

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

PART 3. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS—PARTICULATE MATTER

R 336.1372 Fugitive dust control program; required activities; typical control methods.

Rule 372. (1) A fugitive dust control program which is required by R 336.1371 and which deals with 1 or more of the fugitive dust sources listed in this rule may include any of the typical control methods listed in this rule for that source.

(2) The following provisions apply to the loading or unloading of open storage piles of bulk materials as a source of fugitive dust:

(a) Open storage piles of bulk materials, hereinafter referred to as "piles", which meet any of the following 3 conditions need not be included in a fugitive dust control program:

(i) All piles of the same material at a manufacturing or commercial location which have a total volume of less than 100 cubic meters (131 yards³).

(ii) Any piles at a manufacturing or commercial location if the total annual volumetric throughput of all the stored material at the site is less than 10,000 cubic meters (13,100 yards³).

(iii) Any single pile at a manufacturing or commercial location that has a volume of less than 42 cubic meters (55 yards³).

(b) Typical control methods for controlling fugitive emissions resulting from the loading or unloading of piles may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Completely enclosing the pile within a building furnished with department-approved air pollution control equipment.

(ii) Using pneumatic conveying or telescopic chutes.

(iii) Spraying the working surface of the pile with water or dust-suppressant compound.

(iv) Directing engine exhaust gases that are generated by the machine used on the piles for loading or unloading upwards.

(v) Minimizing the drop distance from which the material is discharged into the pile. The drop distance shall be specified in the control program.

(vi) Periodic removal of spilled material in areas within 100 meters (328 feet) from the pile. The frequency of removal shall be specified in the control program.

(3) All of the following provisions apply to the transporting of bulk materials as a source of fugitive dust:

(b) Trucks which have less than a 2-ton capacity that are used to transport sand, gravel, stones, peat, and topsoil are exempt from the provisions of this subrule.

(c) Typical control methods for controlling fugitive emissions resulting from the transporting of bulk materials by truck may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Completely covering open-bodied trucks.

(ii) Cleaning the wheels and the body of each truck to remove spilled materials after the truck has been loaded.

(iii) Use of completely enclosed trucks.

(iv) Tarping the truck when operating empty if residue has not been completely removed after emptying.

(v) Cleaning the residue from the inside of the truck after emptying.

(vi) Loading trucks so that no part of the load making contact with any sideboard, side panel, or rear part of the load enclosure comes within 6 inches of the top part of the enclosure.

(vii) Maintaining tight truck bodies so that leakages within the body will be eliminated and future leakages prevented.

(viii) Spraying the material being transported in a vehicle with a dust suppressant. The frequency of spraying shall be specified in the control program.

(ix) Restricting the speed of the vehicle which transports the material. The speed of the vehicle shall be specified in the control program.

(4) The following provision applies to outdoor conveying as a source of fugitive dust: Typical control methods for controlling fugitive emissions resulting from conveying bulk materials may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Completely enclosing all conveyor belts and equipping them with belt wipers and hoppers of proper size to prevent excessive spills.

(b) Enclosing transfer points and, if necessary, exhausting them to a baghouse or similar control device at all times when the conveyors are in operation.

(c) Equipping the conveyor belt with not less than 210-degree enclosures.

(d) Restricting the speed of conveyor belts. The belt speed shall be specified in the control program.

(e) Periodically cleaning the conveyor belt to remove the residual material. The frequency of cleaning shall be specified in the control program.

(f) Minimizing the distance between transfer points. The distance between transfer points shall be specified in the control program.

(g) Removing the spilled material from the ground under conveyors. The frequency of removal shall be specified in the control program.

(5) The following provisions apply to roads and lots as sources of fugitive dust:

(a) Roads and lots which are located within industrial, commercial, and government-owned facilities and which meet the following 2 conditions are not subject to the requirement of submitting a fugitive dust control program:

(i) The traffic volume is less than 10 vehicles per day on a monthly average.

(ii) The lots are less than 500 square meters (5,382 feet²) in area.

(b) Typical control methods for controlling fugitive emissions resulting from roads and lots located within industrial, commercial, and government-owned facilities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Paving roads and parking lots with a hard material, such as concrete, asphalt, or an equivalent which is approved by the department.

(ii) Mechanically cleaning paved surfaces by vacuum sweeping, wet sweeping, or flushing. The frequency of cleaning shall be specified in the control program.

(iii) Washing the wheels of every truck leaving the plant premises.

(iv) Treating the roads and lots with oil or a dust-suppressant compound which is approved by the department. The frequency of application shall be specified in the control program.

(v) Periodically maintaining off-road surfaces with gravel where trucks have frequent access. The frequency of maintenance shall be specified in the control program.

(6) The following provisions apply to inactive storage piles as sources of fugitive dust:

(a) Inactive storage piles that are less than or equal to 500 cubic meters (654 yards³) in

volume are not subject to the requirement of submitting a fugitive dust control program.

(b) Typical control methods for controlling fugitive emissions resulting from inactive storage piles may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Completely covering the pile with tarpaulin or other material approved by the department.

(ii) Completely enclosing the pile within a building.

(iii) Enclosing the pile with not less than 3 walls so that no portion of the stored material is higher than the walls.

(iv) Periodically spraying the piles with water or other dust-suppressant compound approved by the department. The frequency of application shall be specified in the control program.

(v) Growing vegetation on and around the pile.

(7) The following provisions apply to building ventilation as a source of fugitive dust:

(a) This subrule is applicable to all of the following:

(i) Ferrous and nonferrous foundries.

(ii) Electric arc furnaces, blast furnace casthouses, sinter plants, and basic oxygen processes at iron and steel production facilities.

(iii) Metal heat treating.

(iv) Metal forging.

(v) Bulk material handling, storage, drying, screening, and crushing.

(vi) Metal fabricating and welding.

(vii) Briquetting, sintering, and pelletizing operations.

(viii) Machining and pressing of metal.

(ix) Stone, clay, and glass production.

(x) Lime, cement, and gypsum production.

(xi) Chemical and allied product production.

(xii) Asphalt and concrete mixing operations.

(b) Typical control methods for controlling fugitive emissions resulting from building openings, such as roof monitors, powered and unpowered ventilators, doors, windows, and holes in the building structure integrity, may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Exhausting the entire building to a dust collection system which is acceptable to the department.

(ii) Using local hoods connected to a dust collection system to capture emissions within the building.

(iii) Establishing and maintaining operating procedures and internal housekeeping practices (specify details).

(iv) Installing removable filter media across the vent openings.

(8) The following provisions apply to fugitive dust emissions from construction, renovation, or demolition activities located in priority I areas:

(a) This subrule is applicable to the owner or prime contractor, except for those owners or prime contractors who construct, renovate, or demolish less than 12 single-family dwelling units per year.

(b) Typical control methods for controlling fugitive dust emissions from construction, renovation, or demolition activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Spraying of all work areas with water or other dust-suppressant compound which is approved by the department.

(ii) Completely covering the debris, excavated earth, or other airborne materials with

tarpaulin or any other material which is approved by the department.

(iii) Any other method acceptable to the department.

History: 1979 ACS 5, Eff. Feb. 18, 1981; 2002 MR 5, Eff. Mar. 19, 2002.