IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PERMIT BY RULE
FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS

ELECTRICAL GENERATOR MONITORING FORM

Electrical Generator Serial Number: _____

Rated Output Capacity (kW): _____

Date	Hours Operated Per Day [a]	Hours Operated Per Month	Hours Operated During Previous 12-month Period

(a) Hours of operation are limited to 8 hours per day for generator capacities of 0-454 kW if operating in a PM_{10} nonattainment area. There is no daily limit on larger engines. There is no daily limit on any generator size when operating in attainment areas.

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CONTROL STRATEGY TRIGGER MONITORING FORM

Date of Trigger	Fugitive Dust Emission Source	Control Strategy Trigger	Summary of Correction Action Taken

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COMPLAINT RECEIPT MOINITORING FORM

Date Complaint Received	Fugitive Dust Emission Source	Control Strategy Trigger	Evaluation of Whether the Complaint had Merit	Summary of Corrective Action Taken

		Ammonia Control Effectiveness[1]			
System	Component	Open Lot	Freestall Scrape	Freestall Flush	Compliance Method[3]

Notes:
1. The ammonia emission reduction effectiveness of each practice is rated numerically based on practical year-round implementation. Variations due to seasonal practices and expected weather conditions have been factored into these ratings. Not implementing a BMP when it is not practicable to do so, does not reduce the point value assigned to the BMP, nor does it constitute failure to perform the BMP. UD indicates that the practice is still under development.

2. Land application practices assume practice is conducted on all manure; points will be pro-rated to reflect actual waste treatment; points can be obtained on exported material with sufficient documentation.

3. Method used by inspector to determine compliance
1=Observation by Inspector
2=On-Site Recordkeeping Required
3, 4=Deviation Reporting Required. Equipment upsets and/or breakdowns must be recorded in a deviation log and if repaired in a reasonable timeframe does not constitute non-compliance with this rule.

(3-28-23)

765. -- 789. (RESERVED)

790. RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS.
Sections 790 through 799 establish the requirements for nonmetallic mineral processing plants, frequently referred to as rock crushers. Definitions for nonmetallic mineral processing plants can be found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. Compliance with Section 790 does not relieve the owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant from the responsibility of complying with other federal, state, and local applicable laws, regulations, and requirements. (3-28-23)

791. GENERAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS.

01. Prohibition. No owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant may allow, suffer, or cause the emissions of any air pollutant to the atmosphere in such quantity of such nature and duration and under such conditions as would be injurious to human health or welfare, to animal or plant life, or to property, or to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property. (3-28-23)

02. Control of Fugitive Dust. In accordance with Sections 650 and 651, owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the generation of fugitive dust. In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions that might affect the movement of particulate matter. (3-28-23)

792. (RESERVED)

793. EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS NOT SUBJECT TO 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART OOO.
Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are not subject to a 40 CFR Part 60 requirement must comply with the emissions standards set forth in Section 793. (3-28-23)

01. Processing Plants Not Regulated by 40 CFR Part 60. Fixed or portable plants that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification before August 31, 1983, are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO. (3-28-23)

02. Emissions Standards for Fugitive Emissions. Emissions that exhibit greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity must not be discharged in the atmosphere from any crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, conveying system, transfer point, vent, capture system, storage bin, stockpile, truck dumping operation, vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway, vehicle traffic on or wind erosion of an unpaved haul road, or other source of fugitive emissions. Opacity must be determined using the test methods and procedures in Section 625. The plant is not required to have a certified opacity reader. (3-28-23)

794. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

No owner or operator may commence construction, reconstruction, modification or operation of any nonmetallic mineral processing plant regardless of whether or not the source is an affected facility pursuant to 40 CFR 60.670(e) without first obtaining a permit or complying with Sections 795 through 799. The owner or operator must comply with the permitting requirements of Subsection 794.02 or Subsection 794.03 and the applicable portions of Subsection 794.04 and/or Subsection 794.05. (3-28-23)

01. Permit by Rule Eligibility. New major facilities or major modifications subject to Sections 204 and 205 are not eligible for a Permit by Rule. (3-28-23)

02. Permit by Rule. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that meet all the applicable requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799 are deemed to have a permit by rule (PBR) and are not required to obtain a permit to construct under Sections 200 through 227. (3-28-23)

03. Permit to Construct. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that do not meet all of the requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799, or that operate or intend to operate a nonmetallic mineral processing plant at a single site of operations for more than twelve (12) consecutive months, or that choose to construct and operate under specific permit requirements rather than the provisions of the permit by rule must obtain a permit to construct pursuant to Sections 200 through 227. An existing permit to construct will be considered valid until the permit is modified, incorporated into a Tier II operating permit, or terminated by the Department. (3-28-23)

04. Tier I Operating Permits. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are affected facilities subject to a requirement of 40 CFR Part 60 are Tier I sources as defined in Section 006. Tier I sources must comply with the applicable permitting requirements of Sections 300 through 397. (3-28-23)

05. Tier II Operating Permits. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are required by the Department or choose to obtain a Tier II operating permit pursuant to Sections 400 through 409 must operate in accordance with the specific provisions of the Tier II operating permit until such time as the operating permit is terminated in writing by the Department. The Department may require owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants to obtain a Tier II operating permit whenever the Department determines that: (3-28-23)

a. Emission rate reductions are necessary to attain or maintain any ambient air quality standard or applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment; or (3-28-23)

b. Specific emissions standards, or requirements on operation or maintenance are necessary to ensure compliance with any applicable emission standard or rule. (3-28-23)

795. PERMIT BY RULE REQUIREMENTS.

Sections 795 through 799 establish the requirements for a permit by rule for nonmetallic mineral processing plants. (3-28-23)

796. APPLICABILITY.

01. Permit by Rule. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants are deemed to have a permit by rule if they comply with all of the applicable provisions of Sections 795 through 799. Nothing in Sections 795 through 799 precludes any owner or operator from obtaining a permit. Portable sources that operate or may be operated at a single location or site of operations for more than twelve (12) consecutive months must obtain a permit to construct. (3-28-23)

02. Permit Option. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that hold a valid

permit to construct or a Tier II operating permit must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit and are not subject to the requirements of the permit by rule in Sections 795 through 799. (3-28-23)

797. REGISTRATION FOR PERMIT BY RULE.

01. Registration Process. Any owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant that opts to operate under the permit by rule must register in the following manner: (3-28-23)

a. Any new or modified processing plant must register fifteen (15) days prior to commencing operation or modification. The Department will acknowledge registration in writing within fifteen (15) days. (3-28-23)

b. Any permitted processing plant must register with the Department and request termination of the current permit to construct or Tier II operating permit. The Department will normally act on the request within fifteen (15) days and notify the registrant in writing. (3-28-23)

Registration for permit by rule does not relieve the owner or operator of portable equipment from the registration and relocation requirements of Section 500. (3-28-23)

02. Registration Information. The following information must be provided by the registrant using forms furnished by the Department, or by other means approved by the Department. (3-28-23)

a. For all crushers and grinding mills, the registrant shall supply information on the manufacturer, crusher type (such as jaw, cone), serial number, date of manufacture, and maximum throughput capacity. (3-28-23)

b. For all screen decks, the registrant shall supply manufacturer name, physical size of screen, number of decks, serial number, and date of manufacture. (3-28-23)

c. For all electrical generators, the registrant shall supply manufacturer name, rated output, and fuel. (3-28-23)

798. ELECTRICAL GENERATORS.
The following requirements apply to all electrical generators used to provide electrical power to any nonmetallic mineral processing plant. The requirements apply to each site of operations. (3-28-23)

01. Fuel Type. Only ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials) Grade 1 or 2 fuel oil may be used. The sulfur content of the fuel used must not exceed the percentages of sulfur given in Section 725. (3-28-23)

02. Generator Operating Requirements. For the purposes of Sections 790 through 799, the following apply to all electrical generators.

Rated Output Capacities (kW)	Allowable Operating Hours (hr/day)		Allowable Operating Hours (hr/yr)	
	Attainment Unclassifiable Areas	PM-10 Nonattainment Areas	Attainment Unclassifiable Areas	PM-10 Nonattainment Areas
0 - 454	24	8	8760	2880
455 - 1000	24	24	8760	8760
1001 - 2000	24	24	5200	5200

kW = kilowatts
hr/day = hours per day
hr/yr = hours per year

(3-28-23)

03. Generator Opacity Limit. Visible emissions from any generator stack, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening must not exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any sixty (60) minute period. Opacity must be determined using the test methods and procedures contained in Section 625. (3-28-23)

04. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements. (3-28-23)

a. The owner or operator must monitor and record the following information. (3-28-23)

i. The rated output capacity, in kilowatts (kW), of the electrical generator(s) used; (3-28-23)

ii. Operating hours on a monthly and annual basis so compliance can be continuously determined for the previous twelve (12) month period; and (3-28-23)

iii. Vendor receipts of the fuel oil purchased clearly identifying the ASTM Grade. (3-28-23)

b. Records of monitoring and recordkeeping requirements for current operations must be maintained at the site of operations for the duration of operations at that location and must be available to Department representatives upon request. Records for previous sites of operation must be kept for the most recent two (2) year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and be made available to the Department upon request. (3-28-23)

799. NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANT FUGITIVE DUST BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE.

The owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant must use the Best Management Practices (BMP) contained in Section 799 to control the emissions of fugitive dust. Fugitive dust emissions must be reasonably controlled as required by Sections 650 and 651. It is the responsibility of the owner or operator to reasonably control fugitive emissions at each site of operations but only for the duration of operations at each site under the control of the owner or operator. (3-28-23)

01. Generally Applicable Requirements. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. (3-28-23)

a. The owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant must at all times be observant of all sources of fugitive dust emissions and monitor control strategies at least once per day when operating. The following events will trigger initiation of the prescribed control strategy or control strategies to control the fugitive dust emissions. (3-28-23)

i. When fugitive dust emissions are observed at any time to be exceeding any control strategy trigger specified in Subsections 799.02 through 799.06, that event triggers initiation of the prescribed control strategy or control strategies to control the fugitive dust emissions. (3-28-23)

ii. Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust must be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy must be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust. The Department may review the complaint records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If the Department finds that a complaint has merit, it may determine additional control measures are required. (3-28-23)

b. A progressive control strategy must be used to reasonably control the emissions of fugitive dust. Progressive control strategy means that if the initial control strategy or strategies chosen do not adequately control fugitive dust emissions, the owner or operator must employ successive control strategies as listed until fugitive dust control is achieved. Fugitive dust control must be applied on a frequency such that visible emissions do not exceed any emission standard specified in Sections 790 through 799. (3-28-23)

c. The owner or operator must maintain a record of each event where a control strategy is triggered.

The trigger must be recorded with a summary of the control strategy employed. If the trigger is a citizen complaint, the owner or operator must record the complaint, an evaluation of whether the complaint has merit, and a summary of the corrective action taken. The record must be maintained on forms provided by the Department or other forms that contain similar information. Records for current operations must be maintained at the site of operations for the duration of operations at that location and must be available to Department representatives upon request. Records for previous sites of operation must be kept for the most recent two (2) year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and must be made available to the Department upon request. (3-28-23)

02. Requirements for Paved Public Roadways. (3-28-23)

a. Definitions. (3-28-23)

i. A paved public roadway means a roadway accessible to the general public having a surface of asphalt or concrete. (3-28-23)

ii. Track-out means the deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris onto the surface of a paved public roadway from the tires and/or undercarriage of any vehicle associated with the operation of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant. (3-28-23)

b. Control strategy triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from track-out include, but are not limited to: (3-28-23)

i. Visible deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris on the surface of a paved public roadway. (3-28-23)

ii. Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway that approach twenty percent (20%) opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one (1) minute in any sixty (60) minute period. (3-28-23)

c. The following are control strategies for track-out. (3-28-23)

i. Prompt removal of mud, dirt, or similar debris from the affected surface of a paved public roadway. (3-28-23)

ii. Water flush, and/or water flush and vacuum sweep, the affected surface of the paved public roadway. Runoff must be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road such that track-out is enhanced. If runoff is not, or cannot be controlled, gravel must be applied to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out. (3-28-23)

iii. Apply gravel to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application must be sufficient to control track-out. (3-28-23)

iv. Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application must be sufficient to control track-out. (3-28-23)

v. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-28-23)

03. Requirements for Unpaved Haul Roads. (3-28-23)

a. Unpaved haul roads are defined as any unsurfaced roadway within the physical boundary of a nonmetallic mineral processing facility that is used as a haul road, access road, or similar. (3-28-23)

b. Control strategy triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads include, but are not limited to visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on unpaved haul roads that approach twenty percent (20%) opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one (1) minute in any sixty (60) minute period. (3-28-23)

c. The following are control strategies for fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads. (3-28-23)

i. Limit vehicle traffic on unpaved haul roads. (3-28-23)

ii. Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved haul roads. If a speed limit is imposed, signs must be posted along the haul road route and clearly indicate the speed limit. Signs must be placed so they are visible to vehicles entering and leaving the site of operations. (3-28-23)

iii. Apply water to the surface of the unpaved haul road. Runoff must be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the unpaved haul road such that it causes track-out. If runoff is not, or cannot be controlled, gravel must be applied to the surface of the unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out. (3-28-23)

iv. Apply gravel to the surface of the unpaved haul road. (3-28-23)

v. Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the unpaved haul road. (3-28-23)

vi. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-28-23)

04. Requirements for Transfer Points, Screening Operations, and Stacks and Vents. (3-28-23)

a. In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, incorporated by reference in Section 107, for applicable facilities, the following control strategy triggers require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from transfer points, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents. (3-28-23)

i. Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation. (3-28-23)

ii. For any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation located within a building, opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any building vent. (3-28-23)

iii. Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any capture system stack. (3-28-23)

b. The following are control strategies for transfer points, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents. Controls must be applied on a frequency such that visible fugitive emissions do not exceed any applicable opacity limit. (3-28-23)

i. Limit drop heights of materials such that there is a homogeneous flow of material. (3-28-23)

ii. Install, operate, and maintain water spray bars to control fugitive dust emissions at transfer points on belt conveyors, conveying systems, bucket elevators, and screening operations as necessary. (3-28-23)

iii. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-28-23)

05. Requirements for Crushers and Grinding Mills. (3-28-23)

a. Control strategy triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from any crusher, grinding mill, building vent, or capture system stack include the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, for applicable facilities and the following. (3-28-23)

i. Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any crusher or grinding mill at which capture system is not used. (3-28-23)

ii. For any crusher or grinding mill located within a building, opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any building vent. (3-28-23)

iii. Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any capture system stack. (3-28-23)

b. The following are control strategies for any crusher, grinding mill, building vent, or capture system stack. Controls must be applied on a frequency such that visible fugitive emissions do not exceed any applicable opacity limit. (3-28-23)

i. Limit drop heights of materials such that there is a homogeneous flow of material. (3-28-23)

ii. Install, operate, and maintain water spray bars to control fugitive dust emissions at crusher drop points as necessary. (3-28-23)

iii. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-28-23)

06. Requirements for Stockpiles. (3-28-23)

a. Control strategy triggers that require immediate initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from stockpiles include, but are not limited to visible fugitive emissions from wind erosion of any stockpile that approaches twenty percent (20%) opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than one (1) minute in any sixty (60) minute period. (3-28-23)

b. The following are control strategies for stockpiles. (3-28-23)

i. Limit the height of the stockpiles. (3-28-23)

ii. Limit the disturbance of the stockpiles. (3-28-23)

iii. Apply water onto the surface of the stockpile. (3-28-23)

iv. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-28-23)

800. REGISTRATION FEE FOR PERMIT BY RULE.
A registration fee of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) must be submitted to the Department with each permit by rule registration. (3-28-23)

801. PAYMENT OF FEES FOR PERMITS BY RULE REGISTRATION.
The permit by rule registration fee must be paid in its entirety at the time the required registration form is submitted to the Department. Information for making payments is available at http://www.deq.idaho.gov. (3-28-23)

802. RECEIPT AND USAGE OF FEES.
Permit by rule registration fee receipts will be deposited by the Department into a stationary source permit account. Monies from this account will be used solely toward technical, legal and administrative support of the Department's Permit to Construct and Tier II permit programs and will not be used for those activities supported by the fund created for implementing the operating permit program required under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990. Fees payable under Section 800 will be retained by the Department regardless of whether a permit by rule registration is accepted by the Department in response to a registration request. (3-28-23)

803. -- 814. (RESERVED)

815. RULES FOR CONTROL OF KRAFT PULP MILLS.
Sections 815 through 818 establish emission standards for recovery furnaces and notification and reporting requirements for low volume high concentration (LVHC) and high volume low concentration (HVLC) gas venting at kraft pulp mills. (3-28-23)

816. RECOVERY FURNACE TRS STANDARD.
The average daily emissions of total reduced sulfur (TRS) from each recovery furnace must not exceed fifteen (15) ppm expressed as hydrogen sulfide on a dry basis. Recovery furnaces at kraft pulp mills subject to 40 CFR Part 60 TRS standards are exempt from the requirements of Section 816. (3-28-23)