

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 451 of 1994

324.5525 Definitions.

Sec. 5525.

As used in section 5524:

(a) "Control equipment or pollution control equipment" has the meaning ascribed to control equipment in R 336.1103 of the Michigan administrative code.

(b) "Fine product" means materials which will pass through a 20-mesh screen or those particles with aerodynamic diameters of 830 microns or less.

(c) "Fugitive dust" has the meaning ascribed to it in R 336.1106 of the Michigan administrative code.

(d) "Fugitive dust source" means any fugitive dust emitting process, operation, or activity regulated under section 5524.

(e) "Opacity" has the meaning ascribed to it in R 336.1115 of the Michigan administrative code.

(f) "Particulate" means any air contaminant existing as a finely divided liquid or solid, other than uncombined water, as measured by a reference test specified in subsection (5) of R 336.2004 of the Michigan administrative code or by an equivalent or alternative method.

(g) "Potential particulate emissions" means those emissions of particulate matter expected to occur without control equipment, unless such control equipment is, aside from air pollution control requirements, vital to the production of the normal product of the source or to its normal operation. Annual potential particulate emissions shall be based on the maximum annual-rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions or enforceable orders which limit the operating rate or the hours of operation or both. Enforceable agreements or permit conditions on the type or amount of materials combusted or processed shall be used in determining the potential particulate emission rate of a source.

(h) "Process" or "process equipment" has the meaning ascribed to it in R 336.1116 of the Michigan administrative code.

(i) "Silt content" means that portion, by weight, of a particulate material which will pass through a number 200 (75 micron) wire sieve as determined by the American society of testing material, test C-136-76.

(j) "Test method 9D" means the method by which visible emissions of fugitive dust shall be determined according to test method 9 as set forth in appendix A-reference methods in 40 CFR, part 60, with the following modifications:

(i) The data reduction provisions of section 2.5 of method 9 shall be based on an average of 12 consecutive readings recorded at 15-second intervals.

(ii) For roadways and parking lots, opacity observations shall be made from a position such that the observer's line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction and approximately 4 feet directly above the surface of the road or parking area from which the emissions are being generated. The observer shall not look continuously at the plume, but instead shall observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals at the point of maximum plume density. Consecutive readings must be suspended for any 15-second period if a vehicle is in the observer's line of sight. If this occurs, a "V" shall be used in lieu of a numerical value, and a footnote shall be made to indicate that "V" signifies that the observer's view was obstructed by a vehicle. Readings shall continue at the next 15-second period, and they shall be considered consecutive to the reading immediately preceding the 15-second period denoted by a "V". Consecutive readings also shall be suspended for any 15-second period if a vehicle passes through the area traveling in the opposite direction and creates a plume that is intermixed with the plume being read. If this occurs, an "I" shall be used in lieu of a numerical value, and a footnote shall be made to indicate that "I" signifies that the readings were terminated due to interference from intermixed plumes. Readings shall continue when, in the judgment of the observer, the plume created by the vehicle traveling in the opposite direction no longer interferes with the plume originally being read; and they shall be considered consecutive to the reading immediately preceding the 15-second period denoted by an "I". Intermixing of plumes from vehicles traveling in the same direction represents the road conditions, and reading shall continue in the prescribed manner. A reading encompassing an unusual condition (such as a broken bag of cement on the pavement) cannot be used to represent the entire surface condition involved. In such cases, another set of readings, encompassing the average surface condition, must be conducted. For all other fugitive dust sources except roadways and parking lots, opacity observations shall be made from a position that provides the observer a clear view of the source and the fugitive dust with the sun behind the observer. A position at least 15 feet from the source is recommended. To the extent possible, the line of sight should be approximately perpendicular to the flow of fugitive dust and to the longer axis of the emissions. Opacity observations shall be made for the point of highest opacity within the fugitive dust. Since the highest opacity usually occurs immediately above or downwind of the source, the observer should normally concentrate on the area or areas of the plume close to the source.

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