



**Permit by Rule
for
Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants**

A Guide for Rock Crushing Facilities

March 2002

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DISCLAIMER:

This guide provides a summary of the Permit by Rule for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants found in IDAPA 16.01.01.795. It is not to be interpreted as a standard or policy, nor to replace the actual regulations. It is meant to be used merely as a tool to assist in the understanding of the requirements of the rule. For a complete copy of the *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*, go to:

<http://www2.state.id.us/adm/adminrules/rules/idapa58/58index.htm>

I. Introduction

Section 1.1 What is a Permit by Rule?

A permit by rule (PBR) is a provision of the rules under which a facility or source registers with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) 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.

Section 1.2 Is My Operation Eligible for a PBR?

A nonmetallic mineral processing plant is any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral or rock wherever it may be located, including equipment at lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility or location processing nonmetallic minerals.

If you own or operate a portable nonmetallic mineral processing facility, you are deemed to have a permit by rule if you have registered and comply with all of the requirements of the PBR.

The PBR allows you to operate your portable rock crusher at a single location or site for up to 12 consecutive months. If you operate for a period longer than 12 consecutive months, or you own a stationary rock crushing facility, you must apply for an air quality permit. If you need to apply for an air quality permit, contact your nearest DEQ regional office (see Appendix A).

Section 1.3 Why Should I Consider Applying for a PBR for My Rock Crushing Operation?

A PBR will save you time and money on resources typically required to put a permit application together. More importantly, you will not have to wait for an application to be processed, which can take up to 90 days. Once registered with DEQ, you can immediately begin construction and operation at any site of operations. This is critical due to the short time frames under which construction and operation must start once a contract is awarded.

In addition, you can help save taxpayer dollars by reducing the volume of rock crusher permit applications that DEQ must process. The environment will be protected by the PBR because it contains all of the substantive requirements necessary for facilities to comply with air quality standards.

Section 1.4 What if I Already Have a PTC or Tier II Operating Permit?

If you already have a valid PTC or Tier II Operating permit with DEQ, you must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit and are not subject to the requirements of the PBR.

However, if you are a permitted facility and would rather comply with the requirements of the PBR, simply submit a registration form and notify DEQ in writing that you would like to terminate your existing permit. DEQ must act on the request within 15 days and notify you in writing.

Section 1.5 When Would I Need to Obtain an Air Quality Permit?

A PTC is required for any new or modified rock crusher that cannot meet all the requirements of the PBR. Examples of when a PTC is required include, but are not limited to:

- A stationary rock crushing facility;
- Operating or intending to operate at a single site of operations for more than 12 consecutive months;
- Operating an electrical generator(s) for a longer time period than allowed by the PBR;
- Operating an electrical generator on fuel different than that allowed by the PBR; and
- Needing more stringent fugitive dust controls than those required by the PBR.

Section 1.6 How Long is the 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.

II. Requirements for the Permit by Rule

Section 2.1 How Do I Register?

If you choose to operate under the PBR, you will need to complete and submit a simple two-page registration form to DEQ. Allow 15 days from the date DEQ receives your registration, for processing before beginning construction, operation, or modification. Once your registration is received, DEQ will acknowledge its receipt in writing within 15 days. To ensure that your registration was received, it is recommended that you contact

DEQ prior to initiating construction, operation, or modification if you have not received acknowledgement from DEQ within 15 days.

2.1.1 Registration Information Required:

You need to register all of your crushers, grinding mills, screen decks and electrical generators for **all** of your potential crusher set-ups.

For all crushers and grinding mills:

- Name and date of manufacturer
- Crusher type (such as jaw, cone)
- Serial number
- Maximum throughput capacity

For all screen decks:

- Name and date of manufacturer
- Physical size of screen
- Serial number
- Number of decks

For all electrical generators:

- Name of manufacturer
- Rated output
- Fuel type

Registration forms are available at the end of this document or on DEQ's Web Site at <http://www.deq.state.id.us/deq/air/air1.htm>. Mail the registration form to the following address:

DEQ – Air Quality Division
Permit by Rule Processing
1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706-1255

If you currently hold a valid PTC or Tier II Operating Permit, be sure to indicate on the registration form that you would like to terminate your existing permit.

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

2.1.2 Registration Fee

If you register before July 1, 2002, there is no fee for registration. However, if you register after July 1, 2002, you will need to submit a registration fee of Two Hundred Fifty (\$250) dollars with your registration form.

2.1.3 Portable Equipment Relocation Forms

Whether you have a permit or choose to comply with the PBR, you need to continue submitting Portable Equipment Relocation Forms each time you relocate your rock crushing facility. A relocation form is available at the end of this document or on DEQ's Web Site at http://www.deq.state.id.us/deq/air/equip_relocat.htm.

Section 2.2 Electrical Generators

The PBR has specific requirements for electrical generators used at a site of operations including fuel restrictions, operating restrictions, opacity limitations, and monitoring requirements.

2.2.1 Fuel Restrictions

The PBR requires that you use only ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials) Grade 1 or 2 fuel oil for your electrical generator(s).

The sulfur content of the fuel oil cannot exceed the following:

- ASTM Grade 1: sulfur content < 0.3% by weight
- ASTM Grade 2: sulfur content < 0.5% by weight

2.2.2 Operating Restrictions

The PBR requires that you operate each electrical generator no more than the following:

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

PM-10 Nonattainment Areas

Operations in PM-10 nonattainment areas are restricted for smaller and larger capacity generators. The following areas are considered PM-10 nonattainment areas:

- Sandpoint
- Portneuf Valley
- Pinehurst
- Fort Hall

Contact your nearest DEQ regional office (See Appendix A) to determine if your facility will operate in a PM-10 nonattainment area.

2.2.3 Opacity Limitations

In accordance with the state standard and the PBR, visible emissions from the generator stack, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening must not exceed 20% opacity for a period or periods of more than 3 out of 60 minutes. Opacity must be determined using the test methods and procedures contained in IDAPA 16.01.01.625. For more information regarding this requirement, how to conduct opacity readings, or how to become a certified opacity reader, contact your nearest DEQ regional office (Appendix A).

2.2.4 Monitoring and Record Keeping

As part of the PBR, you are required to record the following information for each electrical generator:

- The rated output capacity, in kilowatts (kW)
- Operating hours on a monthly and annual basis for each generator
- Vendor receipts of the fuel oil purchased clearly identifying the ASTM Grade.

Maintain all records on DEQ forms (or equivalent), located at the end of this document. Keep generator monitoring records on site during operations. DEQ may inspect these records upon request. Keep records from previous sites of operation for the most recent two-year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and made available to DEQ upon request.

Section 2.3 Fugitive Dust Control

As part of the PBR and in an effort to demonstrate air quality compliance, you are required to reasonably control fugitive dust emissions from your rock crushing facility by implementing Best Management Practices (BMP).

The PBR identifies five (5) general categories of fugitive dust generating sources within a rock crushing facility:

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

The PBR lists *control strategy triggers* for all five fugitive dust generating sources. A control strategy trigger is an event or condition that indicates that a control strategy or action is needed to prevent a violation of a standard or a provision of the rule. The triggers are set up to warn the facility of a potential problem before it becomes a violation of a state or federal standard.

The PBR uses a *progressive control strategy*, which means if the initial control strategy or strategies chosen do not adequately control fugitive dust emissions, you must employ successive control strategies until fugitive dust control is achieved. Fugitive dust control must be applied on a frequency that prevents visible emissions from exceeding emission standards specified in the PBR.

If you have implemented all listed control strategies and fugitive emissions are still not reasonably controlled, contact DEQ to discuss other methods of control.

You are responsible for reasonably controlling fugitive dust emissions at each site of operations while under your control.

You are also responsible for being observant at all times of all sources of fugitive dust emissions and for monitoring the control strategies at least once per day when operating.

2.3.1 Monitoring and Record Keeping

Every time a control strategy is triggered from one of the fugitive dust emitting sources, you must record the following information:

- The date the trigger occurred;
- The fugitive dust emitting source (i.e., crusher, haul road);
- The control strategy trigger (i.e., visible emissions exceeding 10% opacity);
and
- A summary of the corrective actions taken.

Maintain all records on DEQ forms (or equivalent), located at the end of this document. Keep monitoring records on site during operations. DEQ may inspect these records upon request. Keep records from previous sites of operation for the most recent two-year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and made available to DEQ upon request.

2.3.2 Citizen Complaints

Citizen complaints of fugitive dust emissions are a control strategy trigger for each of the five fugitive dust sources at a rock crushing facility.

If you receive a complaint from a citizen regarding failure to reasonably control fugitive dust emissions from your facility, you must expeditiously evaluate the complaint. If it is determined that the complaint has merit, a progressive strategy must be expeditiously employed to reasonably control fugitive dust.

If a complaint is received regarding fugitive dust emissions, you must record the following information:

- The date the complaint was received;
- The fugitive dust emitting source (i.e., crusher, haul road);
- The control strategy trigger;
- A subjective assessment of the complaint; and
- A summary of the corrective actions taken.

Maintain all records on DEQ forms (or equivalent), located at the end of this document. Keep monitoring records on site during operations. DEQ may inspect these records upon request. Keep records from previous sites of operation for the most recent two-year period at a location where they can be reasonably accessed and made available to DEQ upon request.

DEQ may review complaint records and investigate citizen complaints as appropriate. If DEQ finds that a complaint has merit, it may require additional control measures.

2.3.3 Paved Public Roadways

Fugitive dust emissions can be generated from paved public roadways (See Appendix B for definition of paved public roadway).

Triggers that require initiation of a control strategy(s) are:

- Visible deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris on a paved road;
- Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected paved road that approach 20% opacity for more than one out of 60 minutes; and
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust.

Control strategies for track-out on to a paved road are:

- Promptly remove mud, dirt, or similar debris from the paved road;
- Water flush, and/or water flush and vacuum sweep the paved road. Runoff must be controlled so it does not saturate the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road and enhance track-out. 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;

- Apply gravel to the surface of the adjacent unpaved haul road. The area of application must be sufficient to control track-out;
- 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; and
- Implement other methods approved by DEQ.

2.3.4 Unpaved Haul Roads

Fugitive dust emissions can be generated from unpaved haul roads (See Appendix B for definition of an unpaved haul road).

Triggers that require initiation of a control strategy(s) are:

- Visible fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic on an affected unpaved haul road that approach 20% opacity for more than one out of 60 minutes; and
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust.

Control strategies for fugitive dust from unpaved haul roads are:

- Limit vehicle traffic on unpaved haul roads;
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved haul roads. If a speed limit is imposed, signs must be posted along the haul road route, clearly indicating the speed limit. Signs must be placed so they are visible to vehicles entering and leaving the site of operations;
- 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 and cause 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;
- Apply gravel to the surface of the unpaved haul road;
- Apply an environmentally safe chemical soil stabilizer or chemical dust suppressant to the surface of the unpaved haul road; and
- Implement other methods approved by DEQ.

2.3.5 Transfer Points, Screening Operations, and Stacks and Vents

Fugitive dust emissions can be generated from transfer points, screening operations, and stacks and vents from your facility. (Refer to Appendix B as you read this section for applicable definitions).

New Source Performance Standards

In order to determine which requirements apply to your transfer points, screening operations, and stacks and vents, it is important to know whether your facility is subject to the federal *New Source Performance Standards* found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

If you own and operate a nonmetallic mineral processing plant and meet the following criteria, you are an affected NSPS facility:

- You own and/or operate a portable sand and gravel plant and crushed stone plant with a capacity greater than 150 tons per hour; or
 - You own and/or operate a fixed sand and gravel and crushed stone plant with a capacity greater than 25 tons per hour; or
 - You own and/or operate a common clay plant and pumice plant with a capacity greater than 10 tons per hour;
- and**
- Your facility commenced construction or was modified **after** August 31, 1983.

Go to http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/40cfr60_01.html to view the requirements of the NSPS. The requirements for rock crushers begin at 60.670.

Triggers that require initiation of a control strategy(s) are:

Control Strategy Triggers	NSPS Affected Facility	Non-NSPS Affected Facility
Transfer points on a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belt conveyor • Conveying system • Bucket elevator • Screening operation 	Opacity greater than 10%	Opacity greater than 20%
For any transfer point on a belt conveyor, conveying system, bucket elevator, or screening operation located within a building	Opacity greater than 7% from any building vent	Opacity greater than 20% from any building vent
From any capture system stack	Opacity greater than 7%	Opacity greater than 20%
Citizen complaint of fugitive dust	✓	✓

Control strategies for transfer points, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, screening operations, conveying systems, capture systems, and building vents are:

- Limit drop heights of materials so there is homogeneous flow of material;
- Install, operate, and maintain spray bars to control fugitive dust emissions at transfer points on belt conveyors, conveying systems, bucket elevators, and screening operations as necessary; and
- Implement other methods approved by DEQ.

Controls must be applied on a frequency that prevents visible fugitive emissions from exceeding the applicable opacity limit.

2.3.6 Crushers and Grinding Mills

Fugitive dust emissions can be generated from crushers and grinding mills from your facility. (Refer to Appendix B as you read this section for applicable definitions).

In order to determine which requirements apply to your crushers and grinding mills, it is important to know whether your facility is subject to NSPS.

Triggers that require initiation of a control strategy(s) are:

Control Strategy Triggers	NSPS Affected Facility	Non-NSPS Affected Facility
For any crusher or grinding mill at which a capture system is not used	Opacity greater than 15%	Opacity greater than 20%
For any crusher or grinding mill located within a building	Opacity greater than 7% from any building vent	Opacity greater than 20% from any building vent
From any capture system stack	Opacity greater than 7%	Opacity greater than 20%
Citizen complaint of fugitive dust	✓	✓

Control strategies for any crusher, grinding mill, building vent, or capture system are:

- Limit drop heights of materials so there is a homogeneous flow of material;
- Install, operate, and maintain water spray bars to control fugitive dust emissions at crusher drop points as necessary; and
- Implement other methods approved by DEQ.

Controls must be applied on a frequency that prevents visible fugitive emissions from exceeding the applicable opacity limit.

2.3.7 Stockpiles

Fugitive dust emissions can be generated from stockpiles. (See Appendix B for definition of stockpile).

Triggers that require immediate initiation of a control strategy(s) are:

- Visible fugitive emissions from wind erosion of any stockpile that approaches 20% opacity for more than one out of 60 minutes; and
- Citizen complaints of failure to reasonably control fugitive dust.

Control strategies for stockpiles are:

- Limit the height of the stockpiles;
- Limit the disturbance of the stockpiles;
- Apply water to the surface of the stockpile; and
- Implement other methods approved by DEQ.

III. Additional Resources

For more information and tools on how to comply:

1. Contact DEQ's Air Quality Division at (208) 373-0502.
2. Visit DEQ's Web site at www.deq.state.id.us/deq/air/air1.htm for a copy of the *Guidance Document* that accompanies the Permit by Rule for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.
3. Contact DEQ's Small Business Liaison at (208) 373-0472 or visit the Small Business Assistance's Web site at www.deq.state.id.us/deq/assistance/sba/index.htm.

Appendix A



Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0502
www.deq.state.id.us/deq

Regional Offices

Coeur d’Alene Regional Office

2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d’Alene, ID 83814
(208) 769-1422

Boise Regional Office

1445 N. Orchard
Boise, ID 83706
(205) 373-0550

Lewiston Regional Office

1118 “F” Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
(208) 799-4370

Pocatello Regional Office

224 S. Arthur
Pocatello, ID 83204
(208) 236-6160

Idaho Falls Regional Office

900 N. Skyline, Ste B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 528-2600

Twin Falls Regional Office

601 Pole Line Rd, Suite 2
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190

Appendix B

Glossary of Acronyms/Terms

Attainment Area: any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as having ambient concentrations equal to or less than national primary or secondary ambient air quality standards for a particular regulated air pollutant or air pollutants.

Belt conveyor: a conveying device that transports material from one 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.

Best Management Practice: the best management practice (BMP) employed within an industry to control fugitive emissions.

Bucket elevator: 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.

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

Construction: fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a stationary source or facility.

Control device: the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more process operations at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Control strategy trigger: an event or condition that indicates that a control strategy or action is needed to prevent a violation of a standard or a provision of the rule. The triggers are set up to warn the facility of a potential problem before it becomes a violation of a state or federal standard.

Conveying system: a device for transporting materials from one 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.

Crusher: a machine that is 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.

DEQ: the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Department: the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Emission: any controlled or uncontrolled release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutants or combination thereof. Emission also includes any release or discharge of any air pollutant from a stack, vent, or other means into the outdoor atmosphere that originates from an emission unit.

Fugitive dust: fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter.

Fugitive emissions: those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

Grinding mill: 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.

IDAPA: Idaho Administrative Procedures Act

Initial crusher: any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonattainment area: any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as not meeting (or contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary air quality standard for the pollutant.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant: any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral or rock wherever it may be located, including equipment at lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility or location processing nonmetallic minerals.

NSPS regulated facility or plant: a facility or processing plant that is subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement of 40 CFR 60, Standards for the Performance of New Stationary Sources.

Opacity: a state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view, expressed as percent.

Particulate matter: any material, except water in uncombined form, that exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions.

Paved public roadway: a roadway with a surface of asphalt or concrete that is accessible to the general public.

PBR: Permit by Rule

Permit by rule: 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. The source is then deemed to have a permit, thereby authorizing construction and operation without first obtaining a “Permit to Construct” as required in Section 201. Operating in accordance with a “Permit by Rule” (PBR) does not relieve the owner or operator from complying with all applicable federal, state, and local rules and regulations.

Portable equipment: equipment which is designated to be dismantled and transported from one (1) job site to another job site.

Progressive control strategy: a sequence of control actions that when progressively employed can reduce the potential for violation of a standard or a provision of the rules. Control actions, beginning with those early in the sequence, shall be progressively applied until an adequate level of control is achieved.

PTC: Permit to Construct

Screening operation: a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).

Site of operations: the specific operating location of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Startup: the normal and customary time period required to bring air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit, including process equipment, from a nonoperational status into normal operation.

Stockpile: any nonmetallic mineral storage pile, reserve supply, or similar.

Track-out: the deposition of mud, dirt, or similar debris onto the surface of a paved road from tires and/or under carriage of any vehicle associated with the operations of the facility.

Transfer point: 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.

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

Unpaved haul road: an unsurfaced roadway within the physical boundary of a nonmetallic mineral processing facility that is used as a haul road, access road, or similar.

Vent: 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 or more affected facilities

Appendix C

Electrical Generator Monitoring Form

Control Strategy Trigger Monitoring Form

Complaint Receipt Monitoring Form

PBR Registration Form

Portable Equipment Relocation Form



**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PERMIT BY RULE REGISTRATION FORM
FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS**

Registration Applicability

Any owner or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant that opts to operate under the permit by rule (see IDAPA 58.01.01.795 *Rules for the control of Air Pollution in Idaho*) shall register to the Department in the following manner:

1. Any new or modified processing plant shall register 15 days prior to commencing operation or modification. The Department shall acknowledge registration in writing within 15 days.
2. Any permitted processing plant shall register with the Department and request termination of any current permits to construct or Tier II operating permits. The Department shall normally act on the request within 15 days and notify the registrant in writing.

Registration Form Instructions

1. Complete the following information. Additional forms may be used in cases where the space available is not adequate to list all information.
2. For plants with existing air quality permits, list each permit type, i.e. Permit to Construct (PTC), Tier II Operating Permit (Tier II), etc., list the permit number and issuance date for each permit to be terminated.
3. For each crusher, grinding mill, screen deck and electrical generator set, provide all of the required information in the tables provided below.
4. Please mail completed forms to the following address:

DEQ - Air Quality Program
Permit By Rule Processing
1410 North Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255

Company Information

Company Name	
Company Mailing Address	
Name of Contact Person	
Contact Person Phone Number	

Air Permit Information

Permit Type (PTC, Tier II, etc)	Permit Number	Permit Issuance Date

Rock Crusher and Grinding Mill Registration Information

Crusher/Grinding Mill Type (e.g. jaw, cone, rod mill, etc.)	Manufacturer	Serial Number	Date of Manufacture	Maximum Throughput Capacity (tons per hour)

Screen Deck Registration Information

Manufacturer	Physical Size length x width (feet x feet)	Number of Decks	Serial Number	Date of Manufacture

Electrical Generator Registration Information

Manufacturer Name (e.g. Caterpillar, Onan)	Rated Output (kW)	Fuel Type Grade 1 or 2 Fuel Oil

Certification and Signature

I, _____, certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry,
(Responsible Official)
 that the statements and information provided on this registration form are true, accurate, and complete.

Date:

Note: The Responsible Official is generally any person who is responsible for the overall business and operational functions of the facility. The specific definition for responsible official can be found in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.86 *Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*.



**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PORTABLE EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION AND 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, Permit Number: Issuance Date:
	Permit by Rule	Yes	No	If Yes, Registration Date:
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:	
New Location:	
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: <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Crusher <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Batch <input type="checkbox"/> Hot-Mix Asphalt				
	Type of Permit	Permit to Construct or Operating Permit	Yes	No	If Yes, Permit Number: Issuance Date:
		Permit by Rule	Yes	No	If Yes, Registration Date:

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.

**Mail to: PERF Processing Unit
Idaho DEQ - Air Quality
1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706-1255**