STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hilton • Boise, Idaho 83706 • (208) 373-0502

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor
Curt Fransen, Director

June 22, 2012

Patrick Clark, Environmental Advisor
Staker & Parson Companies
P.O. Box 3429
Ogden, Utah 84409

RE: Facility ID No. 777-00524, Staker & Parson Companies, Ogden
PR-2012.0033, Project 61068, Permit by Rule Registration Notification
Portable Rock Crushing Facility

Dear Mr. Clark:

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received a Permit by Rule Registration form on June 11, 2012 for a portable Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant from Staker & Parson Companies. The registration is for the following equipment, which includes all equipment currently registered for Facility ID No. 777-00524:

Primary Crushers and Grinding Mills[1]	Secondary Crushers and Grinding Mills	Screen Decks	Electrical Generators
Terex Vertical Shaft Impactor Serial No.: 41.1312 Capacity (T/hr): 500 Year of Mfr.: 2010	Secondary Crusher Mfg and type (cone etc) Serial No.: N/A Capacity (T/hr): N/A Year of Mfr.: N/A	JCI screen deck Size (ft): 8 X 20 Number of Decks: 3 Serial No.: 43.5403 Year of Mfr.: 2007	Caterpillar generator Output (kW): 55 Fuel Type: #2 fuel oil Caterpillar generator Output (kW): 608 Fuel Type: #2 fuel oil

Total Capacity (T/hr)[2]

500 tons per hour

[1] Per 40 CFR 60.771, Capacity means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant. Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.
[2] T/hr = tons per hour

This registration for Permit by Rule is effective immediately. We recommend that you maintain a copy of this letter and a copy of the enclosed registration form for your records, and have a copy of this letter available at all sites where the registered equipment is being operated or stored.

Please be advised that the equipment operation, monitoring, and recordkeeping for this portable rock crushing equipment must comply at all times with the Rules for the Control of Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.790 through 802 (Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho). A copy of IDAPA 58.01.01.790 through 802 is attached. A description of the portable rock crusher PBR program and links to PBR guidance and forms for registration, relocation, and operations monitoring are provided on DEQ's website at
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/permitting/air-quality-permitting/permit-by-rule.aspx.

EPA has amended the Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (NMPP). The amendments include revisions to the emission limits for NMPP affected facilities which commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008. These amendments include additional testing and monitoring for affected facilities that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008; exemption of affected facilities that process wet material from this rule; changes to simplify the notification requirements for all affected facilities; and changes to definitions and various other clarifications. These amendments are not presently within the IDAPA 58.01.01.790 through 802 (Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho). The amendments can be downloaded from http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov (select Title 40, select 60.1-end, select 60.1thru 60.4420, select Subpart OOO).

In order to fully understand the compliance requirements of this Permit by Rule, DEQ highly recommends that you schedule a meeting with Rick Elkins, Air Quality Analyst, at (208) 236-6160 to review and discuss the terms and conditions of this Permit by Rule. Should you choose to schedule this meeting, DEQ recommends the following representatives attend the meeting: your facility's plant manager, responsible official, environmental contact, and any other staff responsible for day-to-day compliance with permit conditions.

Other Air Quality Requirements

You will be required to submit a portable equipment relocation form each time the plant is moved to a new site of operations. DEQ requires that this form be submitted at least ten days prior to relocating the equipment. A copy of the form is enclosed for your convenience. You are also required to log the hours of operation for any electrical generator used, log all fugitive dust complaints, and log all triggers that initiate fugitive dust control. A copy of each of those forms is also enclosed. If you have questions regarding this Permit by Rule process, please contact Robert Baldwin at (208) 373-0502 or Robert.Baldwin@deq.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

Mike Simon
Stationary Source Program Manager
Air Quality Division

MS/rb PR-2012.0033 PROJ 61068

Enclosures

Form #AQ-F-C016
Rev. 2
12/12/06

Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
For assistance, call the Air Permit Hotline: 1-877-5PERMIT

DEQ - AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

PORTABLE EQUIPMENT RELOCATION FORM

Company Name:	
Phone Number:	
Mailing Address:	
Contact:	
Signature:	Date:

Plant Type (HMA, Rock Crusher, Mfr., Model No.)			
Type of Permit	Permit to Construct or Operating Permit	Yes No	If Yes, Facility ID:
	Permit by Rule	Yes No	If Yes, Facility ID:
Fuel Type for Generator:			
Have any major components of the plant or its air pollution equipment been replaced or modified since the plant last operated? Yes No If Yes, attach explanation on additional paper.			

Current Location, include county and nearest city:	
New Location, include county and nearest city:	
Estimated Startup Date: (month/day/year)	Estimated End Date: (month/day/year)

Will Plant be co-located with another rock crusher, concrete batch, or hot-mix asphalt plant at new location?				Yes No
If Yes	Name of Other Company:			
	Type of Plant: ❑ Rock Crusher ❑ Concrete Batch ❑ Hot-Mix Asphalt			
	Type of Permit	Permit to Construct or Operating Permit	Yes No	If Yes, Facility ID:
		Permit by Rule	Yes No	If Yes, Facility ID:

Will plant be operated in conjunction with a state of Idaho contract?		Yes No
If Yes	Contract No.:	
	State of Idaho Contact Person:	
	Phone Number:	

THIS FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED TEN (10) DAYS BEFORE PLANT IS RELOCATED.

A scaled plot plan identifying the property boundary of the new site must be included with this form (see Permit Application Form PP-Plot Plan for guidance).

Mail to: **Air Quality Program Office - Application Processing**
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706-1255

Or, Fax to: **208-373-0340**
Attn: Air Quality Program Office - Application Processing

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):_____

Calendar Year:		
Month	**Hours Operated per Month**	**Hours Operated Year to Date**

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PERMIT BY RULE
FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS

COMPLAINT RECEIPT MONITORING FORM

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

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PERMIT BY RULE
FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS

CONTROL STRATEGY TRIGGER MONITORING FORM

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

790. RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS.

The purpose of Sections 790 through 799 is to set forth the requirements for nonmetallic mineral processing plants, frequently referred to as rock crushers. Definitions specific to nonmetallic mineral processing permits are located in Section 011 while other general terms may be defined in Sections 006 through 008. 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. (3-15-02)

791. GENERAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS.

01. Prohibition. No owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall 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. (3-15-02)

02. Control of Fugitive Dust. In accordance with Sections 650 and 651, owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants shall 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 which might affect the movement of particulate matter. (3-15-02)

792. EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS SUBJECT TO 40 CFR 60, SUBPART OOO.

Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants subject to a requirement of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO shall comply with the emissions standards set forth in this section. (3-15-02)

01. NSPS Regulated Processing Plants. Affected facilities in fixed or portable plants that commence construction, reconstruction, or modification after August 31, 1983, except that the standards do not apply to the following operations: (3-15-02)

a. All facilities located in underground mines; and stand-alone screening operations at plants without crushers or grinding mills. (3-15-02)

b. An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart F (Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants) or Subpart I (Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Plants). (3-15-02)

c. Facilities with capacities as defined in 40 CFR 60.671 of: (3-15-02)

i. Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities of twenty-three (23) megagrams per hour (twenty-five (25) tons per hour) or less; (3-15-02)

ii. Portable sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities of one hundred thirty-six (136) megagrams per hour (one hundred fifty (150) tons per hour) or less; (3-15-02)

iii. Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities of nine (9) megagrams per hour (ten (10) tons per hour) or less. (3-15-02)

02. Affected Facilities. The following components in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants, except as provided in Subsections 792.01.a., 792.01.b., and 792.01.c. are defined as affected facilities under the 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO requirements: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station. (3-15-02)

03. NSPS Particulate Matter Emissions Standards. The standard for particulate matter is set forth in 40 CFR 60.672, which states: (3-15-02)

a. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by 40 CFR 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any stack emissions which: (3-15-02)

i. Contain particulate matter in excess of five one-hundredths (0.05) grams per dry standard cubic meter (G/dscm); and (3-15-02)

ii. Exhibit greater than seven percent (7%) opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device. Facilities using a wet scrubber must comply with the reporting provisions of 40 CFR 60.676 (c), (d), and (e). (3-15-02)

b. On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup as required under 40 CFR 60.11, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than ten percent (10%) opacity, except as provided in Subsections 792.03.c., 792.03.d. and 792.03.e. (3-15-02)

c. On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup as required under 40 CFR 60.11, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than fifteen percent (15%) opacity. (3-15-02)

d. Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section. (3-15-02)

e. If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emissions limits in Subsections 792.03.a., 792.03.b. and 792.03.c., or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits: (3-15-02)

i. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in 40 CFR 60.671. (3-15-02)

ii. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any vent of any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility emissions which exceed the stack emissions limits in Subsection 792.03.a. (3-15-02)

f. On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup as required under 40 CFR 60.11, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin, stack emissions which exhibit greater than seven percent (7%) opacity. (3-15-02)

g. Owners or operators of multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions shall comply with the emission limits in Subsections 792.03.a.i. and 792.03.ii. of Section 792. (3-15-02)

h. On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any visible emissions from: (3-15-02)

i. Wet screening operations and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors that process saturated material in the production line up to the next crusher, grinding mill or storage bin. (3-15-02)

ii. Screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations, where such screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors process saturated materials up to the first crusher, grinding mill, or storage bin in the production line. (3-15-02)

i. Opacity determinations for NSPS required emissions standards shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 60 as required in Subsection 625.04.c. (3-15-02)

04. Visible Emissions Standards for Roads and Stockpiles. Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected paved public roadway; vehicle traffic on, or wind erosion of, an unpaved haul road; and wind erosion of any stockpile shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any sixty (60) minute period. Opacity shall be determined using the test methods and procedures contained in Section 625. The plant is not required to have a certified opacity reader. (3-15-02)

05. Performance Testing. Performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements set forth in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO. A written report of the results of the performance test shall be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in accordance with 40 CFR 60 and a copy submitted to the Department. If performance testing has already been conducted, test documentation shall be kept at the site of operations or at another accessible location and shall be made available to Department representatives upon request. (3-15-02)

793. EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS NOT SUBJECT TO 40 CFR 60, SUBPART OOO.

Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are not subject to a NSPS requirement shall comply with the emissions standards set forth in Section 793. (3-15-02)

01. Processing Plants Not Regulated by NSPS. Fixed or portable plants that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification before August 31, 1983 are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO. (3-15-02)

02. Emissions Standards for Fugitive Emissions. No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere emissions which exhibit greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity 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 shall be determined using the test methods and procedures in Section 625. The plant is not required to have a certified opacity reader. (3-15-02)

794. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

No owner or operator may commence construction, modification or operation of any source at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant without first obtaining a permit or complying with Sections 795 through 799. The owner or operator shall comply with the permitting requirements of Subsection 794.01 or Subsection 794.02 and the applicable portions of Subsection 794.03 and/or Subsection 794.04. (3-15-02)

01. Permit by Rule. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that meet all of the applicable requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799 shall be deemed to have a permit by rule (PBR) and shall not be required to obtain a permit to construct under Sections 200 through 228. (3-15-02)

02. 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 shall obtain a permit to construct pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. An existing permit to construct shall be considered valid until the permit is modified, incorporated into a Tier II operating permit, or terminated by the Department. Existing permits to construct may be terminated by the Department by registering the source under the permit by rule provisions in accordance with Section 797 after June 15, 2001. (3-15-02)

03. Tier I Operating Permits. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are affected facilities subject to a requirement of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60 are Tier I sources as defined in Section 006. Tier I sources must comply with the applicable permitting requirements of Sections 300 through 399. (4-11-06)

04. 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 410 shall 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: (3-15-02)

a. Emission rate reductions are necessary to attain or maintain any ambient air quality standard or applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment; or (3-15-02)

b. Specific emissions standards, or requirements on operation or maintenance are necessary to ensure compliance with any applicable emission standard or rule. (3-15-02)

795. PERMIT BY RULE REQUIREMENTS.

The purpose of Sections 795 through 799 is to establish the requirements for a permit by rule for nonmetallic mineral processing plants. (3-15-02)

796. APPLICABILITY.

01. Permit by Rule. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants shall be 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 shall preclude 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 or a Tier II operating permit. (3-15-02)

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. (3-15-02)

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 shall register in the following manner: (3-15-02)

a. Any new or modified processing plant shall register fifteen (15) days prior to commencing operation or modification. The Department shall acknowledge registration in writing within fifteen (15) days. (3-15-02)

b. Any permitted processing plant shall register with the Department and request termination of the current permit to construct or Tier II operating permit. The Department shall normally act on the request within fifteen (15) days and notify the registrant in writing. (3-15-02)

Registration for permit by rule does not relieve the owner or operator of portable equipment from the registration and relocation requirements of Section 500. (3-15-02)

02. Registration Information. The following information shall be provided by the registrant to the Department: (3-15-02)

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; (3-15-02)

b. For all screen decks, the registrant shall supply manufacturer name, physical size of screen, number of decks, serial number, and date of manufacture; and (3-15-02)

c. For all electrical generators, the registrant shall supply manufacturer name, rated output, and fuel. (3-15-02)

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. (3-15-02)

01. Fuel Type. Only ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials) Grade 1 or 2 fuel oil shall be used. The sulfur content of the fuel used shall not exceed the percentages of sulfur given in Section 725. (5-8-09)

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 (3-15-02)

03. Generator Opacity Limit. Visible emissions from any generator stack, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any sixty (60) minute period. Opacity shall be determined using the test methods and procedures contained in Section 625. (3-15-02)

04. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements. (3-15-02)

a. The owner or operator shall monitor and record the following information. (3-15-02)

i. The rated output capacity, in kilowatts (kW), of the electrical generator(s) used; (3-15-02)

ii. Operating hours on a monthly and annual basis so compliance can be continuously determined for the previous twelve (12) month period; and (3-15-02)

iii. Vendor receipts of the fuel oil purchased clearly identifying the ASTM Grade. (3-15-02)

b. Records of monitoring and recordkeeping requirements for current operations shall be maintained at the site of operations for the duration of operations at that location and shall be available to Department representatives upon request. Records for previous sites of operation shall be kept for the most recent two (2) year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and shall be made available to the Department upon request. (3-15-02)

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

The owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall use the Best Management Practices (BMP) contained in Section 799 to control the emissions of fugitive dust. Fugitive dust emissions shall be reasonably controlled as required by Sections 650 and 651. It shall be 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. (3-15-02)

01. Generally Applicable Requirements. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. The following requirements apply generally to this Fugitive Dust BMP. (3-15-02)

a. Control strategy triggers. The owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall at all times be observant of all sources of fugitive dust emissions and monitor control strategies at least once per day when operating. 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 shall trigger initiation of the prescribed control strategy or control strategies to control the fugitive dust emissions. (3-15-02)

b. Control strategies. A progressive control strategy shall 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 shall employ successive control strategies as listed until fugitive dust control is achieved. Fugitive dust control shall be applied on a frequency such that visible emissions do not exceed any emission standard specified in Sections 790 through 799. (3-15-02)

c. Monitoring and recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of each event where a control strategy is triggered. The trigger shall be recorded with a summary of the control strategy employed. If the trigger is a citizen complaint, the owner or operator shall record the complaint, an evaluation of whether the complaint has merit, and a summary of the corrective action taken. The record shall be maintained on forms provided by the Department or other forms that contain similar information. Records for current operations shall be maintained at the site of operations for the duration of operations at that location and shall be available to Department representatives upon request. Records for previous sites of operation shall be kept for the most recent two (2) year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and shall be made available to the Department upon request. (3-15-02)

02. Requirements for Paved Public Roadways. (3-15-02)

a. Definitions. (3-15-02)

i. Paved public roadway. A paved public roadway means a roadway accessible to the general public having a surface of asphalt or concrete. (3-15-02)

ii. Track-out. 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. (3-15-02)

b. Control strategy triggers. Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from track-out include, but are not limited to: (3-15-02)

i. Visible deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris on the surface of a paved public roadway. (3-15-02)

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. (3-15-02)

iii. Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

c. Control strategies. The following are control strategies for track-out. (3-15-02)

i. Prompt removal of mud, dirt, or similar debris from the affected surface of a paved public roadway. (3-15-02)

ii. Water flush, and/or water flush and vacuum sweep, the affected surface of the paved public roadway. Runoff shall 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 shall be applied to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out. (3-15-02)

iii. Apply gravel to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application shall be sufficient to control track-out. (3-15-02)

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 shall be sufficient to control track-out. (3-15-02)

v. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-15-02)

03. Requirements for Unpaved Haul Roads. (3-15-02)

a. Definition of "unpaved haul roads." Any unsurfaced roadway within the physical boundary of a nonmetallic mineral processing facility that is used as a haul road, access road, or similar. (3-15-02)

b. Control strategy triggers. Triggers that require initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads include, but are not limited to: (3-15-02)

i. 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. (3-15-02)

ii. Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

c. Control strategies. The following are control strategies for fugitive dust emissions from unpaved haul roads. (3-15-02)

i. Limit vehicle traffic on unpaved haul roads. (3-15-02)

ii. Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved haul roads. If a speed limit is imposed, signs shall be posted along the haul road route and clearly indicate the speed limit. Signs shall be placed so they are visible to vehicles entering and leaving the site of operations. (3-15-02)

iii. Apply water to the surface of the unpaved haul road. Runoff shall 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 shall be applied to the surface of the unpaved haul road over an area sufficient to control track-out. (3-15-02)

iv. Apply gravel to the surface of the unpaved haul road. (3-15-02)

v. Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the unpaved haul road. (3-15-02)

vi. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-15-02)

04. Requirements for Transfer Points, Screening Operations, and Stacks and Vents. (3-15-02)

a. Definitions. (3-15-02)

i. Transfer point. Transfer point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile. (3-15-02)

ii. Belt conveyor. Belt conveyor means a conveying device that transports material from one (1) location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end. (3-15-02)

iii. Conveying system. Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one (1) piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems. (3-15-02)

iv. Bucket elevator. Bucket elevator means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached. (3-15-02)

v. Screening operation. Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one (1) or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens). (3-15-02)

vi. Capture system. Capture system means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one (1) or more process operations to a control device. (3-15-02)

vii. Control device. Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one (1) or more process operations at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant. (3-15-02)

viii. Vent. Vent means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one (1) or more affected facilities. (3-15-02)

b. Control strategy triggers. Triggers that 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 include, but are not limited to, the following: (3-15-02)

i. NSPS regulated processing plants. (3-15-02)

(1) Opacity greater than ten percent (10%) from any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation. (3-15-02)

(2) For any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation located within a building, opacity greater than seven percent (7%) from any building vent. (3-15-02)

(3) Opacity greater than seven percent (7%) from any capture system stack. (3-15-02)

(4) Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

ii. Processing plants not regulated by NSPS. (3-15-02)

(1) Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation. (3-15-02)

(2) 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. (3-15-02)

(3) Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any capture system stack. (3-15-02)

(4) Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

c. Control Strategies. The following are control strategies for transfer points, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents. Controls shall be applied on a frequency such that visible fugitive emissions do not exceed any applicable opacity limit. (3-15-02)

i. Limit drop heights of materials such that there is a homogeneous flow of material. (3-15-02)

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. (3-15-02)

iii. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-15-02)

05. Requirements for Crushers and Grinding Mills. (3-15-02)

a. Definitions. (3-15-02)

i. Crusher. Crusher means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic mineral, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor. (3-15-02)

ii. Grinding mill. Grinding mill means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used. (3-15-02)

iii. Initial crusher. Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant. (3-15-02)

b. Control strategy triggers. 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, but are not limited to, the following. (3-15-02)

i. NSPS regulated processing plants. (3-15-02)

(1) Opacity greater than fifteen percent (15%) from any crusher or grinding mill at which capture system is not used. (3-15-02)

(2) For any crusher or grinding mill located within a building, opacity greater than seven percent (7%) from any building vent. (3-15-02)

(3) Opacity greater than seven percent (7%) from any capture system stack. (3-15-02)

(4) Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

ii. Processing plants not regulated by NSPS. (3-15-02)

(1) Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any crusher or grinding mill at which capture system is not used. (3-15-02)

(2) For any crusher or grinding mill located within a building, opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any building vent. (3-15-02)

(3) Opacity greater than twenty percent (20%) from any capture system stack. (3-15-02)

(4) Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

c. Control strategies. The following are control strategies for any crusher, grinding mill, building vent, or capture system stack. Controls shall be applied on a frequency such that visible fugitive emissions do not exceed any applicable opacity limit. (3-15-02)

i. Limit drop heights of materials such that there is a homogeneous flow of material. (3-15-02)

ii. Install, operate, and maintain water spray bars to control fugitive dust emissions at crusher drop points as necessary. (3-15-02)

iii. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-15-02)

06. Requirements for Stockpiles. (3-15-02)

a. Definitions. (3-15-02)

i. Stockpile. Stockpile means any nonmetallic mineral storage pile, reserve supply, or similar. Nonmetallic minerals shall have the meaning given in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. Nonmetallic minerals may be stockpiled by belt conveyor, truck dumping, or similar. (3-15-02)

ii. Truck dumping. Truck dumping means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one (1) location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: trucks, front-end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars. (3-15-02)

b. Control strategy triggers. Triggers that require immediate initiation of a strategy or strategies to control fugitive dust emissions from stockpiles include, but are not limited to: (3-15-02)

i. 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. (3-15-02)

ii. Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust shall be expeditiously evaluated by the owner or operator for merit. If the owner or operator determines the complaint has merit, the progressive strategy shall 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. (3-15-02)

c. Control strategies. The following are control strategies for stockpiles. (3-15-02)

i. Limit the height of the stockpiles. (3-15-02)

ii. Limit the disturbance of the stockpiles. (3-15-02)

iii. Apply water onto the surface of the stockpile. (3-15-02)

iv. Other control strategy or strategies as approved by the Department. (3-15-02)

800. REGISTRATION FEE FOR PERMIT BY RULE.
A registration fee of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) shall be submitted to the Department with each permit by rule registration. (7-1-02)

801. PAYMENT OF FEES FOR PERMITS BY RULE REGISTRATION.
The permit by rule registration fee shall be paid in its entirety at the time the required registration form is submitted to the Department. The permit by rule registration form and fee should be sent to:

Permit by Rule Registration Fees
Fiscal Office
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255 (7-1-02)

802. RECEIPT AND USAGE OF FEES.
Permit by rule registration fee receipts shall be deposited by the Department into a stationary source permit account. Monies from this account shall be used solely toward technical, legal and administrative support of the Department's Permit to Construct and Tier II permit programs and shall 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 shall be retained by the Department regardless of whether a permit by rule registration is accepted by the Department in response to a registration request. (7-1-02)