preliminary determination that the request complies with applicable requirements and a revised permit should be issued that would provide the requested extension.

The Illinois EPA is accepting comments prior to making a final decision on this request. **Comments must be postmarked by midnight April 25, 2013.** If sufficient interest is expressed in this matter, a hearing or other informational meeting may be held.

Comments, questions and requests for information, should be directed to Brad Frost, Bureau of Air, Illinois EPA, P. O. Box 19506, Springfield, IL 62794-9506, phone 217/782-2113, TDD 217/782-9143.

Persons wanting more information may view the draft of the revised permit and accompanying project summary at <http://www.epa.gov/reg5oair/permits/ilonline.html>. The repositories for these documents and the application are located at the Illinois EPA's offices at 9511 West Harrison in Des Plaines, 847/294-4000 and 1340 N. Ninth St., Springfield, 217/782-7027 (please call ahead to assure that someone will be available to assist you). Copies of the documents will be made available upon request.

The Illinois EPA has made a preliminary determination that the request for extension of the permit is justified. Developments in applicable emission control technology and changes in relevant emission standards have not occurred since the permit was issued that would require other changes be made in a revised permit. In addition, the air quality analyses that were conducted for the plant as part of permitting continue to demonstrate that the proposed plant will not significantly contribute to a deterioration of air quality.

The plant is a major source for emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), (sulfur dioxide) SO<sub>2</sub>, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM/PM<sub>10</sub>) and greenhouse gases (GHG) under the federal rules for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 40 CFR 52.21. The plant is also major for emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> (as a precursor of ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and SO<sub>2</sub> (as a precursor of PM<sub>2.5</sub>) under the state rules for Major Stationary Sources Construction and Modification (MSSCAM), 35 IAC Part 203.

As a major source under the PSD rules, the plant's emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, PM/PM<sub>10</sub> and GHG are subject to Best Available Control Technology (BACT). As a major source under MSSCAM, the plant's NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are also subject to Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). The Illinois EPA's initial review concluded that the emission control measures for emissions of subject pollutants from the plant, as addressed in the permit for the plant, will provide BACT and LAER.

The air quality analyses for this plant pursuant to the PSD rules that were previously submitted by Universal Cement, which were reviewed by the Illinois EPA, continue to appropriately address the impacts of the plant's emissions relative to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The analyses indicated that impacts of SO<sub>2</sub> and CO emissions would not be significant. The plant's impacts on NO<sub>2</sub> air quality, due to its emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, would also not be significant on an annual average basis. For PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>, on an hourly basis, the modeling indicated the plant would not significantly contribute to NAAQS exceedances.