ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW AIR SOURCES

Grain Elevators

Proposal Standards

The proposal set standards for the emission of particulate matter from affected facilities and the air pollution control devices at these facilities. The standards apply to grain elevators, corn elevators, cotton elevators, and commercial rice dryers. The standards are based on data and experience gained from the evaluation of existing controlled and uncontrolled facilities. The standards provide a uniform approach for the evaluation of existing facilities and the estimation of those which would be subject to the new standards.

Particulate Matter Control

The proposal standards would limit emissions of particulate matter at affected facilities. The standards are based on the current levels of emissions from controlled and uncontrolled facilities and on the performance of air pollution control devices. The proposal standards include emission limits for new, modified, and reconstructed grain elevators.

New Elevators

The proposal standards for new grain elevators would limit emissions of particulate matter to 0.023 gram per standard cubic meter dry basis (ca. 40 cwt/yr ea). This level is lower than the current levels of emissions from existing grain elevators. The proposal standards would also require new grain elevators to install air pollution control devices.

Modified Elevators

The proposal standards for modified grain elevators would limit emissions of particulate matter to 0.023 gram per standard cubic meter dry basis (ca. 40 cwt/yr ea). This level is lower than the current levels of emissions from existing modified grain elevators. The proposal standards would also require modified grain elevators to install air pollution control devices.

Reconstructed Elevators

The proposal standards for reconstructed grain elevators would limit emissions of particulate matter to 0.023 gram per standard cubic meter dry basis (ca. 40 cwt/yr ea). This level is lower than the current levels of emissions from existing reconstructed grain elevators. The proposal standards would also require reconstructed grain elevators to install air pollution control devices.

Ventilation Requirements

The proposal standards would require new, modified, and reconstructed grain elevators to have ventilation systems. The ventilation systems would be required to have a capacity of at least 32.1 actual cubic feet per minute (ca. 400 cfm ea) to the center line of the bottom pulley. This level is higher than the current levels of ventilation systems for existing grain elevators.

Rational Basis

The proposal standards for grain elevators are based on data and experience gained from the evaluation of existing grain elevators. The standards are designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To control the emission of particulate matter from grain elevators.
- To achieve a reduction in the emission of particulate matter from grain elevators.
- To encourage the use of air pollution control devices.
- To provide a uniform approach for the evaluation of existing grain elevators.

The proposal standards are designed to be cost-effective and to encourage the use of air pollution control devices. The standards are based on the current levels of emissions from controlled and uncontrolled facilities and on the performance of air pollution control devices. The standards are designed to be achieved using a combination of source performance standards and emission standards.

The proposal standards would be achieved using a combination of source performance standards and emission standards. The source performance standards would require new, modified, and reconstructed grain elevators to achieve the proposed standards by the date of the proposed rules. The emission standards would require new, modified, and reconstructed grain elevators to achieve the proposed standards by the date of the proposed rules.

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This gives a significant capital and operating cost comparison when considering the best demonstrated air pollution control devices. EPA believes that the mass and opacity standards are generally applicable to each major source category. The average mass concentration for the truck unloading operation was 0.023 g/std. It is not possible to determine the specific loadings that would have to be increased to make truck unloading operations a better condition and higher ventilation rates and flow out of the railcar with the grain impacts against the turb and displaces the air in the railcar. The system represents the best demonstrated system of emission reduction (considering costs) for grinding into hopper cars. The type of grinding and the ventilation rates are the only variables. Several hopper car loading grain systems are used by EPA to review the manufacturer's design of systems and through communications with railcar loaders and plant engineers. EPA gathered data from the operation which was determined to be the most effective system. The individual source data collected were all zero percent opacity or no visible emissions. There was no appreciable wind during this observation period. Therefore, EPA proposed a zero percent opacity limit to allow for possible slight particulate emissions during other than ideal conditions. EPA concluded that the best system of emission reduction for truck and rail loading grain operations is a shed with two open ends, and a hooding system representing the best demonstrated system of emission reduction (considering costs). For grinding into hopper cars, the type of grinding and the ventilation rates are the only variables. Several hopper car loading grain systems are used by EPA to review the manufacturer's design of systems and through communications with railcar loaders and plant engineers. EPA gathered data from the operation which was determined to be the most effective system. The individual source data collected were all zero percent opacity or no visible emissions. There was no appreciable wind during this observation period. Therefore, EPA proposed a zero percent opacity limit to allow for possible slight particulate emissions during other than ideal conditions. EPA concluded that the best system of emission reduction for truck and rail loading grain operations is a shed with two open ends, and a hooding system representing the best demonstrated system of emission reduction (considering costs).
tions. Particulate matter would be measured at the point of a barge or ship loading operation at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility except a grain dryer at a receiving station.

(9) "Grain unloading station" means a location at which grain is unloaded, transported, or ship unloading station shall operate as an unloading station. "Commercial rice dryer or stor- age and other such structures."

(10) "Grain dryer" includes any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain. "Grain dryer" includes any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain. "Grain dryer" includes any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain.

(11) "Grain handling systems" includes any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain. "Grain handling systems" includes any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain. "Grain handling systems" includes any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(AIR POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL)

Addition to the List of Categories of Stationary Sources

Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c-6) directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish, and from time to time revise, a list of categories of stationary sources which he determines may contribute significantly to air pollution which causes or contributes to the endangerment of public health or welfare. Within 120 days after the inclusion of a category of stationary sources in such list, the Administrator is required to propose regulations establishing standards of performance for new and modified sources within such category. At present, standards of performance for 24 categories of sources have been promulgated.

The Administrator, after evaluating available information, has determined that grain elevators are an additional category of stationary sources meeting the above requirements. The basis for this determination is discussed in the preamble to the proposed regulation that is published elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register. Evaluation of other stationary source categories is in progress, and the list will be revised from time to time as the Administrator deems appropriate.

Accordingly, notice is given that the Administrator, pursuant to section 111(b)(1)(A) of the Act and after consultation with appropriate advisory committees, experts, and Federal departments and agencies in accordance with section 117(f) of the Act, effective January 13, 1977, amends the list of categories of stationary sources to read as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Source category</th>
<th>Affected facilities</th>
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