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CCS C70



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 16911-2008

Replacing GB/T 16911-1997

Code of dust control for cement producing

水泥生产防尘技术规程

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 16911-1997 "Cement Production Code of dust." This standard compared with GB/T 16911-1997, the main changes are as follows:

- Increased (3rd edition chapter) chapter "Terms and Definitions";
- Cement Plant Health Protection cited GB 18068 "Health protection zone standard cement" Cancel GB/T 3840-1991 "prepared Technical methods given local atmospheric pollutant emission standards, "the reference (1997 version 3.1, this version 4.1);
- Increased mining dust requirements (Excerpts 5.5,7.1);
- Refers to the standard "JT36" to "GB Z2" and "GB Z1" (1997 edition of 5.3.3.1, 7.3 Excerpts 6.3.3.1,
- Added "factory sector fugitive emissions of particulate matter shall meet the requirements of GB 4915, there are areas where emission standards particulate emissions And plant community fugitive emissions of particulate matter emission standards should comply with local requirements "(this version 6.4.1);
- Limestone, gypsum, clinker, coal, wood and other materials when mixed broken, "the general use of a bag filter or electrostatic precipitator" Edit To "should be used baghouse dust" (1997 version 6.1.1, this version 7.2.1);
- The raw mill, cement mill dust "can choose one or two canceled dust and electrostatic precipitator according to their specific circumstances. A dust Use ESP or baghouse; two in the first stage of dust using a cyclone, the second stage uses electrostatic precipitator or a bag Dust, "was changed to" bag filter should be used "(1997 version 6.2.1, this version 7.3.1);
- The "dry cement production, raw material grinding mill drying should be used to simplify the process and reduce dust production points" was changed to "should adopt the raw material grinding Dry grinding, simplify processes, reduce dust production points "(1997 version 6.2.2, this version 7.3.2);

--- When the "rotary dryer dust, dust can select a primary or secondary according to their specific circumstances. A dust, can use ESP Or baghouse. When two dust, the first stage may be a cyclone, the second stage uses baghouse or electrostatic precipitator Device "was changed to" dryer dust, the choice of bag filters or electrostatic precipitators "(1997 edition based on emission standards 6.3.1, this version 7.4.1);

--- The rotary kiln dedusting system "should adopt ESP or bag filter dust and other equipment" to "should be large Baghouse, and take measures to ensure that abnormal condition can still operate normally in the kiln and eliminate emissions of particulate matter under unusual circumstances. " (1997 version 6.4.2.1, this edition 7.5.2.1);

--- The kiln flue gas "according to the specific circumstances of the enterprise, the use of bag filter, electrostatic precipitator dust and other measures" to "should be used in addition to the bag After processing dust emissions "(1997 version 6.4.3.1, this edition 7.5.3.1);

--- Delete "Lepol ball into the kiln dust cover plate should be located exhaust dust" (1997 version 6.4.2.4);

1 Scope

GB/T 16911-2008 is the Chinese national standard on code of dust control for cement producing, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 30 June 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 April 2009.

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This standard specifies the cement producers in the site selection and plant design dust requirements, process design requirements for dust, dust workshop measures Shi, dust production process dust control measures, personal protection and dust management. This standard applies to cement manufacturers dustproof design, technological innovation and production and operation management.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For

undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 4915 cement industry emission standards of air pollutants

GB/T 5748 Workplace air dust measurement method

GB 5817 industrial dust hazard degree GB 9774 packing bag

GB/T 16157 Stationary source emission-Determination of particulates and gaseous pollutants sampling methods

GB 16225 Workplace air respirable silica dust in hygiene standards

GB 18068 Cement Plant Health protection zone standard GB Z

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Of waste generated in the production and construction, and other activities of daily living.

3.2 Included in the national list of hazardous waste or hazardous waste identification according to standards and methods prescribed by the state identified hazardous properties waste.

3.3 The use of waste in industrial processes.

4 Site selection and plant design dust requirements

4.1 Site Selection New construction, renovation, expansion of corporate site selection should avoid densely populated areas, arranged in urban residential area annual minimum frequency wind To the upwind side. From the cement plant and residential areas should be consistent with GB 18068 requirements.

4.2 plant layout

4.2.1 The main chimney should be arranged in perennial plant minimum frequency wind windward edge.