

HJ

INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HJ 1255-2022

Self-monitoring technology guidelines for pollution sources - Ceramics industry

排污单位自行监测技术指南 陶瓷工业

(English Translation)

Issued on: January 1, 1970

Implemented on: January 1, 1970

Issued by: Ministry of Ecology and Environment

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1 Scope of application

This standard specifies the general requirements for self-monitoring, the formulation of monitoring plans, and the basic contents of information recording and reporting for pollutant discharge units in the ceramic industry.

and requirements.

This standard is applicable to the water and air pollutants, noise and the quality of the surrounding environment discharged by the ceramic industry pollutant discharge units during the production and operation stage.

Carry out self-monitoring of quantitative impact.

2 Normative references

This standard refers to the following documents or clauses thereof. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this standard.

For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this standard.

GB/T 4754-2017 National Economic Industry Classification GB 25464 Ceramic Industry Pollutant Emission Standard HJ/T 166 Technical Specification for Soil Environment Monitoring HJ 954 Technical Specification for Pollution Discharge Permit Application and Issuance Ceramic Tile Industry HJ 819 General Principles of Technical Guidelines for Self-Monitoring of Pollutants HJ 964 Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guidelines Soil Environment (Trial) HJ 1200 Technical Specification for Pollution Discharge Permit Application and Issuance Industrial Solid Waste (Trial) "National Hazardous Waste List"

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB 25464 and the following apply to this standard.

ceramics industry

The industry that uses clay and other mineral raw materials to make various ceramic products through crushing, molding, calcining and other processes, mainly including Architectural ceramics, sanitary ceramics, daily-use ceramics, display art ceramics and special ceramics, etc. Its industry is classified as ceramic products in GB/T 4754-2017 Manufacturing Industries (C 307).

ceramics industry pollutant emission unit Sewage units engaged in the production of ceramic industry.

direct discharge

The act of discharging water pollutants directly into environmental water bodies.

indirect discharge

The act of discharging water pollutants to a centralized sewage treatment facility by a sewage discharge unit.

rainwater outlet

A discharge outlet that specifically discharges natural precipitation to outside the factory boundary directly or through ditch, canal or pipeline and other facilities.

4 General requirements for self-monitoring

The pollutant discharging unit should find out the pollution source, pollutant index and potential environmental impact of the unit, formulate a monitoring plan, set up and maintain monitoring facilities, carry out self-monitoring in accordance with the monitoring plan, do a good job in quality assurance and quality control, record and save monitoring information, and disclose it to the public in accordance with the law Monitoring results.

5.1 Wastewater discharge monitoring

The wastewater discharge monitoring points, monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency of sewage discharge units shall be implemented in accordance with Table 1.

5.2.1 Organised exhaust emission monitoring

5.2.1.1

For multiple pollution sources or production equipment sharing one exhaust pipe, the monitoring points can be arranged on the common exhaust pipe. When not executed when the exhaust gas that meets the emission control requirements is combined with the exhaust pipe, it should be monitored before the exhaust gas is mixed; if the monitoring point can only be arranged in the mixed exhaust gas on the exhaust pipe, the monitoring indicators should cover the monitoring indicators of the corresponding pollution source or production equipment, and the minimum monitoring frequency should be implemented in accordance with the strictest regulations.

5.2.1.2

The monitoring points, monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency of pollutant discharge units shall be implemented in accordance with Table 2.

5.2.2 Monitoring of fugitive exhaust emissions

The setting of monitoring points for unorganized waste gas emission of pollutant discharging units shall follow the principles in HJ 819.

The low monitoring frequency is performed according to Table 3.

5.3 Boundary environmental noise monitoring

5.3.1

The setting of environmental noise monitoring points at the plant boundary should follow the principles in HJ 819, mainly considering ball mills, mixers, air compressors, and air blasts.

The distribution of noise sources such as machinery, polishing equipment, and edge grinding equipment in the factory area and the location of surrounding noise-sensitive buildings.

5.3.2

Daytime and nighttime noise monitoring shall be carried out at least once every six months for environmental noise at the boundary of the plant, and the monitoring index shall be equivalent continuous A sound level. frequency at night when affected by the frequent and occasional noise, measure the maximum sound level of the frequent and occasional noises at the same time. Night noise monitoring may not be carried out for those who do not produce at night. noise around for sound-sensitive buildings, the frequency of monitoring should be increased.

5.4 Surrounding environmental quality impact monitoring

5.4.1

If there are clear requirements in laws and regulations, etc., carry out monitoring of surrounding environmental quality impact as required.

5.4.2

If cadmium, lead and other toxic and harmful air pollutants are discharged and there is arable land in the surrounding area, the surrounding arable land soil and atmospheric cadmium shall be measured according to Table 4.

Subsidence monitoring is carried out, and monitoring points can be set in accordance with the relevant regulations of HJ 964 and HJ/T 166.

5.5 Other requirements

5.5.1

In addition to the pollutant indicators in Tables 1 to 3, the pollutant indicators in 5.5.1.1 and 5.5.1.2 should also be included in the scope of monitoring indicators, and refer to Table 1~Table 3 and HJ 819 to determine the monitoring frequency.

5.5.1.1

Pollutant Discharge Permit, Implemented Pollutant Discharge (Control) Standards, Environmental Impact Assessment Documents and Their Approvals [Only in 2015 Pollutant discharge units that have obtained the approval of environmental impact assessment after January 1, material indicators.

5.5.1.2

The sewage discharge unit determines the actual discharge according to the raw and auxiliary materials used in the production process, the production process, the types of intermediate and final products, and the monitoring results.

released, the pollutant indicators in the list of toxic and hazardous pollutants or the priority control chemicals list, or other toxic pollutant indicators.

5.5.2

The monitoring frequency of each indicator can be increased according to the determination principle in HJ 819 on the basis of meeting this standard.

5.5.3

Key pollutant discharging units shall install and use automatic monitoring equipment according to laws and regulations. Non-key pollutant discharging units do not have mandatory requirements.