

1 Pollution Control Agency

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3 Adopted Amendment of APC 29, Standards of Performance for Grain

4 Handling Facilities, to be Recodified and Retitled 6 MCAR

5 Section 4.00291, Standards of Performance for Dry Bulk

6 Agricultural Commodity Facilities

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8 Rule as Adopted

9 6 MCAR S 4.00291 Standards of performance for dry bulk

10 agricultural commodity facilities.

11 A. Definitions. For the purposes of this rule the following  
12 terms have the meanings given them:

13 1. "Capture system" means equipment such as hoods, ducts,  
14 fans, and dampers used to capture particulate matter.

15 2. "Column dryer" means equipment used to reduce the  
16 moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top  
17 to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between  
18 two perforated metal sheets.

19 3. "Dry bulk agricultural commodity" or "commodity"  
20 includes grain, grain by-products, seed, beet pulp or pellets,  
21 and alfalfa meal or pellets.

22 4. "Dry bulk agricultural commodity facility" means a  
23 facility where bulk commodities are unloaded, handled, cleaned,  
24 dried, stored, ground, or loaded. "Dry bulk agricultural  
25 commodity facility" does not include a facility located on a  
26 family farm or family farm corporation, as defined in Minnesota  
27 Statutes, section 116B.02, which handles commodities from the  
28 farm or used on the farm.

29 5. "Grain" means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats,  
30 barley, flax, soybeans, and sunflower seeds.

31 6. "Grain storage elevator" means a grain elevator  
32 located at a wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill  
33 (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant  
34 that has a permanent grain storage capacity of more than 35,200  
35 cubic meters, which is approximately one million bushels.

36 7. "Grain terminal elevator" means a grain elevator that

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1 has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 cubic  
2 meters, which is approximately 2.5 million bushels, except a  
3 grain elevator located at animal food manufacturers, pet food  
4 manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock  
5 feedlots.

6 8. "Handling operation" includes the use of bucket  
7 elevators, scale hoppers, conveyors, trippers, and spouts for  
8 the distribution and weighing of commodities within a commodity  
9 facility.

10 9. "Loading station" means the part of a commodity  
11 facility where the commodities are transferred from the facility  
12 to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.

13 10. "Normal loading procedure" means that part of a barge  
14 or ship loading operation where the spout and associated dust  
15 suppression systems are capable of distributing the commodity in  
16 the hold as needed without making modifications to the loading  
17 procedure, such as removing the dust suppressor, raising the  
18 spout, slowing the loading rate below the design capability of  
19 the spout, or attaching equipment at the end of the spout.

20 11. "Rack dryer" means equipment used to reduce the  
21 moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top  
22 to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).

23 ~~11.~~ 12. "Reasonably available control technology (RACT)"  
24 means the lowest emission limit that a particular source is  
25 capable of meeting by the application of control technology that  
26 is reasonably available considering technological and economic  
27 feasibility.

28 ~~12.~~ 13. "Throughput" means the number of tons of  
29 commodities received, plus the number of tons of commodities  
30 shipped, divided by two, determined on the basis of an average  
31 year. An average year is determined by averaging the actual  
32 receipts and shipments for the last three consecutive fiscal  
33 years. For facilities less than three years old, actual and  
34 anticipated receipts and shipments must be used.

35 ~~13.~~ 14. "Topping-off" means the placing of grain in the  
36 final three feet of void in a barge, nine feet in a ship,

1 between the fore and aft center line of the hatch and the  
2 outboard side of the vessel. The depth is determined by  
3 vertical measurement along the outboard side of the vessel from  
4 the top of the hatch opening.

5 ~~14.~~ 15. "Trimming" means the part of ship loading that  
6 requires the use of spoons, slingers, and other equipment  
7 attached to the loading spout to ensure that a ship is loaded to  
8 capacity.

9 ~~15.~~ 16. "Unloading station" means the part of a commodity  
10 facility where the commodities are transferred from a truck,  
11 railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.

12 B. Standards of performance for dry bulk agricultural  
13 commodity facilities.

14 1. The owner or operator of a commodity facility shall:

15 a. clean up commodities spilled on the driveway and  
16 other facility property as required to minimize fugitive  
17 emissions to a level consistent with RACT; and

18 b. maintain air pollution control equipment in proper  
19 operating condition and utilize the air pollution control  
20 systems as designed.

21 2. The owner, operator, or other person who conducts  
22 activities at a grain terminal elevator or grain storage  
23 elevator, of which construction, modification, or reconstruction  
24 commenced after August 3, 1978, shall meet the requirements of  
25 Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60.300, subpart DD,  
26 (August 3, 1978) entitled Standards of Performance for Grain  
27 Elevators.

28 3. A commodity facility that is not required to be  
29 controlled under B.2. must be controlled if the facility meets  
30 one of the descriptions listed in Exhibit 6 MCAR S 4.00291-1  
31 where the table indicates "control required." For a facility  
32 where control is required under this section, no owner,  
33 operator, or other person who conducts activities at the  
34 facility may allow:

35 a. a discharge of fugitive emissions that exhibit  
36 greater than five percent opacity from a truck unloading

1 station, railcar unloading station, railcar loading station, or  
2 handling operation;

3 b. a discharge of fugitive emissions that exhibit  
4 greater than ten percent opacity from a truck loading station;

5 c. a discharge of fugitive emissions that exhibit  
6 greater than 20 percent opacity from a ship or barge loading or  
7 unloading station, except that during trimming or topping-off,  
8 when normal loading procedures cannot be used, no opacity  
9 standard applies; and

10 d. a discharge of particulate matter from control  
11 equipment that exceeds the limits set forth in table 2 of rule  
12 APC 5 or that exhibits greater than ~~five~~ ten percent opacity,  
13 except that facilities constructed prior to January 1, 1984,  
14 with an annual commodity throughput of more than 180,000 tons  
15 and located in an unincorporated area or in a city with a  
16 population of less than 7,500, outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul  
17 Air Quality Control Region, is in compliance if the control  
18 equipment has a collection efficiency of not less than 85  
19 percent by weight.

20 4. The owner or operator of a commodity facility not  
21 required to control emissions under B.2. or 3. is not required  
22 to install capture systems and control equipment but shall  
23 unload, handle, clean, dry, and load commodities to minimize  
24 fugitive emissions to a level consistent with RACT. If a  
25 capture system is used, the particulate matter must be conveyed  
26 through control equipment that has a collection efficiency of  
27 not less than 85 percent by weight.

28 5. A grain dryer must meet the following design  
29 specifications:

30 a. the perforations of a column dryer screen must not  
31 exceed 3/32 inches in diameter; and

32 b. the emissions from a rack dryer must pass through a  
33 50-mesh screen enclosure before discharge to the atmosphere.

34 C. Nuisance. Notwithstanding any provisions in this rule,  
35 no owner or operator of a dry bulk agricultural commodity  
36 facility may operate or maintain a facility that creates a

1 public nuisance. If the director determines that operation or  
 2 maintenance of a commodity facility creates a public nuisance,  
 3 the director may require the owner or operator to take measures  
 4 necessary to eliminate the nuisance.

5 Exhibit 6 MCAR S 4.00291-1

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 Facility Description	Date Construction, Modification or Reconstruction Commenced	
	Prior to 1/1/84	After 1/1/84
15 Facility located in 16 Minneapolis-St. Paul 17 Air Quality Control 18 Region or located in 19 a city with a population 20 of 7,500 or more or with 21 annual commodity 22 throughput of more than 23 180,000 tons	Control required	Control required
25 Facility with annual 26 commodity throughput 27 of 120,000 to 180,000 28 tons and located in a 29 city with a population 30 of less than 7,500	No control required	Control required
32 Facility with annual 33 commodity throughput 34 and location other than 35 those described above	No control required	No control required

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 37 Repealer. Pollution Control Agency rule APC 29 is repealed.