



# Permit by Rule for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (Portable Rock Crushers)

## What is a permit by rule (PBR)?

A permit by rule (PBR) is a provision of the rules under which a facility or source registers with the Department and meets the specific requirements for that type of source. Once registered, the facility is deemed to have a permit thereby authorizing construction without the need to first obtain a Permit to Construct. Participation is entirely voluntary.

The PBR for portable rock crushers took effect June 15, 2001. It applies to any combination of portable equipment used to crush or grind nonmetallic minerals, provided operations do not exceed 12 consecutive months at any single site.

## Why should I consider using the PBR for my rock crushing operation?

You can save time! If you choose to meet the requirements of the PBR, you will have less paperwork to fill out than is required Permit to Construct (PTC) or Tier II Operating Permit. You will pay lower fees, depending upon when you register, and perhaps most importantly, you can get to work a lot quicker since processing takes only 15 days instead of months.

## How do I know whether my operation is eligible for the PBR?

Your operation is eligible for the PBR if:

- Your rock crushing equipment is portable; and
- Your equipment operates no longer than 12 consecutive months in a single location or site of operations; and
- You meet all the requirements of the rule.

If you do not qualify for a PBR, you must apply for an air quality permit.

## What's the cost of obtaining a PBR?

As of July 1, 2002, the fee is \$250, payable with registration.

## What if I already have a PTC or Tier II Operating Permit?

If you already have a valid PTC or Tier II Operating Permit and now find you qualify or want to operate under a PBR, you may opt to terminate your current permit and comply with the PBR. Simply submit a PBR registration form and any required fee and notify DEQ in writing that you would like to terminate your current permit.

## How long is a PBR effective?

Once registered, you will be able to operate under the PBR indefinitely, as long as all provisions of the PBR are met. If you modify your facility and/or add equipment, you will need to re-register or apply for an air quality permit.

## **How do I apply for a PBR?**

### **Step 1: Evaluate your eligibility.**

Does your equipment and operations meet the requirements established in the rule?

### **Step 2: Gather your information.**

If your operation meets the eligibility requirements, gather together information on your rock crushing equipment (crusher, grinding mill, screen deck, electrical generator, etc.)

### **Step 3: Register your facility.**

A simple, two-page registration form is available on-line or from DEQ's Air Quality Division. Complete the form and submit to DEQ. Keep a copy for your records. Allow 15 days for processing before starting operation or modification. Include \$250 fee with registration.

### **Step 4: Go to work.**

DEQ will acknowledge your registration in writing within 15 days, at which time you may begin operating under the PBR.

## **If I am eligible, what are the requirements of the PBR?**

### **Electrical Generator**

The electrical generator used to provide electrical power to a nonmetallic mineral processing plant must meet the following requirements at each site of operations:

- Use ASTM fuel oil grade 1 and 2 only. The sulfur content for grade 1 fuel oil cannot exceed 0.3% by weight; the sulfur content limit for grade 2 fuel oil cannot exceed 0.5% by weight.
- Not exceed the allowable hours of operation based on rated output capacity. Hours of operation must be limited in areas that do not meet air quality standards.
- Visible emissions from generator stacks cannot exceed 20% opacity for a specified period of time.

### **Fugitive Dust Control**

Fugitive dust emissions must be reasonably controlled at each site of operations, based upon Best Management Practices outlined in the rule. Five areas where fugitive dust must be controlled are identified:

- Paved public roadways
- Unpaved haul roads
- Transfer points, screening operations, and stacks and vents
- Crushers and grinding mills
- Stockpiles

A progressive control strategy is prescribed. If the initial control strategy does not work, successive strategies must be employed until the fugitive dust is adequately controlled.

For example, the operator may first be required to remove mud, dirt or debris from a paved public roadway. If that action fails to reduce the dust, the operator may have to flush or vacuum the street, or even apply gravel to the surface of an adjacent unpaved haul road.

### **Monitoring and Record-Keeping**

Operators are required to maintain receipts for fuel oil purchased and to monitor and maintain records of generator output and operating hours. In addition, records must be maintained when fugitive dust emissions control strategies are required to be implemented.

**This brochure provides a summary of PBR requirements and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Detailed requirements are outlined in DEQ's Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.01.795).**