



READY-MIX CONCRETE RECOVERY FORM

CURRENT COVERAGE NO.: MSG11 0209

(Coverage number is located at the bottom left corner of your previous Certificate of Coverage)



1 Company Name: Lamar Concrete Inc Facility Name: _____

Contact Name and Position: Danny + Marie Anderson Pres + Sec.

Contact Area Code and Phone Number: (601) 794-0049 Contact Email: bear196807@yahoo.com

Primary SIC Code: (3271) Primary NAICS Code (6-digit): (_____)

Physical Site Address - Street: 5697 Hwy 11

City: Purvis State: MS Zip: 39475 County: Lamar

Mailing Address - Street: 5697 US Hwy 11

City: Purvis State: MS Zip: 39475

2 Plant Maximum Production Rate: 32 cubic yards/hr
(Maximum production rate must be based on the manufacturer's maximum rated plant capacity on an hourly basis.)

3 Will you own or operate a rock crusher at the site? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If a third party will own/operate a rock crusher at your site, mark "No." The third party is responsible for obtaining any necessary air permits to operate the rock crusher.

4 Rock Crusher Type / Rated Cumulative Capacity: ☐ Fixed: _____ tons/hr ☐ Portable: _____ tons/hr ☒ N/A

5 Will you operate stationary fuel burning equipment (e.g., engines, heaters, etc.) at the site? ☐ Yes* ☒ No
*If you marked "Yes" complete the attached Fuel Burning Equipment Form & Compliance Plan.

6 Nearest Named Waterbody Which Storm Water Leaving the Site Will Enter: Sweetmans Creek

Is a Copy of the SWPPP at the Permitted Site? ☒ YES ☐ NO **7** SWPPP Date: _____

If the SWPPP is Based on the Industry Generic SWPPP, is it the Most Recent Copy? ☒ YES ☐ NO

8 Does the SWPPP Meet the Requirements Listed in ACT5 of the RMCGP? ☒ YES ☐ NO*
*If No then Please Attach an Amended SWPPP.

9 Are construction activities (e.g., clearing, grading, etc.) still ongoing at the site? ☐ YES* ☒ NO
*If "yes," does the total acreage of the construction activities equal or exceed 5.0 acres? ☐ YES ☒ NO

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

I further certify that the project continues as described in the original notice of intent. Also, I certify that I understand when coverage is terminated I am no longer authorized to emit regulated air emissions and discharge wastewater or storm water associated with industrial activity under this general permit. I understand that discharging pollutants associated with industrial activity to waters of the state without NPDES coverage is in violation of state law.

10 Danny Anderson
Authorized Signature (shall be signed according to ACT6, T-9 of the GP)

DANNY ANDERSON
Printed Name

4/5/21
Date Signed

PRES
Title

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FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT LIST

List all stationary fuel burning equipment used at the facility. **Do not include** mobile fuel burning equipment (e.g., trucks or forklifts, welding equipment), portable engines that are moved about the site (e.g., pressure washers, welders), or portable engines that will not remain on site more than 12 months (e.g., temporary generators).

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Equipment Description	Emergency Use Only? (Yes/No) ¹	Fuel Type	Max. Heat Input/Power Output	Manufacturer	Manufactured Date or Model Year
<i>Example only:</i>					
Engine for Generac generator	No	Diesel	578 hp	Perkins	2009
Heater for brick drying	No	Natural gas	6 MMBtu/hr	Sigma Thermal	2010

¹ Engines qualifying as "emergency" must meet the requirements of Condition L-6 in ACT 3 of the General Permit.

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COMPLIANCE PLAN

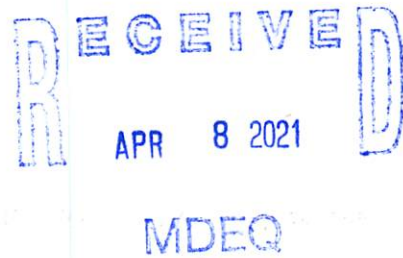
As required by ACT 3, Condition L-7(3) of the General Permit, complete this section if you will have one or more **non-emergency** stationary internal combustion engines at your site.

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Equipment Description (should match description from table above)	Applicable federal standard ¹		Emission Standards ² (List all that apply)	Monitoring Requirements ² (List any testing, continuous monitoring and recordkeeping required)
	40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII	40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ		
Example: Engine for Generac generator	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CO ≤ 49 ppmvd @15 % O ₂	Conduct CO performance test every 8,760 hrs or 3 yrs whichever comes first; maintain oxidation catalyst so pressure does not change by more than 2" water and catalyst inlet temp. is between 450 – 1,350 °F
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

¹ Only mark one. If subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, then you have no requirements under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ per 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(1).

² EPA has developed a summary table of requirements for these rules at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-engines/guidance-and-tools-implementing-stationary-engine-requirements>. For purposes of evaluating these requirements, your engine is considered a Non-Emergency Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) located at an Area Source.



READY-MIX CONCRETE GENERAL PERMIT (RMCGP) RECOVERAGE FORM

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

Below are more detailed instructions regarding specific entries on the Recoverage Form and attached Fuel Burning Equipment List. Each number below corresponds to a number shown on the form.

1.	Company Name should be the exact legal name as that registered with the Mississippi Secretary of State's (SOS) office for a corporation, LLC, partnership or other entity required to register. Remember to submit a Certificate of Good Standing, which can typically be printed from the following SOS website: https://corp.sos.ms.gov/corp/portal/c/page/corpBusinessIdSearch/portal.aspx . You may add a name commonly used to identify the facility as Facility Name (e.g., Company Name: ABC Corporation, Facility Name: Jackson Plant).
2.	The maximum production rate should be based on the maximum rated hourly capacity of the equipment, as advertised by the manufacturer, and <u>should not</u> be based on past production or annual production. If this number exceeds 150 cubic yards per hour, the facility will be considered a Synthetic Minor (SM) operating source. SM sources must publish a notice in the local newspaper. (See the RMCGP Public Notice Instructions for further information.) See specific permit conditions for SM sources in ACT 2, Condition S-3 and ACT 3, Conditions L-3(2) and S-1(4).
3.	If a Rock Crusher may be brought to your site on a temporary basis and operated by another entity, mark "No." The owner or operator of the Rock Crusher is responsible for obtaining any permits to operate their crusher at your site (or sites throughout the state).
4.	<p>If you marked "No" on the previous question, mark "N/A." Otherwise, the definitions of "fixed" and "portable" rock crushers are provided in ACT 3, L-5(1) and are also provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portable plant means any processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.• Fixed plant means any processing plant at which the processing equipment is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock. <p>The rated cumulative capacity is the total capacity of all initial crushers and should be provided by the manufacturer of the crusher. If you own/operate a rock crusher, a fixed plant cannot exceed a capacity of 25 tons per hour and a portable plant cannot exceed a capacity of 150 tons per hour. If capacity exceeds the applicable threshold, you must obtain an Individual Air Permit, and you do not qualify for coverage under the General Permit.</p>
5.	"Stationary" fuel burning equipment is considered any equipment that remains in the <u>same location</u> at the facility for 12 months or more (and is not just replaced by similar equipment at the same location). Typical examples may be emergency and non-emergency generators and process heaters. Non-stationary (or mobile) equipment typically includes welders, portable water pumps, pressure washers, etc.
6.	The nearest named waterbody can be found from online topographical maps or EPA's WATERS GeoViewer: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-geoviewer .
7.	The SWPPP date provided should be the date the SWPPP was last revised.
8.	Note that the requirements regarding the contents of the SWPPP are found in ACT 5, Condition T-3. If these requirements are not already addressed in the SWPPP, then the SWPPP should be revised and must be submitted before Coverage can be reissued. We are asking everyone to please submit a hard copy and electronic copy (if available) of their most recent SWPPP regardless of whether changes are required.

APR 8 1961

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups and classes.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation and the position of the various groups and classes.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation and the position of the various groups and classes.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation and the position of the various groups and classes.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation and the position of the various groups and classes.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation and the position of the various groups and classes.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future prospects and the position of the various groups and classes.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion and the position of the various groups and classes.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the appendix and the position of the various groups and classes.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the bibliography and the position of the various groups and classes.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the index and the position of the various groups and classes.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the preface and the position of the various groups and classes.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the introduction and the position of the various groups and classes.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the first chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the second chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

16. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the third chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

17. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the fourth chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

18. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the fifth chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

19. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the sixth chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

20. The twentieth part of the report deals with the seventh chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

21. The twenty-first part of the report deals with the eighth chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

22. The twenty-second part of the report deals with the ninth chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

23. The twenty-third part of the report deals with the tenth chapter and the position of the various groups and classes.

9.	The General Permit will no longer cover construction activities requiring a construction storm water general permit (i.e., land disturbing activities of 1.0 acre or more). If you mark "Yes," you must determine if you need a Small (1.0 to \leq 5.0 acres) or Large (\geq 5.0 acres) Construction Storm Water General Permit. Coverage for the Large Construction Storm Water will require submittal of a LCNOI with SWPPP, and the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit will be issued in conjunction with coverage under the Ready-Mix Concrete General Permit. Small Construction Storm Water requires you maintain the SCNOI and Construction SWPPP at your site, but not submit those. Forms and related information for the Construction Storm Water General Permits are available at www.mdeq.ms.gov/generalpermits .
10.	<p>The Recoverage Form must be signed by a Responsible Official. Generally, an Environmental or EHS Manager <u>does not</u> qualify. A facility manager may or may not qualify based on (1)(b) below. A Responsible Official is defined as follows:</p> <p>(1) For a corporation by a responsible corporate officer. For this permit, a responsible corporate officer means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures; <p>(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or</p> <p>(3) For a municipal, State, Federal, or other public agency by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.
11.	If the applicant marks "Yes" for on-site stationary fuel combustion equipment, this section must be completed. A brief description of the equipment and its maximum rated capacity must be provided.
12.	Emergency use means the fuel burning equipment is only operated during emergency situations and does not otherwise normally operate except for maintenance checks and readiness testing. Specific General Permit requirements pertaining to emergency engines are found in ACT 3, Condition L-6.
13.	Indicate the fuel or fuels used for the equipment listed. Note that for non-emergency engines , the General Permit only allows for combustion of diesel fuel.
14.	The maximum rated capacity of the fuel burning equipment should be provided. For engines, we request this be provided as the rate horsepower output of the engine. For other fuel burning equipment, this should be provided as the maximum heat input to the equipment in MMBtu/hr. (If you know the maximum natural gas usage in scf/min, you can convert to MMBtu/hr by multiplying by 0.06.)
15.	If available, DEQ prefers the manufactured date be provided. If unknown or unavailable, the model year may be provided or other estimate of the date of manufacture for the equipment.
16.	<p>The Compliance Plan table must only be completed if you will have stationary non-emergency engines at your site. Per the requirements ACT 3, Condition L-7 of the permit, these engines can only burn low sulfur diesel and cannot use more the 315,000 gallons of diesel per calendar year for all non-emergency engines combined. Generally, such engines are considered "new" under the federal regulations if they are manufactured after April 1, 2006, or reconstructed after July 11, 2005. If considered "new," they would be subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.</p> <p>EPA has a thorough website with requirements at https://www.epa.gov/stationary-engines/guidance-and-tools-implementing-stationary-engine-requirements. If the engine is "new," use the information under "New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines." If it is not new, use "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines." For purposes of evaluating these requirements, your engine is considered a Non-Emergency Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) located at an Area Source.</p>
17.	For engines subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, you can comply by using an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet the EPA emission standards. Such engines should have an EPA certification accompanying them that must be kept on record. If a certified engine is used, you can indicate such under the Monitoring Requirements.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to the President. The report is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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