Environmental Protection Agency § 60.672

Seasonal shut down means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions.

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) of nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

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.

Truck dumping means 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.

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 or more affected facilities.

Wet material processing operation(s) means any of the following:

(1) Wet screening operations (as defined in this section) and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line; or

(2) Screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations (as defined in this section) that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line.

Wet mining operation means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

Wet screening operation means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.

§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) Affected facilities must meet the stack emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.8. The requirements in Table 2 of this subpart apply for affected facilities with capture systems used to capture and transport particulate matter to a control device.

(b) Affected facilities must meet the fugitive emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 3 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11. The requirements in Table 3 of this subpart apply for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without capture systems and for fugitive emissions escaping capture systems.

(c) [Reserved]

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

(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 emission limits in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

(1) Fugitive emissions from the building openings (except for vents as defined in §60.671) must not exceed 7 percent opacity; and

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§ 60.673 Reconstructed.

(a) The cost of replacement of ore
contact surfaces on processing equip-
ment shall not be considered in calcu-
lying either the “fixed capital cost of the
new components” or the “fixed
capital cost that would be required to
construct a comparable new facility”
der § 60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are
crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars,
and plates; conveyor belts; and eleva-
tor buckets.

(b) Under § 60.15, the “fixed capital
cost of the new components” includes
the fixed capital cost of all depreciable
components (except components speci-
fied in paragraph (a) of this section)
which are or will be replaced pursuant
to all continuous programs of compo-
nent replacement commenced within
any 2-year period following August 31,
1983.

§ 60.674 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any af-
ected facility subject to the provisions
of this subpart which uses a wet scrub-
er to control emissions shall install,
calibrate, maintain and operate the
following monitoring devices:

(1) A device for the continuous meas-
urement of the pressure loss of the gas
stream through the scrubber. The moni-
toring device must be certified by the
manufacturer to be accurate within ±5
percent of design scrubbing liquid flow
rate and must be calibrated on an an-
nual basis in accordance with manufac-
turer’s instructions.

(2) If an affected facility relies on
water carryover from upstream water
sprays to control fugitive emissions,
then that affected facility is exempt
from the 5-year repeat testing require-
ment specified in Table 3 of this sub-
part provided that the affected facility
meets the criteria in paragraphs
(b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The owner or operator of the af-
ected facility conducts periodic in-
spections of the upstream water
sprays(s) that are responsible for con-
trolling fugitive emissions from the af-
ected facility. These inspections are
conducted according to paragraph (b)
of this section and § 60.676(b), and

(ii) The owner or operator of the af-
ected facility designates which up-
stream water spray(s) will be periodi-
cally inspected at the time of the ini-
tial performance test required under
§ 60.11 of this part and § 60.675 of this
subpart.

(2) If an affected facility that rou-
tinely uses wet suppression water
sprays ceases operation of the water
sprays or is using a control mechanism
to reduce fugitive emissions other than