

CHAPTER 62-210

STATIONARY SOURCES – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

62-210.100	Purpose and Scope (Repealed)
62-210.200	Definitions
62-210.220	Small Business Assistance Program
62-210.300	Permits Required
62-210.310	Air General Permits
62-210.340	Citrus Juice Processing Facilities (Repealed)
62-210.350	Public Notice and Comment
62-210.360	Administrative Permit Corrections and Amendments
62-210.370	Emissions Computation and Reporting
62-210.550	Stack Height Policy
62-210.650	Circumvention
62-210.700	Excess Emissions
62-210.900	Forms and Instructions
62-210.920	Registration Forms for Air General Permits

62-210.100 Purpose and Scope.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.100, Amended 11-23-94, 1-10-07, Repealed 2-16-12.

62-210.200 Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter and in Chapters 62-204, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C., shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:

(1) “Acid Mist” – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxide, hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid as measured by EPA test method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(2) “Acid Rain Compliance Option” – A method of compliance available to an Acid Rain unit under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

(3) “Acid Rain Compliance Plan” – That portion of an Acid Rain Part application submitted by the designated representative of an Acid Rain source which specifies the methods, or compliance options, by which each Acid Rain unit at the source will meet the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation and Acid Rain emissions reduction requirements.

(4) “Acid Rain Part” – That separate portion of the Title V source permit specifying the Federal Acid Rain Program requirements for an Acid Rain source, and for the owners, operators and the designated representative of the Acid Rain source or the Acid Rain unit.

(5) “Acid Rain Program or Federal Acid Rain Program” – The national sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emissions reduction program established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 7651-7651o and 40 C.F.R. Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(6) “Acid Rain Source” – A Title V source with one or more Acid Rain units.

(7) “Acid Rain Unit” – A fossil fuel-fired combustion device listed as subject to any Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement or Acid Rain emissions limitation at 40 C.F.R. 72.6 or 79.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(8) “Actual Emissions” – The actual rate of emission of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive 24-month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. The Department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit’s actual operating hours, production rates and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(b) The Department may presume that unit-specific allowable emissions for an emissions unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit provided that such unit-specific allowable emissions limits are federally enforceable.

(c) For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations on a particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential emissions of the emissions unit on that date.

(9) “Administrator” – The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator’s designee.

(10) “Affected Pollutant” – In a nonattainment area or area of influence for any pollutant other than ozone, the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment. In the case of an ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or higher, the affected pollutants are volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). For a transitional ozone nonattainment area, the affected pollutant is VOC only. A pollutant is no longer an affected pollutant upon redesignation of the nonattainment area to an attainment area by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(11) “Affected States” – All states, specifically, Alabama, Georgia, or Mississippi or any combination thereof, whose air quality may be affected by the operation of, or that are within 50 miles of, a Title V source for which a permit, permit revision, or permit renewal is being proposed under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

(12) “Air Curtain Incinerator” – A portable or stationary combustion device that directs a plane of high velocity forced draft air through a manifold head into a pit with vertical walls in such a manner as to maintain a curtain of air over the surface of the pit and a recirculating motion of air under the curtain.

(13) “Air Dried Coating” – Coatings which are dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to 194 degrees Fahrenheit (90 degrees Celsius).

(14) “Air General Permit” – An authorization by rule as described in subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., to construct or operate an air pollutant emitting facility. Use of such authorization by any individual facility does not require agency action.

(15) “Air Pollutant” – Any substance (particulate, liquid, gaseous, organic or inorganic) which if released, allowed to escape, or emitted, whether intentionally or unintentionally, into the outdoor atmosphere may result in or contribute to air pollution.

(16) “Air Pollution” – The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of the state of any one or more substances or pollutants in quantities which are or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

(17) “Air Quality Control Region” – Any air quality control region designated pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act. The boundaries of the air quality control regions in Florida are set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, Sections 81.49, 81.68, 81.91, 81.95, 81.96 and 81.97, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(18) “Allowable Emissions” – The emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the emissions unit, as limited or modified by any state or federally enforceable restrictions on the operating rate or hours of operation, or both, and the most stringent state or federal emission limiting standard applicable to the emissions unit; or the maximum allowable emission rate specified by any state or federally enforceable permit conditions.

(19) “Ambient Air Quality Standard” or “Ambient Standard” – A restriction specified at 40 C.F.R. Part 50, and monitored by the Department pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 53 and 58, all adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to limit the quantity or concentration of an air pollutant that may be allowed to exist in the ambient air for any specific period of time.

(20) “Animal Crematory” – Any combustion apparatus used solely for the cremation of animal remains.

(21) “Applicable Requirement” – For purposes of the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., applicable requirement means all of the following as they apply to a Title V source or any emissions unit at such source:

(a) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the State Implementation Plan or Designated Facility Plan.

(b) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 C.F.R. §52.21 or by the Department pursuant to subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., F.A.C. (formerly 62-204.800(10)(d)2.); Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.300, formerly 17-2.520); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.400, formerly 17-2.500); Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.500, formerly 17-2.510); Rule 62-212.720, F.A.C.; Rule 17-2.17, F.A.C. (repealed); or Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C. (formerly 17-4.210, formerly 17-4.21).

(c) Any term or condition of any air operation permit issued pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.

(d) Any standard or other requirement under Chapter 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-252, 62-256, 62-257, 62-281, 62-296, or 62-297, F.A.C.

(e) Any standard or other requirement pursuant to the definition of “applicable requirement” in 40 C.F.R. § 70.2, adopted and

incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(f) If incorporated into the Specific Operating Agreement with the Department, any standard or other requirement adopted by a local air pollution control program having geographical jurisdiction over the emission unit, unless such standard or requirement conflicts with the provisions of the Federal Acid Rain Program or the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.

(22) “Application Area” – The area where a coating is applied by spraying, dipping, or flowcoating techniques.

(23) “Approved Conditional Compliance Option” – A conditional compliance option which has been incorporated into the Acid Rain Part.

(24) “Area of Influence” – An area which is outside the boundary of a nonattainment or air quality maintenance area but within the locus of all points that are fifty kilometers outside of the boundary of the nonattainment or air quality maintenance area.

(25) “Asphalt” – A dark brown to black cementitious material (solid, semi-solid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as a residue in refining petroleum.

(26) “Asphalt Concrete Plant” or “Hot Mix Asphalt Plant” – Any facility that produces hot mix asphalt by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements.

(27) “Base Emission Limit” – The maximum emission offset that any emissions unit is eligible to provide to another emissions unit. In an ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or higher, the base emission limit is defined separately for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

(28) “Baseline Actual Emissions” and “Baseline Actual Emissions for PAL” – The rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a PSD pollutant, as follows:

(a) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding the date a complete permit application is received by the Department. The Department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.

2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

3. For a PSD pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each PSD pollutant.

4. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraph (a)2. above.

(b) For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 10-year period immediately preceding the date a complete permit application is received by the Department, except that the 10-year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.

2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

3. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period.

4. For a PSD pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each PSD pollutant.

5. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraphs (b)2. and 3. above.

(c) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's

potential to emit.

(29) “Baseline Area” –

- (a) The baseline area for sulfur dioxide is all of the state.
- (b) The baseline area for nitrogen dioxide is all of the state.
- (c) The baseline area for PM₁₀ is all of the state.
- (d) The baseline area for PM_{2.5} is all of the state.

(30) “Baseline Concentration” – For each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and for each averaging time for which a maximum allowable increase is established, the ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date.

(a) The baseline concentration shall include the concentration attributable to:

- 1. The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided at paragraph (b) below; and
- 2. The federally enforceable allowable emissions of major stationary sources on which construction commenced on or before the major source baseline date but which were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

(b) The baseline concentration shall not include the concentration attributable to the following emissions; rather, such emissions shall affect the amount of any applicable allowable increase remaining available:

- 1. The actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and
- 2. Any increase or decrease in the actual emissions of facilities occurring after the applicable minor source baseline date.

(c) For purposes of this definition, “construction” means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, shutdown or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions, and “commence construction” has the meaning given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., provided, however, that in the case of demolition or shutdown of an emissions unit, “commence construction” means that the owner or operator has permanently ceased all operations of the unit.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) above:

- 1. The change in concentration attributable to any decrease in the actual emissions of a facility on which the Department has relied in demonstrating attainment, defining reasonable further progress, or issuing a permit under the provisions of Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.510 (transferred), 17-2.650 (transferred), 62-212.500, 62-296.500 through 62-296.570, or 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., shall be included in the baseline concentration and not be considered in determining the amount of any maximum allowable increase remaining available; and
- 2. Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified facilities shall be excluded in determining compliance with any maximum allowable increase.

(31) “Batch Process” – A process which takes in the basic raw materials at the beginning of a cycle and processes them in accordance with a predetermined scheme during which no more basic raw materials are added to the process. Two variations include:

- (a) Processes where some of the reactants (materials) are added at the beginning with the remainder added as the reaction progresses.
- (b) Processes where once the materials are added, one or more products are continuously removed as the reaction progresses. Such processes include production of super phosphate, basic oxygen furnaces, and cement batch plants.

(32) “Best Available Control Technology” or “BACT” –

(a) An emission limitation, including a visible emissions standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant emitted which the Department, on a case by case basis, determines is achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems and techniques (including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques) for control of each such pollutant, taking into account:

- 1. Energy, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs;
- 2. All scientific, engineering, and technical material and other information available to the Department; and
- 3. The emission limiting standards or BACT determinations of Florida and any other state.

(b) If the Department determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular part of an emissions unit or facility would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment,

work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reductions achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation.

(c) Each BACT determination shall include applicable test methods or shall provide for determining compliance with the standard(s) by means which achieve equivalent results.

(d) In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63.

(33) “Biological Waste” – Solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and which includes biomedical waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals.

(34) “Biological Waste Incinerator” – Any incinerator operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste. The term does not include any air curtain incinerator used or authorized by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the emergency destruction of animal carcasses.

(35) “Biomass” – Vegetative matter and untreated wood.

(36) “Biomedical Waste” – Any solid or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans, including nonliquid tissue, body parts, blood, blood products, and body fluids from humans and other primates; laboratory and veterinary wastes which contain human disease-causing agents; and discarded sharps. The following are also included:

(a) Used absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, body fluids, or excretions or secretions contaminated with visible blood; and absorbent materials saturated with blood or blood products that have dried.

(b) Non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, body fluids, or secretions or excretions visibly contaminated with blood, but have not been treated by a method listed in Section 381.0098, F.S., or a method approved pursuant to Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C.

(37) “Black Liquor Solids” – The dry weight of the solids which enter the kraft recovery furnace in the black liquor.

(38) “Building Enclosure” – A building or room enclosure that contains an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits an air pollutant.

(39) “Bulk Gasoline Plant” – Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline from bulk terminals by pipeline, ship, barge, or gasoline cargo tank, stores it in tanks, and subsequently delivers it to resellers, farms, businesses, service stations, or other end users, and that has an annual average daily throughput of less than 20,000 gallons (75,700 liters), calculated on the basis of the number of calendar days that the facility receives or distributes gasoline.

(40) “Bulk Gasoline Terminal” – Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline from its supply sources primarily by pipeline, ship, barge, or gasoline cargo tank and delivers gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or to commercial or retail accounts primarily by tanker truck or trailer, and that has an annual average daily throughput of equal to or more than 20,000 gallons (75,700 liters) of gasoline, calculated on the basis of the number of calendar days that the facility receives or distributes gasoline.

(41) “CAIR” – Abbreviation for federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

(42) “CAIR NO_x Allowance” – A limited authorization issued by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., to emit one ton of nitrogen oxides during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.

(43) “CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program” – The program implemented at subsection 62-296.470(3), F.A.C., which, upon approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, requires CAIR NO_x units in Florida to participate in the multi-state air pollution control and emission reduction program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR Part 96, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(44) “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance” – A limited authorization issued by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., to emit one ton of nitrogen oxides during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

(45) “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program” – The program implemented at subsection 62-296.470(5), F.A.C., which, upon approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, requires CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in Florida to participate in the multi-state air pollution control and emission reduction program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR Part 96, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(46) “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Unit” – A unit that is subject to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.304, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(47) “CAIR NO_x Unit” – A unit that is subject to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.104, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(48) “CAIR Part” or “CAIR Permit” – DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b), completed and certified by the designated representative and incorporated as a part of the Title V source permit or air construction permit. The CAIR Part shall specify the CAIR Program requirements applicable to the CAIR source, to each CAIR unit at the source, and to the owners and operators and the designated representative of the CAIR source and each such unit.

(49) “CAIR Program” – Any or all of the following:

(a) CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program;

(b) CAIR SO₂ Trading Program; or

(c) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

(50) “CAIR SO₂ Allowance” – A limited authorization issued by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program to emit sulfur dioxide during the control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program.

(51) “CAIR SO₂ Trading Program” – The program implemented at subsection 62-296.470(4), F.A.C., which, upon approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, requires CAIR SO₂ units in Florida to participate in the multi-state air pollution control and emission reduction program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR Part 96, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(52) “CAIR SO₂ Unit” – A unit that is subject to the CAIR SO₂ Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.204, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(53) “CAIR Source” – A facility that includes one or more CAIR units.

(54) “CAIR Unit” –

(a) A CAIR NO_x unit;

(b) A CAIR SO₂ unit; or

(c) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

(55) “Calciner” – A device used to calcine lime mud, consisting primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime (calcium oxide), by using a fluidized bed to burn or reburn the lime mud in suspension.

(56) “Capacity Factor” – The ratio of the average load on or output of a machine or unit operation to the permitted capacity rating of the machine or unit operation for a normal operation period or cycle. The “capacity factor” shall be expressed as a percent of rating.

(57) “Capture” – The containment or recovery of emissions from an activity, process, or emissions unit for direction into a duct which may be exhausted through a stack or sent to a destructive or nondestructive control device.

(58) “Capture Efficiency” – The weight per unit time of an air pollutant entering a capture system and delivered to a control device divided by the weight per unit time of the total amount of the same air pollutant which was generated by the emissions unit or emissions units served by the capture system, expressed as a percentage.

(59) “Capture System” – All equipment, including hoods, ducts, fans, booths, ovens, dryers, etc., used to contain, collect, capture, or transport a pollutant to a control device.

(60) “Carbon Adsorption System” – A device containing adsorbent material (e.g., activated carbon, aluminum, silica gel); an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases; and a system to regenerate the saturated adsorbent. The carbon adsorption system must provide for the proper disposal or reuse of all VOC adsorbed.

(61) “Carbonaceous Fuel” – Solid materials composed primarily of vegetative matter such as tree bark, wood waste, or bagasse.

(62) “Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment” – A firebox, furnace or combustion device which burns carbonaceous and fossil fuels for the primary purpose of producing steam or to heat other liquids or gases. The term includes bagasse burners, bark burners, and waste wood burners, but does not include teepee or conical wood burners or incinerators.

(63) “Cast Polymer Operation” – An operation where gel coat resin is sprayed or otherwise applied to a mold, after which a casting resin is applied without spraying. A cast polymer operation does not incorporate the spray lay-up of fiber reinforcement.

(64) “Cause or Contribute” – With respect to a violation of an ambient air quality standard, to have a significant impact on the ambient air concentration of a pollutant at any locality that does not or would not meet the applicable standard.

(65) “C.F.R.” or “CFR” – Code of Federal Regulations

(66) “Class I Area” – The following areas are designated as Class I areas.

(a) Areas designated at 40 C.F.R. Part 81, Subpart D, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) Bradwell Bay National Wilderness Area.

(67) "Class II Area" – All areas of the state are designated Class II except for those areas designated Class I.

(68) "Clean Air Act (CAA)" or "Act" – The Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7401 et seq.)

(69) "Clean Coal Technology" – Any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(70) "Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project" – A project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy – Clean Coal Technology", up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project. A temporary clean coal technology demonstration project is a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plans for the state in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(71) "Clear Coat" – A coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

(72) "Coating" – The application of a protective, decorative, or functional film to a surface.

(73) "Coating Application System" – Any operations and equipment which apply, convey, and dry a surface coating, including spray booths, flow coaters, conveyors, flashoff areas, air dryers and ovens.

(74) "Coating Applicator" – An apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a surface.

(75) "Coating Line" – One or more apparatus or operations which include a coating applicator, flashoff area, and oven wherein a surface coating is applied, dried and/or cured.

(76) "Coil Coating" – The coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

(77) "Cold Cleaning" – The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.

(78) "Cold Mixed Asphaltic Concrete Patching Material" – A mixture of asphalt cement, stone aggregate, and mineral filler blended together with a small amount of petroleum solvent (diluent). The diluent prevents the material from hardening after the heat of mixing has dissipated, thereby allowing stockpile storage of the material for use in pavement repairs when the use of hot asphaltic concrete is impractical.

(79) "Commence Construction" – As applied to the construction or modification of a facility, means that the owner has all preconstruction permits and approvals required under federal air pollution control laws and regulations and those air pollution control laws and regulations which are part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or which are part of Chapter 62-210 or 62-212, F.A.C., to the extent that the provisions of these laws and regulations specify conditions or requirements for obtaining a state construction permit for an emissions unit, and:

(a) Begins a continuous program of actual on-site construction or physical modification of the facility, to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or

(b) Enters into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction or physical modification of the facility to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or

(c) Begins those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of a change in the method of operation of the facility.

(80) "Commence Operation" –

(a) For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, to begin any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including start-up of an emissions control technology or emissions monitor or of an emissions unit's combustion chamber.

(b) For the purposes of the CAIR Program, commence operation shall mean "commence operation" as defined in 40 CFR 96.102, 96.202, or 96.302, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(c) Otherwise, to set into operation any emissions unit for any purpose.

(81) "Complete" – In reference to an application for a permit, means that the application contains all of the information

necessary for processing the application, except as otherwise provided in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.

(82) “Condensable Particulate Matter” or “Condensable PM” – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form particulate matter.

(83) “Condensable PM₁₀” – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form PM₁₀.

(84) “Condensable PM_{2.5}” – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form PM_{2.5}.

(85) “Condensate” – Hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(86) “Condensate Stripper System” – A column and associated condensers, used to strip, with air or steam, total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds from contaminated condensate streams.

(87) “Conditional Compliance Option” – A compliance option submitted as part of an Acid Rain compliance plan which is not intended to be immediately active, but which may be activated at a later date during the term of the permit.

(88) “Construction” –

(a) The act of performing on-site fabrication, erection, installation or modification of an emissions unit or facility of a permanent nature, including installation of foundations or building supports; laying of underground pipe work or electrical conduit; and fabrication or installation of permanent storage structures, component parts of an emissions unit or facility, associated support equipment, or utility connections. Land clearing and other site preparation activities are not a part of the construction activities.

(b) For the purposes of Rules 62-212.300, 62-212.400, 62-212.500, and 62-212.720, F.A.C., construction means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.

(c) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.

(d) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means the on-site fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source. Construction does not include the removal of all equipment comprising an affected source from an existing location and reinstallation of such equipment at a new location. The owner or operator of an existing affected source that is relocated may elect not to reinstall minor ancillary equipment including piping, ductwork, and valves. However, removal and reinstallation of an affected source will be construed as reconstruction if it satisfies the criteria for reconstruction as defined in this section. The costs of replacing minor ancillary equipment must be considered in determining whether the existing affected source is reconstructed.

(89) “Continuous Emissions Monitoring System” or “CEMS” – All of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements to sample, condition or analyze; and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

(90) “Continuous Monitoring System” – All equipment, required under applicable rules, used to calibrate, sample, condition (if applicable), and analyze air pollutant emissions, or used to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.

(91) “Continuous Parameter Monitoring System” or “CPMS” – All of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of 40 CFR 52.21, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to monitor process and control device operational parameters including control device secondary voltages and electric currents; and other information including gas flow rate, oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations; and to record average operational parameter value (s) on a continuous basis.

(92) “Control Device” or “Control Equipment” – Device or equipment, including that used to separate entrained particulate matter or organic vapors from gases, gas separation equipment, thermal oxidation equipment, and chemical reaction/conversion equipment, which is designed and used to reduce the discharge of a specific air pollutant to the atmosphere.

(a) “Destructive Control Device” – Any device intended and designed for the reduction of VOC pollutant emissions from an emissions unit which alters the chemical composition of the pollutant flowing through the device.

(b) “Non-Destructive Control Device” – Any device intended and designed for the reduction of VOC pollutant emissions from an emissions unit which does not alter the chemical composition of the pollutant flowing through the device.

(93) “Control System” – A combination of one or more capture systems and control devices working in concert to reduce the discharges of an air pollutant to the ambient air.

(94) “Conveyorized Degreasing” – The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.

(95) “Cross Recovery Furnace” – A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by

burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.

(96) “Crude Oil” – A naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and/or sulfur, nitrogen and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is liquid at standard conditions.

(97) “Cutback Asphalt” – Asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function.

(98) “Department” – The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

(99) “Designated Facility Plan” – Collectively, all plans and plan revisions of a state approved by the Administrator pursuant to Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Unless otherwise stated, the term refers specifically to the Designated Facility Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. Part 62, Subpart K, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(100) “Designated Representative” –

(a) For the purposes of the Acid Rain Program, a responsible natural person authorized, by the owners and operators of an Acid Rain source and of all Acid Rain units at the source, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 72, Subpart B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the Acid Rain Program.

(b) For the purposes of the CAIR Program, designated representative shall mean “CAIR designated representative” as defined in 40 CFR 96.102, 96.202, or 96.302, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(101) “Destruction or Removal Efficiency” – The weight per unit time of an air pollutant entering a control device or set of control devices minus the weight per unit time of that air pollutant exiting the control device(s), divided by the weight per unit time of that air pollutant entering the control device(s), expressed as a percentage.

(102) “Digester System” – Each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s) and condenser(s).

(103) “Digital Printing” – The transfer of electronic files directly from the computer to an electronically driven output device that prints the image directly on the selected media (substrate).

(104) “Draft Permit” – The version of a Title V permit for which the Department offers public participation under subsection 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., or affected state review under subsection 62-213.450(2), F.A.C.

(105) “Dry Cleaning Facility” – A facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in a nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes washer, dryer, filter and purification systems; emission control equipment; waste disposal systems; holding tanks; pumps and attendant piping and valves.

(106) “Electric Utility” – Cities and towns, counties, public utility districts, regulated electric companies, electric cooperatives, and joint operating agencies, or combinations thereof, engaged in, or authorized to engage in, the business of generating, transmitting, or distributing electric energy.

(107) “Electron Beam-Cured” – An ink and coating drying process by which monomers, oligomers, and other components polymerize to form a film when exposed to an electron beam radiation.

(108) “Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit” – Any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the unit.

(109) “Emission” – The discharge or release into the atmosphere of one or more air pollutants.

(110) “Emission Limiting Standard” or “Emission Standard” or “Emission Limitation” or “Performance Standard” – Any restriction established in or pursuant to a regulation adopted by the Department which limits the quantity, rate, concentration or opacity of any pollutant released, allowed to escape or emitted, whether intentionally or unintentionally, into the atmosphere, including any restriction which prescribes equipment, sets fuel specifications, or prescribes operation or maintenance procedures for an emissions unit to assure emission reduction or control.

(111) “Emission Offset” or “Offset” – A compensating reduction in the emissions of an affected pollutant from a permitted emissions unit to provide an emission allowance for a new or modified emissions unit.

(112) “Emission Point” or “Discharge Point” – The point at which an air pollutant first enters the atmosphere.

- (113) "Emissions Unit" – Any part or activity of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.
- (114) "End Sealing Compound" – A synthetic rubber compound which when coated on a can end functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.
- (115) "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" – The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (116) "Existing Emissions Unit" – An emissions unit which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972. However, "existing emissions unit" for the purposes of Rules 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, and 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall mean any emissions units which is not defined as a new emissions unit with respect to a specific rule or provision of any of those sections. For the purpose of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.512, F.A.C., existing emissions units are those emissions units which were constructed or for which a construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1979. For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., an existing emissions unit is an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit as defined for the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.
- (117) "Exterior Base Coating" – A coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and background for the lithographic or printing operation.
- (118) "External Floating Roof" – A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.
- (119) "Extreme Performance Coating" – Coating designed to withstand exposure to harsh conditions such as continuous weather exposure and temperatures consistently above 203 degrees Fahrenheit (95 degrees Celsius), or abrasive and scouring agents.
- (120) "Fabric Coating" – The coating of a textile substrate with a knife, roll, or rotogravure coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance.
- (121) "Facility" – All of the emissions units which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).
- (122) "Federal Land Manager" – With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.
- (123) "Federally-Enforceable" – Pertaining to limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including any requirements developed pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any requirements within the State Implementation Plan, and any requirements established pursuant to permits issued under:
- (a) The state's Title V operation permit program, consistent with 40 C.F.R. Part 70.
 - (b) Paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.;
 - (c) 40 C.F.R. 52.21; or
 - (d) Subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., F.A.C. (formerly 62-204.800(10)(d)2.); Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.300, formerly 17-2.520); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.400, formerly 17-2.500); Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.500, formerly 17-2.510); Rule 17-2.17, F.A.C. (repealed); or Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C. (formerly 17-4.210, formerly 17-4.21).
- (124) "Final Permit" – The version of a Title V source permit issued by the Department for which all review procedures required by Rule 62-213.450, F.A.C., have been completed.
- (125) "Firebox" – The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.
- (126) "Flashoff Area" – The space between the application area and the oven.
- (127) "Flexographic Printing" – The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.
- (128) "Fossil Fuel" – Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.
- (129) "Fossil Fuel Steam Generators" – A furnace or boiler which produces steam by combustion of oil, coal, or gas of fossil origin.
- (130) "Fountain Solution" – A mixture of water and other volatile and non-volatile chemicals and additives that maintains the quality of the printing plate and reduces the surface tension of the water so that it spreads easily across the printing plate surface. The fountain solution wets the non-image area so that the ink is maintained within the image areas. Non-volatile additives include mineral salts and hydrophilic gums.
- (131) "Fountain Solution Additives" – Wetting additives that include alcohol and alcohol substitutes, including isopropyl

alcohol, glycol ethers and ethylene glycol, which are used to reduce the surface tension of the fountain solution.

(132) "Freeboard Height" –

(a) For heated vapor degreasers is the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank.

(b) For cold cleaning degreasers is the distance from the solvent to the top edge of the cold cleaner.

(133) "Freeboard Ratio" – The freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.

(134) "Fugitive Emissions" – Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

(135) "Gas/Gas Method" – Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which rely only on gas phase measurements. One method, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(a), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary total enclosure to assure all otherwise unconfined air pollutant emissions are measured. The other method, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(c), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.

(136) "Gasoline" – Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 psia (27.6 kilopascals) or greater.

(137) "Gasoline Cargo Tank" – A delivery tanker truck, trailer, or railcar that is loading or unloading gasoline.

(138) "Gasoline Dispensing Facility" – Any stationary facility that dispenses gasoline directly into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

(139) "Green Liquor Sulfidity" – The sulfidity of the liquor which leaves the smelt dissolving tank.

(140) "Hardboard" – A panel manufactured primarily from inter-felted lignocellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.

(141) "Hardwood Plywood" – Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer or hardwood.

(142) "Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)" – An air pollutant:

(a) Identified by the CAS number or chemical name from the following list:

CAS Number	Chemical Name
1. 75070	Acetaldehyde
2. 60355	Acetamide
3. 75058	Acetonitrile
4. 98862	Acetophenone
5. 53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
6. 107028	Acrolein
7. 79061	Acrylamide
8. 79107	Acrylic acid
9. 107131	Acrylonitrile
10. 107051	Allyl chloride
11. 92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
12. 62533	Aniline
13. 90040	o-Anisidine
14. 0	Antimony Compounds
15. 0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
16. 1332214	Asbestos
17. 71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
18. 92875	Benzidine
19. 98077	Benzotrichloride
20. 100447	Benzyl chloride
21. 0	Beryllium Compounds
22. 92524	Biphenyl
23. 117817	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
24. 542881	Bis (chloromethyl) ether
25. 75252	Bromoform
26. 106990	1, 3-Butadiene
27. 0	Cadmium Compounds

28. 156627	Calcium cyanamide
29. Reserved	
30. 133062	Captan
31. 63252	Carbaryl
32. 75150	Carbon disulfide
33. 56235	Carbon tetrachloride
34. 463581	Carbonyl sulfide
35. 120809	Catechol
36. 133904	Chloramben
37. 57749	Chlordane
38. 7782505	Chlorine
39. 79118	Chloroacetic acid
40. 532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
41. 108907	Chlorobenzene
42. 510156	Chlorobenzilate
43. 67663	Chloroform
44. 107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
45. 126998	Chloroprene
46. 0	Chromium Compounds
47. 0	Cobalt Compounds
48. 0	Coke Oven Emissions
49. 1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
50. 95487	o-Cresol
51. 108394	m-Cresol
52. 106445	p-Cresol
53. 98828	Cumene
54. 0	Cyanide Compounds (X' CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca (CN) 2.)
55. 94757	2, 4-D, salts and esters
56. 3547044	DDE
57. 334883	Diazomethane
58. 132649	Dibenzofurans
59. 96128	1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
60. 84742	Dibutylphthalate
61. 106467	1, 4-Dichlorobenzene (p)
62. 91941	3, 3-Dichlorobenzidene
63. 111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether)
64. 542756	1, 3-Dichloropropene
65. 62737	Dichlorvos
66. 111422	Diethanolamine
67. 121697	N, N-Diethyl aniline (N, N-Dimethylaniline)
68. 64675	Diethyl sulfate
69. 119904	3, 3-Dimethoxybenzidine
70. 60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
71. 1119937	3, 3-Dimethyl benzidine
72. 79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
73. 68122	Dimethyl formamide
74. 57147	1, 1-Dimethyl hydrazine

75. 131113	Dimethyl phthalate
76. 77781	Dimethyl sulfate
77. 534521	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
78. 51285	2, 4-Dinitrophenol
79. 121142	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene
80. 123911	1, 4-Dioxane (1, 4-Diethyleneoxide)
81. 122667	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine
82. 106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2, 3-epoxypropane)
83. 106887	1, 2-Epoxybutane
84. 140885	Ethyl acrylate
85. 100414	Ethyl benzene
86. 51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
87. 75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
88. 106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
89. 107062	Ethylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloroethane)
90. 107211	Ethylene glycol
91. 151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
92. 75218	Ethylene oxide
93. 96457	Ethylene thiourea
94. 75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1, 1-Dichloroethane)
95. 50000	Formaldehyde
96. 0	Glycol ethers (Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n -OR' where n =1, 2, or 3; R = alkyl C7 or less; or R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl; R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate. Excludes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE, 2 - Butoxyethanol - CAS Number 111-76-2).)
97. 76448	Heptachlor
98. 118741	Hexachlorobenzene
99. 87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
100. 77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
101. 67721	Hexachloroethane
102. 822060	Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate
103. 680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
104. 110543	Hexane
105. 302012	Hydrazine
106. 7647010	Hydrochloric acid
107. 7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
108. 123319	Hydroquinone
109. 78591	Isophorone
110. 0	Lead Compounds
111. 58899	Lindane (all isomers)
112. 108316	Maleic anhydride
113. 0	Manganese Compounds
114. 0	Mercury Compounds
115. 67561	Methanol
116. 72435	Methoxychlor
117. 74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)

118. 74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
119. 71556	Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane)
120. Reserved	
121. 60344	Methyl hydrazine
122. 74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
123. 108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
124. 624839	Methyl isocyanate
125. 80626	Methyl methacrylate
126. 1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
127. 101144	4, 4-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)
128. 75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
129. 101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
130. 101779	4, 4-Methylenedianiline
131. 0	Mineral fibers (fine), includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.
132. 91203	Naphthalene
133. 0	Nickel Compounds
134. 98953	Nitrobenzene
135. 92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
136. 100027	4-Nitrophenol
137. 79469	2-Nitropropane
138. 684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
139. 62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
140. 59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
141. 56382	Parathion
142. 82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
143. 87865	Pentachlorophenol
144. 108952	Phenol
145. 106503	p-Phenylenediamine
146. 75445	Phosgene
147. 7803512	Phosphine
148. 7723140	Phosphorus
149. 85449	Phthalic anhydride
150. 1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
151. 0	Polycyclic organic matter (includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100° C)
152. 1120714	1, 3-Propane sultone
153. 57578	beta-Propiolactone
154. 123386	Propionaldehyde
155. 114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
156. 78875	Propylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloropropane)
157. 75569	Propylene oxide
158. 75558	1, 2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
159. 91225	Quinoline
160. 106514	Quinone
161. 0	Radionuclides (including radon), a type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay

162. 0	Selenium Compounds
163. 100425	Styrene
164. 96093	Styrene oxide
165. 1746016	2, 3, 7, 8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
166. 79345	1, 1, 2, 2- Tetrachloroethane
167. 127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
168. 7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
169. 108883	Toluene
170. 95807	2, 4-Toluene diamine
171. 584849	2, 4-Toluene diisocyanate
172. 95534	o-Toluidine
173. 8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
174. 120821	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene
175. 79005	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane
176. 79016	Trichloroethylene
177. 95954	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol
178. 88062	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol
179. 121448	Triethylamine
180. 1582098	Trifluralin
181. 540841	2, 2, 4-Trimethylpentane
182. 108054	Vinyl acetate
183. 593602	Vinyl bromide
184. 75014	Vinyl chloride
185. 75354	Vinylidene chloride (1, 1-Dichloroethylene)
186. 1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixtures)
187. 95476	o-Xylenes
188. 108383	m-Xylenes
189. 106423	p-Xylenes

(b) For all listings above which contain the word “compounds” and for glycol ethers, the following applies: unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including the named chemical and any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical’s infrastructure.

(143) “Heatset” – A lithographic web printing process where heat is used to evaporate ink oils from the printing ink. Heatset dryers (typically hot air) are used to deliver the heat to the printed web.

(144) “Hood” – A partial enclosure or canopy for capturing and exhausting, by means of a draft, an air pollutant rising from an activity, process, or source of the air pollutant.

(145) “Human Crematory” – Any combustion apparatus used solely for the cremation of either human or fetal remains.

(146) “Hydrocarbon” – Any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.

(147) “Incinerator” – A combustion apparatus designed for the ignition and burning of solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous combustible wastes.

(148) “Indian Governing Body” – The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.

(149) “Innovative Control Technology” – Any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts.

(150) “Interior Base Coating” – A coating applied by roller coater or spray to the interior of a can to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.

(151) “Interior Body Spray” – A coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the

product and the can.

(152) “Internal Floating Roof” – A cover or roof in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

(153) “Knife Coating” – The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a knife that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

(154) “Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mill” – Any facility that produces cellulose or cellulosic materials by chemically cooking (digesting) wood chips or other cellulosic raw materials in an alkaline solution containing water, sodium hydroxide, and sodium sulfide under conditions of elevated temperature and pressure. The regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process also constitutes part of the kraft (sulfate) pulp mill.

(155) “Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any straight kraft recovery furnace or cross recovery furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur by burning black liquor. If the kraft recovery furnace is equipped with a direct contact evaporator or wet-bottom electrostatic precipitator, this equipment shall be considered part of the kraft recovery furnace.

(156) “Land Clearing Debris” – Uprooted or cleared vegetation resulting from a land clearing operation, including any untreated wood generated by the land clearing operation (e.g., untreated fence posts).

(157) “Land Clearing Operation” – The uprooting or clearing of vegetation in connection with construction for buildings and rights-of-way; land development; or mineral operations. It does not include landscaping and yard maintenance operations or other such routine property clean-up activities.

(158) “Large Appliances” – For purposes of the Reasonably Available Control Technology rules of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners and other similar products.

(159) “Lead Processing Operation” – Any facility that emits or has the potential to emit greater than 100 pounds per year of lead, lead alloys or lead compounds in its lead alloys or lead compounds in its operation. These operations include primary lead smelters, secondary lead smelters, primary lead-acid battery manufacturing operations, lead oxide and lead compound manufacturing or handling operations, pot furnaces that melt lead, lead-based paint pigment storage and handling operations, electric arc furnace equipped secondary steel manufacturing operations, secondary steel manufacturing slag handling operations, and all other lead-containing slag processing or handling operations where the lead content of the slag is greater than 0.25 percent by weight. Lead processing operations do not include indoor or outdoor firearm ranges unless recovered spent lead materials are melted on-site, waste-to-energy facilities, fossil fuel-fired steam generators, and facilities that use waste oil as fuel.

(160) “Lease Custody Transfer” – The transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

(161) “Letterpress Printing” – A printing system in which the image area is raised relative to the non-image area and the ink is transferred to the substrate directly from the image surface.

(162) “Lime Kiln” – An inclined rotary drum device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

(163) “Liquid/Gas Method” – Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which require both gas phase and liquid phase measurements and analysis. One liquid/gas method, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(b), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary enclosure. The other, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(d), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.

(164) “Liquid Mounted Seal” – A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof around the circumference of the tank.

(165) “Lithographic Printing” – A planographic printing system where the image and non-image areas are chemically differentiated. The image area is oil receptive and non-image area is water receptive. Ink film from the lithographic plate is transferred to an intermediary surface (blanket), which, in turn, transfers the ink film to the substrate. Fountain solution is applied to maintain the hydrophilic properties of the non-image area. Ink drying is divided into heatset and non-heatset.

(166) “Loading Rack” – An aggregation or combination of loading equipment arranged so that all loading outlets in the combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer.

(167) “Low Solvent Coating” – Coatings which contain less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low solvent coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings.

(168) “Lowest Achievable Emission Rate” or “LAER” – An allowable emission rate determined in accordance with the

provisions of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. This term applied to a modification means the lowest achievable emission rate for that portion of the facility which is modified.

(169) “Magnet Wire Coating” – The process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

(170) “Major Facility” – Any facility which emits, or has the potential to emit:

(a) 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds, measured as elemental lead;

(b) 30 tons per year or more of acrylonitrile; or

(c) 100 tons per year or more of any other air pollutant subject to regulation under Chapter 403, F.S.

(171) “Major Modification” –

(a) Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant emissions increase of a PSD pollutant and a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

(b) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides shall be considered significant for ozone.

(c) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement.

2. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, or any superseding legislation, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

3. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act;

4. Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

5. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

a. The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975; or

b. The source is approved to use under any federally enforceable permit condition issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;

6. An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.

7. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

8. The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

a. The State Implementation Plan, and

b. Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

9. The installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit of any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

10. The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(d) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular PSD pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements under Rule 62-212.720, F.A.C., for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition at 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(2)(viii), adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(172) “Major Source Baseline Date” – Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 51.166(b)(14)(i), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.:

(a) In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;

(b) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and

(c) In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2010.

(173) “Major Source of Air Pollution,” “Major Source,” or “Title V Source” – A facility containing an emissions unit, or any group of emissions units, which is or includes any of the following:

(a) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any emissions unit or group of emissions units that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP), 25 tons per year or more of any combination of

HAPs, or any lesser quantity of a HAP as established through EPA rulemaking. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, HAP emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and HAP emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with HAP emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are Title V sources.

(b) An emissions unit or group of emissions units, all belonging to the same two-digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more, except as otherwise provided for in 40 CFR 70 as adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., of any regulated air pollutant. The fugitive emissions of an emissions unit or group of emissions units shall not be considered in determining whether it is a Title V source for purposes of this paragraph unless the emissions unit or group of emissions units belongs to one of the following categories:

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;
14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plant;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants (the term "chemical process plants" shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140);
21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing plants;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production plants;
26. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
27. Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Act;

(c) A major stationary source.

(d) A major stationary source as described in Part D of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act which includes:

1. For ozone nonattainment areas, an emissions unit or group of emissions units, all belonging to the same two (2) digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, with the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate," fifty (50) tons per year or more in areas classified as "serious," twenty-five (25) tons per year or more in areas classified as "severe," and ten (10) tons per year or more in areas classified as "extreme," except that the references in the clause of 100, fifty (50), twenty-five (25), and ten (10) tons per year of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which EPA has made in finding, under 42 U.S.C. § 7511a(f)(a) or (2), that requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 7511a(f) do not apply;

2. For ozone transport regions established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7511c, an emissions unit or group of emissions units, all belonging to the same two (2) digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, with the

potential to emit fifty (50) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds (VOCs);

3. For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas (i) that are classified as “serious”, and (ii) in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by EPA, an emissions unit or group of emissions units, all belonging to the same two (2) digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, with the potential to emit fifty (50) tons per year or more of carbon monoxide;

4. For particulate matter (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas classified as “serious”, an emissions unit or group of emissions units, all belonging to the same two (2) digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, with the potential to emit seventy (70) tons or more per year of PM₁₀;

(e) An emissions unit or group of emissions units, all belonging to the same two (2) digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, that emits or has the potential to emit five (5) tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds, measured as elemental lead;

(f) An emissions unit or group of emissions units with one (1) or more emissions units subject to standards or regulations promulgated under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61 or 63, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., however, such emissions unit or group of emissions units is not a Title V source solely because:

1. It is subject to a reporting requirement;

2. It is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart M – National Emission Standard for Asbestos Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

3. It is subject to a standard or regulation promulgated under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., unless such standard or regulation specifies that the emission unit or group of emissions units requires a Title V permit; or

4. It is subject to an area source standard or regulation promulgated under 40 C.F.R. Part 61 or 63, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., unless such standard or regulation specifies that the emission unit or group of emissions units requires a Title V permit.

(g) One (1) or more acid rain units; or

(h) An emissions unit or group of emission units designated as a Part 70 source under 40 C.F.R. 70.3(a)(5), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(174) “Major Stationary Source” –

(a) A major stationary source is:

1. Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any PSD pollutant: Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), kraft pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants (the term “chemical process plants” shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140), fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal production plants;

2. Any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of a PSD pollutant; or

3. Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(b) A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides shall be considered major for ozone.

(c) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this definition whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

2. Kraft pulp mills;

3. Portland cement plants;

4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;
14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plants;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants (the term “chemical process plants” shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140);
21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing plants;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production plants;
26. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, and
27. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

(d) For purposes of this definition, a stationary source is all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control, except the activities of any vessel; which emit or may emit a PSD pollutant. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same Major Group, or have the same first two digit code, as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement.

(175) “Malfunction” – Any unavoidable mechanical and/or electrical failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

(176) “Maximum Achievable Control Technology” or “MACT” – Maximum achievable control technology as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(177) “Maximum Allowable Increase” or “PSD Increment” – A maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration as set forth at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(c), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(178) “Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions” – The maximum capacity of an emissions unit or facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design, including any quantifiable fugitive and unconfined emissions and excluding any restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material that may be combusted, stored, or processed and any air pollution control equipment, methods, or techniques that may be used. The maximum uncontrolled emission rate is the maximum emission rate that would occur absent the use of any air pollution control equipment, methods, or techniques and absent any regulatory restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of fuels or materials combusted, stored, or processed, when the emissions unit is operated at its maximum physical and operational capacity. The maximum uncontrolled emissions of an emissions unit or facility do not include any secondary emissions that may be associated with the emissions unit or facility.

(179) “Metal Furniture Coating” – The surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form a furniture piece.

(180) “Method of Operation” – For purposes of the Title V source permitting program, a procedure to operate one or more specific emissions units within a Title V source in a particular manner which may affect air pollutant emissions.

(181) “Minor Betterment of Public Roads” – Improvements to existing public roads intended to increase their safety and serviceability as the need is dictated by increased traffic levels, or other changes in their use. These improvements include the extension or construction of acceleration lanes, deceleration lanes, turning storage lanes, or median crossovers.

(182) “Minor Facility” – Any facility that is not a major facility.

(183) “Minor Source Baseline Date” – Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 51.166(b)(14)(ii), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the minor source baseline date for each pollutant for which maximum allowable increases have been established is as follows:

(a) The sulfur dioxide minor source baseline date for the sulfur dioxide baseline area is December 27, 1977;

(b) The nitrogen dioxide minor source baseline date for the nitrogen dioxide baseline area is March 28, 1988

(c) The PM₁₀ minor source baseline date for the PM₁₀ baseline area is December 27, 1977; and

(d) The PM_{2.5} minor source baseline date for the PM_{2.5} baseline area is October 21, 2011.

(184) “Mode of Operation” – For purposes of the Title V source permitting program, a method of operation that involves two or more specific air emissions units in emissions trading pursuant to Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.

(185) “Modification” – Any physical change in, change in the method of operation of, or addition to a facility which would result in an increase in the actual emissions of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act, including any not previously emitted, from any emissions unit or facility.

(a) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

1. Routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of component parts of an emissions unit; or
2. A change in ownership of an emissions unit or facility.

(b) For any pollutant that is specifically regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act, a change in the method of operation shall not include an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.

(c) For any pollutant that is not specifically regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act, a change in the method of operation shall not include an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would exceed any restriction on hours of operation or production rate included in any applicable Department air construction or air operation permit.

(186) “Multiple Effect Evaporator System” – The multiple effect evaporators and concentrators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquor (black liquor) that is separated from the pulp.

(187) “Natural Conditions” – Naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of visual range, contrast, or coloration.

(188) “Natural Finish Hardwood Plywood Panels” – Panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.

(189) “Net Emissions Increase” –

(a) With respect to any PSD pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero (0):

1. The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation as calculated pursuant to paragraph 62-212.400(2)(a), F.A.C.; and
2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under this subparagraph shall be determined as provided by the definition of “baseline actual emissions”, except that subparagraphs (a)3. and (b)4. of such definition shall not apply.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

1. The date five years before construction on the particular change commences; and
2. The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(c) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Department has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source pursuant to Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(d) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides that occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum

allowable increases remaining available.

(e) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(f) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

1. The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

2. It is federally enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

3. It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(g) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(h) Paragraph (a) of the definition of “actual emissions” shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases.

(190) “Neutral Sulfite Semichemical (NSSC) Pulp Operation” – Any series of unit operations in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium sulfite and sodium bicarbonate, followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).

(191) “New Design Direct-Fired Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any new design kraft recovery furnace which was initially designed and constructed to burn black liquor received from a multiple effect evaporator system using a noncontact evaporator or concentrator to achieve the final level of solids concentration rather than a direct contact evaporator system connected to the kraft recovery furnace duct work.

(192) “New Design Direct-Fired Suspension-Burning Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any new design direct-fired kraft recovery furnace designed to evaporate remaining water from and burn the organic content of a spray of finely divided concentrated black liquor droplets while the droplets are in suspension. Such a furnace will have only two levels of air introduction (primary and secondary) and a flat hearth with the smelt spouts located above the hearth.

(193) “New Design Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage and has an adjustable air introduction system to deliver an adequate quantity of air while providing both effective air distribution and penetration into the furnace. The air induction system on “new design” Babcock & Wilcox furnaces will consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary ports. In Combustion Engineering units the secondary air (introduced above the black liquor gun elevation) will be introduced tangentially.

(194) “New Emissions Unit” – An emissions unit which is not in existence, for which an application for a permit to construct has not been submitted before the effective date of an applicable section or provision. For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., a new emissions unit is any emission unit that is or will be newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

(195) “Nitric Acid Plant” – Any facility producing weak nitric acid by employing either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(196) “Nitrogen Oxides” – All oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and expressed as nitrogen dioxide.

(197) “Nonattainment Area” – Any area not meeting ambient air quality standards and designated as a nonattainment area under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. Such an area may be designated as a particulate, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead or ozone nonattainment area, depending on which ambient standard has been violated. An area may be designated as nonattainment for more than one air pollutant. Ozone nonattainment areas may be transitional, marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as classified in Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.

(198) “Non-heatset” – A lithographic printing process where the printing inks are set without the use of heat. Traditional non-heatset inks set and dry by absorption and/or oxidation of the ink oils. Ultraviolet-cured, thermography and electron beam-cured inks are considered non-heatset although radiant energy is required to cure these inks.

(199) “North American Industry Classification System” or “NAICS” – A federal system of classifying business establishments according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services, as described in the 2007 NAICS definition file (available free of cost at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> or available in CD ROM or book form at a cost from the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1(800)553-6847), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference

(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-00705>).

(200) “Objectionable Odor” – Any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.

(201) “Odor” – A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.

(202) “Old Design Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is not of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage.

(203) “Opacity” – A condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light causing obstruction of observer’s view.

(204) “Open Burning” – The burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outdoor atmosphere without passing through a stack or chimney.

(205) “Open Top Vapor Degreasing” – The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.

(206) “Operating Change” – For purposes of the Title V source permitting program, any physical change to, or change to the operation of, any Title V source or any emissions unit within any Title V source which contravenes a permit term or condition, other than one described at paragraphs 62-213.400(2)(a)-(j), F.A.C., but which does not constitute a modification and does not otherwise subject the source to a requirement for permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.

(207) “Organic Compounds” – Any substance that contains the element carbon, except carbon oxides and various carbonates.

(208) “Oven” – A chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, and/or dry a surface coating.

(209) “Overall Emission Reduction Efficiency” – The product of the capture efficiency and the control equipment destruction or removal efficiency, divided by 100, expressed as a percentage.

(210) “Overvarnish” – A coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide a gloss, and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.

(211) “Owner” or “Operator” – Any person or entity who or which owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an emissions unit or facility.

(212) “Packaging Rotogravure Printing” – Rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packing products and labels for articles to be sold.

(213) “Paper Coating” – Coatings put on paper and pressure sensitive tapes regardless of substrate. Related web coating processes on plastic film and decorative coatings on metal foil are included in this definition.

(214) “Particulate Matter” –

(a) With respect to concentrations in the atmosphere, particulate matter means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material.

(b) With respect to emissions, particulate matter means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the atmosphere as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method, specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(215) “Penetrating Prime Coat” – An application of low viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface. It is used to prepare an untreated base for an asphalt surface. The prime penetrates the base and plugs the voids, hardens the top, and helps bind to the overlying asphalt course. It also reduces the necessity of maintaining an untreated base course prior to placing the asphalt pavement.

(216) “Permanent Total Enclosure” – With respect to VOC emissions, a permanent total enclosure is an enclosure which contains an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits VOC and meets the specifications given in Procedure T which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(217) “Permit Revision” or “Permit Modification” – Any alteration to a permit term or condition except an administrative permit correction or amendment described at Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

(218) “Petroleum Liquids” – Petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oils, gas turbine fuel oils No. 2-GT through No. 4-GT, or diesel fuel oils No. 2-D and No. 4-D.

(219) “Plant Section” – A part of a plant consisting of one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment which provides the complete processing of input (raw) materials to produce a marketable product, including granular triple super phosphate, phosphoric acid, run-of-pile triple super phosphate, and diammonium phosphate, or one or more unit operations

including auxiliary equipment or structures which are used for the functions such as: storage, shipping, loading, unloading, or bagging.

(220) "PM₁₀" –

(a) PM₁₀ means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers.

(b) For purposes of Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.500, F.A.C., including determinations of applicability and establishment of limitations to avoid applicability of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., PM₁₀ emissions shall include condensable PM₁₀. Compliance with PM₁₀ emissions limitations originating in a permit issued pursuant to Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., and issued prior to January 1, 2011, shall not be based on condensable PM₁₀ unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit.

(221) "PM_{2.5}" –

(a) PM_{2.5} means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers.

(b) For purposes of Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.500, F.A.C., including determinations of applicability and establishment of limitations to avoid applicability of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., PM_{2.5} emissions shall include condensable PM_{2.5}. Compliance with PM_{2.5} emissions limitations originating in a permit issued pursuant to Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., and issued prior to January 1, 2011, shall not be based on condensable PM_{2.5} unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit.

(222) "Pollution Control Project" - Any activity or project undertaken at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are limited to:

(a) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project conducted under Title II, section 101(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985 (sec. 5903(d) of title 42 of the United States Code), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency; or

(b) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes a repowering project.

(223) "Polyester Resin Material" – Materials used in polyester resin operations which include isophthalic, orthophthalic, halogenated, bisphenol-A, vinyl-ester or furan resins; cross-linking agents; catalysts, gel coats, inhibitors, accelerators, promoters, and any other VOC containing materials.

(224) "Portland Cement Plant" – Any facility manufacturing Portland Cement by either the wet or dry process.

(225) "Potential to Emit" – The maximum capacity of an emission unit or facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the emissions unit or facility to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of an emission unit or facility.

(226) "Predictive Emissions Monitoring System" or "PEMS" - All of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters including control device secondary voltages and electric currents; and other information including gas flow rate, oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations; and calculate and record the mass emissions rate such as lb/hr on a continuous basis.

(227) "Prime Coat" – The first film of coating applied in a multi-coat operation.

(228) "Printed Interior Panels" – Panels whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.

(229) "Printing Line" – A printing production assembly composed of one or more units used to produce a printed substrate including any associated coating, spray powder application, or infrared, natural gas, or electric heating units or dryers.

(230) "Projected Actual Emissions" – The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a PSD pollutant in any one of the 5 years following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that PSD pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source. One year is one 12-month period. In determining the projected actual emissions, the Department:

(a) Shall consider all relevant information, including historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans or orders, including consent orders; and

(b) Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns; and

(c) Shall exclude that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or

(d) In lieu of using the method set out in paragraphs (a) through (c) above, may be directed by the owner or operator to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year.

(231) "Process Weight" – The total weight of all materials introduced into any process. Solid fuels and recycled materials are included in the determination of process weights; but uncombined water, liquid and gaseous fuels, combustion air, or excess air are not included.

(232) "Proposed Acid Rain Part" – The version of an Acid Rain Part of a Title V source permit that the Department submits to EPA pursuant to Rule 62-213.450, F.A.C., after the public comment period.

(233) "Proposed Permit" – The version of a Title V source permit that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to EPA in compliance with subsection 62-213.450(1), F.A.C.

(234) "PSD Pollutant" –

(a) Any pollutant listed as having a significant emission rate as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; and

(b) Any "Regulated NSR Pollutant" as defined at 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50) and as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(235) "Publication Rotogravure" – Rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements and other types of printed materials.

(236) "Quench Area" – A chamber where the hot metal exiting the oven is cooled by either a spray of water or a blast of air followed by water cooling.

(237) "Reasonable Further Progress" – A level of annual incremental reductions in emissions of affected air pollutants such as may be required for ensuring attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standards by the applicable date.

(238) "Reasonably Available Control Technology" or "RACT" – The lowest emission limit that a particular emissions unit is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. It may require technology that has been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical, source categories.

(239) "Reconstruction" – For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., the replacement of components of an existing emissions unit to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new emissions unit.

(240) "Regulated Air Pollutant" –

(a) Nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds;

(b) Any pollutant regulated under 42 U.S.C. s. 7411 – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, or 42 U.S.C. s. 7412 – Hazardous Air Pollutants; or

(c) Any pollutant for which a national primary ambient air quality standard has been specified at 40 C.F.R. Part 50, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(d) Any pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Appendix A or B, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(241) "Reid Vapor Pressure" – The absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials, Part 17, 1973, D-323-72 (reapproved 1977).

(242) "Reinforced Polyester Resin Operations" – An operation that entails saturating a reinforcing material such as glass fiber with a polyester resin material. Such operations include the production or rework of product by mixing, pouring, hand laying-up, impregnating, injecting, forming, spraying, and/or curing unsaturated polyester materials with fiberglass, fillers, or any other reinforcement materials and associated cleanup.

(243) "Relocatable Facility" – A facility such as, but not limited to, an asphalt plant, portable power generator, or cement batch plant, which is designed to be physically moved to, and operated on, different sites by being wholly or partially dismantled and re-erected in essentially the same configuration. It shall not be operable while in transit.

(244) "Removal Efficiency" – See "Destruction or Removal Efficiency" above.

(245) "Repowering" – For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle,

magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

(246) “Responsible Official” – One of the following:

(a) For a corporation, the president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.;

(b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

(c) For a municipality, county, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official; or

(d) For implementation of the Federal Acid Rain Program at an Acid Rain source: The designated representative. For other purposes at an Acid Rain source: Either the designated representative or any person that would qualify as a responsible official under paragraphs (a) through (c) of this definition.

(247) “Roll Coating” – The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

(248) “Roll Printing” – The application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

(249) “Rotogravure Coating” – The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.

(250) “Rotogravure Printing” – The application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

(251) “Routine Maintenance of Public Roads” – Those activities necessary to maintain the public highway system in as near original condition as is practical, not to include large scale resurfacing, or reconstruction.

(252) “Sand Seal Coat” – A thin asphalt surface treatment designed to seal surface cracks in existing pavements for the purpose of preventing the intrusion of water into the pavement base. The sand seal coat consists of a light application of liquid asphalt covered with fine aggregate.

(253) “Screen Printing” – A printing system where the printing ink passes through a web or fabric to which a refined form of stencil has been applied. The stencil openings determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

(254) “Secondary Emissions” – The emissions which occur as a result of the construction or operation of a facility or a modification to a facility, but which are not discharged into the atmosphere from the facility itself. Secondary emissions may include but are not limited to emissions from ships or trains coming to or leaving a new or modified facility and emissions from any off-site support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the new or modified facility. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the facility or modification which causes the secondary emissions.

(255) “Secretary” – The Secretary of the Department.

(256) “Sharps” – Devices with physical characteristics capable of puncturing, lacerating, or otherwise penetrating the skin. These devices include needles, intact or broken glass, and intact or broken hard plastic.

(257) “Shutdown” – The cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.

(258) “Significant Emissions Rate” –

(a) With respect to any emissions increase or any net emissions increase, or the potential of a facility to emit any of the following pollutants, significant emissions rate means a rate of pollutant emissions that would equal or exceed:

1. A rate listed at 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(i), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; specifically, any of the following rates:

a. Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy);

b. Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;

- c. Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;
- d. Particulate matter: 25 tpy;
- e. PM₁₀: 15 tpy;
- f. PM_{2.5}: 10 tpy of direct PM_{2.5} emissions, 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions, or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxides emissions;
- g. Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides;
- h. Lead: 0.6 tpy;
- i. Fluorides: 3 tpy;
- j. Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy;
- k. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 tpy;
- l. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- m. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- n. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tons per year);
- o. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year);
- p. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year);
- q. Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year); or

2. A rate previously listed at Table 62-212.400-2; specifically, Mercury: 0.1 tpy.

(b) Significant emissions rate also means, for the pollutants listed above in paragraph (a), any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 microgram per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

(c) For purposes of substances listed in paragraph (d) of the definition of "Regulated Air Pollutant" that do not otherwise have a threshold at paragraph (a) or (b), above, or for which 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50)(iv) prohibits regulation under the prevention of significant deterioration program, "Significant Emissions Rate" shall have the rate specified at 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(ii), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(259) "Significant Impact" – An impact of emissions on ambient air quality in excess of any of the following pollutant-specific concentration values:

(a) Sulfur Dioxide.

- 1. Maximum three-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 25.0 micrograms per cubic meter.
- 2. Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter for Class I areas; 5.0 micrograms per cubic meter for all other areas.
- 3. Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(b) PM₁₀.

- 1. Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter for Class I areas; 5.0 micrograms per cubic meter for all other areas.
- 2. Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(c) PM_{2.5}.

- 1. Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 0.07 micrograms per cubic meter for Class I areas; 1.2 micrograms per cubic meter for all other areas.
- 2. Annual arithmetic mean – 0.06 micrograms per cubic meter for Class I areas; 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter for all other areas.

(d) Nitrogen Dioxide.

Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(e) Carbon Monoxide.

- 1. Maximum one-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 2.0 milligrams per cubic meter.
- 2. Maximum eight-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 0.5 milligram per cubic meter.

(f) Lead. Maximum quarterly arithmetic mean – 0.03 microgram per cubic meter.

(260) "Single Coat" – Single film of coating applied directly to the metal substrate omitting the primer application.

(261) “Small Business Stationary Source” – Either paragraph (a) or (b) as follows:

(a) A facility which:

1. Is owned or operated by a person who employs 100 or fewer individuals;
2. Is a small business concern as defined in 15 U.S.C. s. 632;
3. Is other than a major stationary source within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7602(j), and is other than a major emitting facility within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7479, and is other than a major stationary source within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7503;
4. Emits less than 50 tons per year of any regulated pollutant; and
5. Emits less than 75 tons per year of all regulated pollutants; or

(b) A facility which:

1. Is owned or operated by a person that employs 100 or fewer individuals;
2. Is a small business concern as defined in 15 U.S.C. s. 632; and
3. Emits not more than 100 tons per year of all regulated air pollutants and demonstrates compliance with the requirements of paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., including all the requirements of subparagraph 62-210.220(2)(b)1. through 9., F.A.C.

(262) “Smelt Dissolving Tank” – A vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.

(263) “Soil Thermal Treatment Facility” – Either a stationary or mobile facility system designed, constructed, or utilized, and permitted by the Department to handle, store, and thermally treat or process petroleum contaminated soils. “Soil thermal treatment facility” does not include electrical power plants in which thermal treatment of contaminated soils from their own property results in ash which is disposed of in accordance with Chapter 62-701 or 62-702, F.A.C., or facilities that treat RCRA and hazardous waste or hazardous substances.

(264) “Solid Waste” – Includes garbage, refuse, yard trash, clean debris, white goods, special waste, ashes, sludge, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

(265) “Solvent” – Organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

(266) “Solvent Metal Cleaning” – The process of cleaning soil from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open top vapor degreasing or conveyORIZED degreasing.

(267) “Special Waste” – Solid wastes that can require special handling and management, including white goods, whole tires, used oil, mattresses, furniture, lead-acid batteries, and biological wastes.

(268) “Stack” – A pipe, duct, chimney, or other functionally equivalent device that confines and conveys air pollutants from an emissions unit or group of emissions units into the atmosphere through an emission point designed to discharge air pollutants into the atmosphere, but not including flares.

(269) “Stack in Existence” – A stack where the owner or operator had, as of a particular date:

- (a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack; or
- (b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed in a reasonable time.

(270) “Standard Conditions” – A temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius) and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (760 mm Hg).

(271) “Startup” – The commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.

(272) “State Implementation Plan (SIP)” or “Implementation Plan” – Collectively, all plans and plan revisions of a state approved by the Administrator pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act. Unless otherwise stated, the term refers specifically to the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart K, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(273) “Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace” – A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains 7 weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process or has a green liquor sulfidity of 28 percent or less.

(274) “Submerged Filling” – The filling of a gasoline cargo tank or a stationary storage tank through an internal fill pipe whose discharge is no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline cargo tanks or stationary storage tanks is included in this definition.

- (275) “Sulfur Recovery Plant” – Any plant that recovers sulfur from crude (unrefined) petroleum materials.
- (276) “Sulfuric Acid Plant” – Any installation producing sulfuric acid by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfides, organic sulfides, mercaptans, or acid sludge.
- (277) “Synthetic Non-Title V Source” – A facility that would be classified as a Title V source, but for a physical or operational limitation assumed by the owner or operator on the capacity of the facility to emit a pollutant, including any air pollution control equipment and any restriction on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, provided that such physical or operational limitation is federally enforceable.
- (278) “Tack Coat” – A light application of liquid asphalt to an existing asphalt pavement or base to insure a bond between the surface being paved, or repaired, and the overlying paving or patching material.
- (279) “Tall Oil Plant” – A plant which recovers the crude tall oil fraction from the spent kraft cooking liquor (black liquor) used in the kraft process. Included are all associated tanks and vents from which reduced sulfur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere.
- (280) “Temporary Total Enclosure” – With respect to VOC emissions, a temporary total enclosure is an enclosure which is built around an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits VOC and meets the specifications given in Procedure T which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (281) “Thermography” – The process of spreading thermal powders on the wet ink of a print application and heating it in order to melt the powder into a single solid mass which creates a raised printing effect. The heating is accomplished with a natural gas or electric oven.
- (282) “Thin Particleboard” – A manufactured board 1/2 inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.
- (283) “Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray” – A coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.
- (284) “Tileboard” – Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.
- (285) “Title V Operation Permit Program” – The EPA-approved operation permit program which Title V of the Act requires a state to submit to the Administrator.
- (286) “Title V Source” – A major source of air pollution as defined above.
- (287) “Title V Source Permit” – A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.
- (288) “Topcoat” – The final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.
- (289) “Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)” – The sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide that are released during the kraft pulping process and measured by Reference Method 16 or a designated alternate method.
- (290) “True Vapor Pressure” – The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, “Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,” 1980. The above reference is available from American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L. Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department’s Tallahassee office.
- (291) “Two-Piece Can Exterior End Coating” – A coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.
- (292) “Ultraviolet-Cured” – An ink and coating drying process by which monomers, oligomers, and other components polymerize to form a film when exposed to ultraviolet radiation.
- (293) “Unconfined Emissions” – Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack.
- (294) “Unit-Specific Applicable Requirement” – For purposes of the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a unit-specific applicable requirement means any applicable requirement that applies specifically to a given emissions unit; however, applicable requirements which are not considered unit-specific applicable requirements include the following:
- (a) Any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, or 63 that imposes nothing more than a recordkeeping or reporting requirement on an emissions unit;
 - (b) 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M – National Emission Standard for Asbestos, Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation;
 - (c) Subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C., Objectionable Odor Prohibited;
 - (d) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., General Visible Emissions Standard, except subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(b)2., F.A.C.;

(e) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter;

(f) Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C., except subsection 62-4.160(13), F.A.C.; and

(g) Any standard or other requirement under Chapters 62-252, 62-256, 62-257, and 62-281, F.A.C.

(295) “Unit-Specific Limitation or Requirement” – For purposes of the air construction and air operation permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C., and for purposes of the air general permit provisions and air permitting exemption criteria of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., a unit-specific limitation or requirement means any limitation or requirement that applies specifically to a given emissions unit, including a PAL; however, limitations and requirements which are not considered unit-specific limitations or requirements for these purposes include the following:

(a) Any limitation or requirement under any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, or 63 that has not been adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) Any limitation or requirement under any of the following EPA regulations adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M – National Emission Standard for Asbestos, Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation.

2. Any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, or 63 that imposes nothing more than a recordkeeping or reporting requirement on an emissions unit.

(c) Subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C., Objectionable Odor Prohibited.

(d) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., General Visible Emissions Standard, except subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(b)2., F.A.C.

(e) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

(f) Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.

(g) Any standard or other requirement under Chapter 62-252, 62-256, 62-257, or 62-281, F.A.C.

(296) “Untreated Wood” – Wood (including lighter pine, tree trunks, limbs and stumps, shrubs, and lumber) which is free of paint, glue, filler, pentachlorophenol, creosote, tar, asphalt, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), and other wood preservatives or treatments.

(297) “Vapor Collection System” – A vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(298) “Vapor Control System” – A system that will not allow emissions of volatile organic compounds in the displaced vapor at a rate greater than 80 milligrams per liter (4.7 grains/gallon (gr./gal.)) of gasoline transferred.

(299) “Vapor-mounted Seal” – A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

(300) “Vinyl Coating” – Applying a decorative or protective topcoat, or printing on vinyl-coated fabric or vinyl sheets. VOC emission reduction credit is not allowed when plastisols are used in emission averaging involving vinyl printing and topcoating.

(301) “Visibility Impairment” or “Impairment to Visibility” – Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

(302) “Visible Emission” – An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or 1/4 Ringelmann measured by standard methods.

(303) “Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)” – Any one or more volatile organic compounds as defined at 40 CFR 51.100, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(304) “Waste-to-Energy Facility” – A facility that uses an enclosed device using controlled combustion to thermally break down solid, liquid or gaseous combustible solid waste to an ash residue that contains little or no combustible material, and that produces electricity, steam, or other energy as a result. The term does not include facilities that primarily burn fuels other than solid waste, even if the facilities also burn some solid waste as a fuel supplement. The term also does not include facilities that burn vegetative, agricultural, or silvicultural wastes, bagasse, clean dry wood, methane or other landfill gas, wood fuel derived from construction or demolition debris, or waste tires, alone or in combination with fossil fuel. For the purposes of Rule 62-296.416, F.A.C., the term does not include facilities that primarily burn biohazardous or hazardous waste and industrial boilers that burn pelletized paper waste as a supplemental fuel.

(305) “Water-based Ink/Coating/Adhesive” – An ink, coating or adhesive with a VOC content less than or equal to 25 percent by weight as applied.

(306) “Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil” – A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees or higher.

Amended 2-9-93, 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.200, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 10-15-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 2-19-03, 4-1-05, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 4-1-06, 9-4-06, 9-6-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 7-16-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-09, 3-11-10, 6-29-11, 12-4-11, 3-28-12, 10-23-13.

62-210.220 Small Business Assistance Program.

A “Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program,” or “Small Business Assistance Program,” is established as an organizational unit of the Department’s Division of Air Resources Management. The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for notifying small business stationary sources of their rights and to assure an opportunity for public comment on any petition filed by any facility seeking inclusion on the list of small business stationary sources maintained by the Small Business Assistance Program.

(1) Notification of Rights. The Department shall provide, at a minimum, notice to small business stationary sources as identified pursuant to subsection 62-210.220(2), F.A.C., of state requirements.

(a) The Small Business Assistance Program shall provide notice of those rules related to air pollution which have been proposed by the Department and published in the Florida Administrative Register. Each notice shall contain:

1. The subject matter of the rule;
2. The publication date;
3. Any published effective date;
4. The Florida Administrative Weekly location, by volume and page number; and
5. The Small Business Assistance Program Hotline telephone number.

(b) The Department shall provide those small business stationary sources identified pursuant to subsection 62-210.220(2), F.A.C., which are also Title V sources with notice of any requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

(2) Public Notice and Comment. The Small Business Assistance Program shall create and maintain a list of interested entities to receive the notices identified in subsection 62-210.220(1), F.A.C.

(a) The Small Business Assistance Program shall create a list of small business stationary sources as follows:

1. The program shall identify, using existing Department air pollutant emitting facility computerized records, all permitted facilities that have the potential to emit not more than 100 tons per year of all regulated air pollutants. The program shall request of each such facility:

- a. The total number of full-time and part-time employees, including temporary employees, employed by the person, corporation or partnership which owns or operates the facility;
- b. The type of business in which the facility is engaged; and
- c. The total amount of annual receipts for the most recently completed fiscal year.

2. Each facility desiring consideration as a small business stationary source shall provide the information listed in subparagraph 62-210.220(2)(a)1., F.A.C. The Small Business Assistance Program shall review the information and determine, based upon the information submitted by the facility and upon the air pollutant emission information contained in the Department’s computerized air facility records, whether the facility is a “small business stationary source” as defined in subsection 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(b) Any facility may petition for inclusion on the list described at paragraph 62-210.220(2)(a), F.A.C. Each petitioning facility must publish notice of such petition in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the facility operates. No less than 30 days after receipt of both the notice of publication and a petition meeting the requirements of this paragraph, the Small Business Assistance Program shall add to the list the name and address of any such facility which conforms to the requirements of paragraph (b) of the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. Each petition for inclusion must provide factual data showing:

1. Name;
2. Mail address;
3. Facility address;
4. County;
5. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code;
6. Description of operation;
7. Data showing the facility is owned or operated by an individual person, a corporate entity or a partnership entity employing

no more than 100 employees including full and part-time employees and permanent and temporary employees during any pay period of the past 12 calendar months preceding application;

8. Data showing the facility does not exceed the size standards, as expressed in dollars, established in 13 C.F.R. 121.601, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference; and

9. Data showing the facility does not emit more than 100 tons per year, in the aggregate, of all regulated air pollutants.

(c) The Small Business Assistance Program shall notify each facility responding pursuant to subparagraph 62-210.220(2)(a)2., F.A.C., or petitioning pursuant to paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., that the responding facility does or does not conform to the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or that the petitioning facility does or does not conform to the requirements of paragraph (b) of the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. The determination shall constitute agency action for purposes of Chapter 28-106, F.A.C. Any person who has provided comments to the Small Business Assistance Program in response to the published notice described at paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., shall be provided written notice of the determination. The facility shall be considered an applicant for purposes of Chapter 28-106, F.A.C.

(d) The Department shall include on the list described at paragraph 62-210.220(1)(a), F.A.C., each facility that has submitted a petition pursuant to paragraph 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., and which the Department has determined conforms to the definition of “small business stationary source” at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(e) The Department shall maintain the list described at paragraph 62-210.220(1)(a), F.A.C., annually. The Department shall delete from the list the name and address of any facility which has requested deletion or from which the Department’s notice has been returned as not deliverable.

Rulemaking Authority 403.8052 FS. Law Implemented 403.8052 FS. History—New 10-15-96, Amended 2-11-99.

62-210.300 Permits Required.

Unless exempted from permitting pursuant to this rule or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility or emissions unit which emits or can reasonably be expected to emit any air pollutant shall obtain appropriate authorization from the Department prior to undertaking any activity at the facility or emissions unit for which such authorization is required. The Department grants authorization to conduct such activities by individual air permit or by air general permit. Activities requiring authorization by individual air construction permit are addressed at subsection 62-210.300(1), F.A.C., and activities requiring authorization by individual air operation permit are addressed at subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C. Authorization by air general permit is addressed at subsection 62-210.300(4), F.A.C. All emission limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by any individual air permit shall be at least as stringent as any limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or Designated Facility Plan. Except as provided at Rule 62-213.460, F.A.C., being authorized to construct, operate, or undertake any other activity by individual air permit or air general permit does not relieve the owner or operator of a facility or emissions unit from complying with any emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department or any other such requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits.

(a) Unless exempt from permitting pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., an air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new, reconstructed, or modified facility or emissions unit, or any new pollution control equipment prior to the beginning of construction, reconstruction pursuant to 40 CFR 60.15 or 63.2, or modification of the facility or emissions unit or addition of the air pollution control equipment; or to establish a PAL; in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. Except as provided under Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C., the owner or operator of any facility seeking to create or change an air emissions bubble shall obtain an air construction permit in accordance with all the applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapters 62-212 and 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction, reconstruction or modification of the facility or emissions unit or addition of the air pollution control equipment; and operation while the owner or operator of the new, reconstructed or modified facility or emissions unit or the new pollution control equipment is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

(b) Notwithstanding the expiration of an air construction permit, all limitations and requirements of such permit that are applicable to the design and operation of the permitted facility or emissions unit shall remain in effect until the facility or emissions unit is permanently shut down, except for any such limitation or requirement that is obsolete by its nature (such as a requirement for initial compliance testing) or any such limitation or requirement that is changed in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph

62-210.300(1)(b)1., F.A.C. Either the applicant or the Department can propose that certain conditions be considered obsolete. Any conditions or language in an air construction permit that are included for informational purposes only, if they are transferred to the air operation permit, shall be transferred for informational purposes only and shall not become enforceable conditions unless voluntarily agreed to by the permittee or otherwise required under Department rules.

1. Except for those limitations or requirements that are obsolete, all limitations and requirements of an air construction permit shall be included and identified in any air operation permit for the facility or emissions unit. The limitations and requirements included in the air operation permit can be changed, and thereby superseded, through the issuance of an air construction permit, federally enforceable state air operation permit, federally enforceable air general permit, or Title V air operation permit; provided, however, that:

- a. Any change that would constitute an administrative correction may be made pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.;
- b. Any change that would constitute a modification, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of an air construction permit; and
- c. Any change in a permit limitation or requirement that originates from a permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21, or by the Department pursuant to subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., Rule 62-212.400, Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C., or any former codification of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall be accomplished only through the issuance of a new or revised air construction permit under subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., as appropriate.

2. The force and effect of any change in a permit limitation or requirement made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 62-210.300(1)(b)1., F.A.C., shall be the same as if such change were made to the original air construction permit.

3. Nothing in paragraph 62-210.300(1)(b), F.A.C., shall be construed as to allow operation of a facility or emissions unit without a valid air operation permit.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 62-210.200(1)(a), F.A.C., the owner or operator of any eligible facility who registers to use an air general permit under Rule 62-210.310 or 62-213.300, F.A.C., who is not denied use of the air general permit, and who constructs the facility in compliance with the terms and conditions of the air general permit shall not be required to obtain an air construction permit pursuant to this subsection, provided, however, that any proposed new major stationary source, major modification, or modification that would be a major modification but for the provisions of paragraph 62-212.400(2)(a), F.A.C., shall require authorization by air construction permit.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit; subsequent to any construction, reconstruction or modification of a facility or emissions unit authorized by an air construction permit, and demonstration of compliance with the conditions of such air construction permit; subsequent to the establishment of a PAL or air emissions bubble by air construction permit; or as otherwise provided in this chapter or Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.; the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation permit, or revision of an existing air operation permit, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-213 (if the facility is a Title V source), and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

(a) Minimum Requirements for All Air Operation Permits. At a minimum, a permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall:

1. Specify the manner, nature, volume and frequency of the emissions permitted, and the applicable emission limiting standards or performance standards, if any;
2. Require proper operation and maintenance of any pollution control equipment by qualified personnel, where applicable in accordance with the provisions of any operation and maintenance plan required by the air pollution rules of the Department.
3. Contain an effective date stated in the permit which shall not be earlier than the date final action is taken on the application and be issued for a period, beginning on the effective date, as provided below.

a. The operation permit for an emissions unit which is in compliance with all applicable rules and in operational condition, and which the owner or operator intends to continue operating, shall be issued or renewed for a five-year period.

b. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for six months or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit, shall be renewed for a period not to exceed five years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided:

(I) The owner or operator of the emissions unit demonstrates to the Department that the emissions unit may need to be reactivated and used, or that it is the owner's or operator's intent to apply to the Department for a permit to construct a new emissions unit at the facility before the end of the extension period; and

(II) The owner or operator of the emissions unit agrees to and is legally prohibited from providing the allowable emission permitted by the renewed permit as an emissions offset to any other person under Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C.; and

(III) The emissions unit was operating in compliance with all applicable rules as of the time the source was shut down.

c. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(a)3.d., F.A.C., the operation permit for an emissions unit which has been shut down for five years or more prior to the expiration date of the current operation permit shall be renewed for a maximum period not to exceed ten years from the date of shutdown, even if the emissions unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., F.A.C., are met and the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that failure to renew the permit would constitute a hardship, which may include economic hardship.

d. The operation permit for an electric utility generating unit on cold standby or long-term reserve shutdown shall be renewed for a five-year period, and additional five-year periods, even if the unit is not maintained in operational condition, provided the conditions given in sub-sub-subparagraphs 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b.(I) through (III), F.A.C., are met.

4. In the case of an emissions unit permitted pursuant to sub-subparagraphs 62-210.300(2)(a)3.b., c., and d., F.A.C., include reasonable notification and compliance testing requirements for reactivation of such emissions unit and provide that the owner or operator demonstrate to the Department prior to reactivation that such reactivation would not constitute any modification or reconstruction pursuant to this chapter or any federal regulation adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) Additional Requirements for Federally Enforceable State Operation Permits (FESOPs) for Non-Title V Sources.

1. An operation permit for a non-Title V source, including a synthetic non-Title V source, shall be considered federally enforceable only if it is issued, renewed, or revised in accordance with the following provisions:

a. At the time of initial application for the permit, the applicant requests that the permit be made federally enforceable.

b. A notice of proposed agency action on the initial application, any renewal application involving material changes from the existing permit, and any application for permit revision is published in accordance with the provisions of subsections 62-210.350(1) and subsection (4), F.A.C., except as provided in subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(b)3., F.A.C.

c. The permit is a facility-wide permit.

d. The permit is conditioned such that the owner or operator is legally obligated to adhere to the terms and limitations of such permit, including any condition or limitation assumed by the owner or operator upon acceptance of such permit.

e. The permit is conditioned such that any emissions limitation, control requirement, or other requirement assumed by the owner or operator upon acceptance of such permit shall be quantifiable and enforceable as a practical matter.

2. Once a synthetic non-Title V source has been issued a federally enforceable state operation permit (FESOP), it shall remain subject to the requirements of paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., unless:

a. The owner or operator accepts a higher limit and the facility becomes a Title V source; or

b. The owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that it no longer needs a federally enforceable operation permit to be classified as a non-Title V source (i.e., the facility is naturally “minor” without any federally enforceable limits) and specifically requests exemption from these requirements.

3. If all of the permitted emissions units within a facility have been issued one or more air construction permits which have undergone public notice in accordance with procedures at least as stringent as those provided in subsection 62-210.350(4), F.A.C., and the applicant requests that the conditions of such construction permit(s) be transferred without material change to a federally enforceable state operation permit (FESOP), the Department shall waive the requirements of sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b. and subparagraph 62-210.350(4)(a)3., F.A.C., for publication of a notice of proposed agency action; provided, however, that the remaining provisions of subsection 62-210.350(4), F.A.C., shall apply, including the requirement that notice be given to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and any local air pollution control program.

4. If an applicant requests that existing, multiple air operation permits for a facility be consolidated into a single federally enforceable state operation permit (FESOP), the Department shall reduce the permit processing fee required pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C., by an amount equal to the sum of the processing fees paid for the existing permits prorated by the number of years remaining until expiration of each such permit.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C., the owner or operator of any eligible facility who registers to use an air general permit under Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., who is not denied use of the air general permit, and who operates the facility in compliance with the terms and conditions of the air general permit shall not be required to obtain an air operation permit pursuant to this subsection or Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.

(3) Exemptions from Permitting. Except as otherwise provided herein, an owner or operator shall not be required to obtain an

air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, or to use an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., for any facility, emissions unit or pollutant-emitting activity that satisfies the applicable permitting exemption criteria of paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or has been exempted from permitting pursuant to Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C. Failure of a facility, emissions unit or activity to satisfy the exemption criteria of paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., does not preclude such facility, emissions unit or activity from being considered for exemption pursuant to Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C. Notwithstanding the above, no emissions unit or activity shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, or to use an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., if it would be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement, unless compliance with such limitation or requirement is specifically listed as a condition of exemption. Furthermore, no new, reconstructed, or modified emissions unit or activity shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit if its emissions would contribute to a major modification or to any modification that would be a major modification but for the use, in whole or in part, of the baseline actual-to-projected actual applicability test in Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. An emissions unit or pollutant-emitting activity exempt from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit shall not be exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if it is contained within a Title V source or if its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other emission units and activities at the facility, would cause the facility to be classified as a Title V source. Exemption from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, or to use an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., does not relieve the owner or operator of a facility or emissions unit from complying with any limitation or requirement applicable to such facility or emissions unit.

(a) Categorical and Conditional Exemptions. Except as otherwise provided at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., above, the following facilities, emissions units, and pollutant-emitting activities shall be exempt from any requirement to obtain an air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, or to use an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C.

1. Home heating and comfort heating with a gross maximum heat output of less than one million Btu per hour.
2. Internal combustion engines in boats, aircraft and vehicles used for transportation of passengers or freight.
3. Incinerators in one or two family dwellings or in multi-family dwellings containing four or less family units, one of which is owner-occupied.
4. Noncommercial and nonindustrial vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for residential housekeeping purposes.
5. Cold storage refrigeration equipment, except for any such equipment located at a Title V source using an ozone-depleting substance regulated under 40 C.F.R. Part 82.
6. Vacuum pumps in laboratory operations.
7. Equipment used for steam cleaning.
8. Belt or drum sanders having a total sanding surface of five square feet or less and other equipment used exclusively on wood or plastics or their products having a density of 20 pounds per cubic foot or more.
9. Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.
10. Noncommercial smoke houses used exclusively for smoking food products.
11. Bakery ovens located at any retail bakery facility which derives at least fifty percent of its revenues from retail sales on premises. Also, bakery ovens located at any commercial bakery facility utilizing only non-conveyor belt ovens operating on a single baking cycle in which a determinate amount of product is cooked at one baking (i.e., batch ovens).
12. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses.
13. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment.
14. Laundry dryers, extractors, or tumblers for fabrics cleaned with only water solutions of bleach or detergents.
15. Fire and safety equipment.
16. Petroleum lubrication systems.
17. Application of fungicide, herbicide, or pesticide.
18. Asbestos renovation and demolition activities.
19. Vehicle refueling operations and associated fuel storage.
20. Restaurants.
21. Burning of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in boilers with a heat input of 250 million Btu per hour or more.
22. Phosphogypsum cooling ponds and inactive phosphogypsum stacks which have demonstrated compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart R, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

23. Degreasing units using heavier-than-air vapors exclusively, provided that such units shall not use any substance containing any hazardous air pollutant.

24. Non-halogenated solvent storage and cleaning operations, provided that such operations shall not use any solvent containing any hazardous air pollutant.

25. Petroleum dry cleaning facilities, provided the solvent consumption shall be less than 3,250 gallons per year.

26. Portable air curtain incinerators, provided the following conditions are met.

a. Except as provided at sub-subparagraph c., only land clearing debris and appropriate starting fuel shall be burned in the air curtain incinerator. The air curtain incinerator shall not be used to burn any material prohibited to be open-burned as set forth at subsection 62-256.300(3), F.A.C. Only kerosene, diesel fuel, drip torch fuel (as used to ignite prescribed fires), untreated wood, virgin oil, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas shall be used to start the fire in the air curtain incinerator. The use of used oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires to start the fire is prohibited.

b. The air curtain incinerator, alone or in combination with any other air curtain incinerator(s) claiming this exemption from air permitting, shall not be deployed at a single site for more than six (6) months in any consecutive twelve (12) months and, except as provided at sub-subparagraph c., shall not burn any material other than land clearing debris generated at the site or at any other site under control of the same person (or persons under common control). For purposes of this provision, a site is any and all locations on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control), except that, in the case of a linear right-of-way, a site is any and all locations within any one-mile span of right-of-way. Any deployment of one (1) or more air curtain incinerators at a single site for more than six (6) months in any consecutive twelve (12) months, and, except as provided at sub-subparagraph c., any use of an air curtain incinerator at a site to burn material other than land clearing debris generated at the site or any other site under control of the same person (or persons under common control), shall require an appropriate air permit.

c. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-subparagraphs a. and b., the air curtain incinerator may be used for up to six (6) months in any consecutive twelve (12) months at any location for the destruction of animal carcasses in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(6), F.A.C., the burning of storm-generated debris in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(8), F.A.C., or the destruction of insect or disease-infested vegetation in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(9), F.A.C. When using an air curtain incinerator to burn animal carcasses, untreated wood may also be burned to maintain good combustion.

d. If the air curtain incinerator employs an earthen trench, the pit walls (width and length) shall be vertical, and maintained as such, so that combustion of the waste within the pit is maintained at an adequate temperature and with sufficient air recirculation to provide enough residence time and mixing for proper combustion and control of emissions. Pit width shall not exceed twelve (12) feet.

e. Material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it protrudes above the level of the air curtain in the pit.

f. Ash shall not be allowed to build up in the pit of the air curtain incinerator to higher than 1/3 the pit depth or to the point where the ash begins to impede combustion, whichever occurs first.

g. Visible emissions from the air curtain incinerator shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity, six (6) minute average, except for up to thirty (30) minutes during periods of startup when visible emissions up to thirty-five percent (35) opacity, six (6) minute average, shall be allowed. For purposes of this exemption, these visible emissions limitations shall not be considered unit-specific applicable requirements.

h. The air curtain incinerator shall be attended at all times while materials are being burned or flames are visible within the incinerator.

i. The air curtain incinerator shall be located at least 50 feet away from any wildlands, brush, combustible structure, or paved public roadway and 300 feet away from any occupied building.

j. If the air curtain incinerator is equipped with refractory-lined walls, charging shall begin no earlier than sunrise and must end no later than one hour after sunset. If the air curtain incinerator is not equipped with refractory-lined walls, charging shall begin no earlier than 8:00 a.m. Central time or 9:00 a.m. Eastern time and must end no later than one hour after sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging.

k. Prior to any period of operation of the air curtain incinerator, the owner or operator shall contact the Division of Forestry regarding the planned burning activity.

l. If the owner of the air curtain incinerator, by lease or other means, grants authority to operate the incinerator to a person not in the employ of the owner, the owner shall provide such person with a copy of the conditions of this exemption.

m. If the air curtain incinerator is operated in compliance with all conditions of this exemption, it shall not be subject to the requirements of subsection 62-296.401(7), F.A.C.

27. Surface coating operations within a single facility, provided all the following conditions are met.

a. The surface coating operation shall use only coatings containing 5.0 percent or less VOC, by volume, or the total quantity of coatings containing greater than 5.0 percent VOC, by volume, used at the facility shall not exceed 6.0 gallons per day, averaged monthly, where the quantity of coatings used includes all solvents and thinners used in the process or for cleanup.

b. Such operations are not subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement.

28. Volume reduction processes as defined in Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C., provided the owner or operator shall manage only spent mercury-containing lamps removed from the facility where the volume reduction process is located.

29. Mercury recovery processes as defined in Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C., provided the owner or operator shall manage only spent mercury-containing devices temporarily or permanently removed from service from the owner or operator's own facilities or installations.

30. Bulk gasoline plants, provided all the following conditions are met.

a. The facility receives and distributes only petroleum-based lubricants, gasoline, diesel fuel, mineral spirits and kerosene.

b. The total storage capacity for gasoline at the facility does not exceed 100,000 gallons.

c. The facility shall not distribute more than 1.3 million gallons of gasoline in any consecutive twelve (12) months.

d. The facility is not subject to Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C.

31. Relocatable wet screening-only operations, provided:

a. The screening operation is not connected to a nonmetallic mineral processing plant subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

b. No hazardous waste, as defined in Section 403.703, F.S., shall be processed; and

c. The operation shall not operate at a single site for more than six (6) months in any consecutive twelve (12) months. For purposes of this provision, a site is any and all locations on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).

32. Brownfield site remediation, as described at Rule 62-785.700, F.A.C., provided that the total volatile organic compounds in the air emissions from all onsite remediation equipment shall not exceed 13.7 pounds per day.

33. Fossil fuel steam generators, hot water generators, and other external combustion heating units with heat input capacity equal to or less than 10 million Btu per hour, provided all the following conditions are met with respect to each such unit.

a. The unit is not subject to the Acid Rain Program, CAIR Program, or any other unit-specific limitation or requirement.

b. The rated heat input capacity of the unit is equal to or less than 10 million Btu per hour and, collectively, the total rated heat input capacity of all units claiming this exemption at the same facility is less than 10 million Btu per hour.

c. The unit shall not burn used oil or any fuels other than natural gas or propane, except that fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 1.0 percent by weight may be burned during periods of natural gas curtailment.

34. Fossil fuel steam generators, hot water generators, and other external combustion heating units with heat input capacity less than 100 million Btu per hour, provided all the following conditions are met with respect to each such unit.

a. The unit is not subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement.

b. The rated heat input capacity of the unit is less than 100 million Btu per hour and, collectively, the total rated heat input capacity of all units claiming this exemption at the same facility is less than 250 million Btu per hour.

c. The unit shall not burn more than the maximum annual amount of a single fuel, as given in sub-subparagraph e., or equivalent maximum annual amounts of multiple fuels, as addressed in sub-subparagraph f.

d. Collectively, all units claiming this exemption at the same facility shall not burn more than the collective maximum annual amount of a single fuel, as given in sub-subparagraph g., or equivalent collective maximum annual amounts of multiple fuels, as addressed in sub-subparagraph h.

e. If burning only one (1) type of fuel, the annual amount of fuel burned by the unit shall not exceed 150 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, one million gallons of propane, one million gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 0.05 percent, by weight, 290,000 gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 0.5 percent, by weight, or 145,000 gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 1.0 percent, by weight.

f. If burning more than one (1) type of fuel, the equivalent annual amount of each fuel burned by the unit shall not exceed the maximum annual amount of such fuel, as given in sub-subparagraph e., multiplied by a fuel percentage. The fuel percentage is the percentage ratio of the total annual amount of the fuel burned by the unit to the total annual amount of such fuel allowed to be burned by the unit pursuant to sub-subparagraph e. The sum of the fuel percentages for all fuels burned by the unit must be less than or equal to 100 percent.

g. If burning only one (1) type of fuel, the collective annual amount of fuel burned by all units claiming this exemption at the same facility shall not exceed 375 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, 2.5 million gallons of propane, 2.5 million gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 0.05 percent, by weight, 290,000 gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 0.5 percent, by weight, or 145,000 gallons of fuel oil with a sulfur content not exceeding 1.0 percent, by weight.

h. If burning more than one (1) type of fuel, the equivalent collective annual amount of each fuel burned by the units claiming this exemption at the same facility shall not exceed the collective maximum annual amount of such fuel, as given in sub-subparagraph g., multiplied by a fuel percentage. The fuel percentage is the percentage ratio of the total annual amount of the fuel burned by all units claiming this exemption at the same facility to the total annual amount of such fuel allowed to be burned by all units claiming this exemption at the same facility pursuant to sub-subparagraph g. The sum of the fuel percentages for all fuels burned by the units claiming this exemption at the same facility must be less than or equal to 100 percent.

35. Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, provided all the following conditions are met with respect to each such engine.

a. The engine is not subject to the Acid Rain Program, CAIR Program, or any other unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any such limitation or requirement that may apply pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII or JJJJ, or 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, all adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

b. The engine shall not burn used oil or any fuels other than natural gas, propane, gasoline, and diesel fuel.

c. Collectively, all engines claiming this exemption at the same facility shall not burn more than the collective maximum annual amount of a single fuel, as given in sub-subparagraph d., or equivalent collective maximum annual amounts of multiple fuels, as addressed in sub-subparagraph e.

d. If burning only one type of fuel, the collective annual amount of fuel burned by all engines claiming this exemption at the same facility shall not exceed 5,400 gallons of gasoline, 64,000 gallons of diesel fuel, 288,000 gallons of propane, or 8.8 million standard cubic feet of natural gas.

e. If burning more than one type of fuel, the equivalent collective annual amount of each fuel burned by the engines claiming this exemption at the same facility shall not exceed the collective maximum annual amount of such fuel, as given in sub-subparagraph d., multiplied by a fuel percentage. The fuel percentage is the percentage ratio of the total amount of the fuel burned by all engines claiming this exemption at the same facility to the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned by all engines claiming this exemption at the same facility pursuant to sub-subparagraph d. The sum of the fuel percentages for all fuels burned by the engines claiming this exemption at the same facility must be less than or equal to 100 percent.

f. If the engine is a stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine that is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by virtue of modification or reconstruction becomes subject to such subpart, the owner or operator shall comply with all limitations and requirements of Subpart IIII that apply to the engine.

g. If the engine is a stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine that is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by virtue of modification or reconstruction becomes subject to such subpart, the owner or operator shall comply with all limitations and requirements of Subpart JJJJ that apply to the engine.

h. If the engine is a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the owner or operator shall comply with all limitations and requirements of Subpart ZZZZ that apply to the engine. If emissions testing is required pursuant to Subpart ZZZZ, all notifications of upcoming tests and reports shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Subpart ZZZZ.

36. Printing operations, provided:

a. The facility is not subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement;

b. The facility shall use less than 667 gallons of materials containing any hazardous air pollutants in any consecutive twelve (12) months; and

c. The facility shall:

(I) Operate only heatset offset lithographic printing lines and use less than 20,000 pounds, combined, of inks, cleaning solvents, fountain solution concentrate and fountain solution additives in any consecutive twelve (12) months;

(II) Operate only non-heatset offset lithographic printing lines and use less than 2,850 gallons, combined of cleaning solvents, fountain solution concentrate and fountain solution additives in any consecutive twelve (12) months;

(III) Operate only digital printing lines and use less than 2,425 gallons, combined, of solvent based inks, clean-up solutions, and other solvent-containing materials in any consecutive twelve (12) months;

(IV) Operate only screen or letterpress printing lines and use less than 2,850 gallons, combined, of solvent based inks, clean-up solutions, and other solvent-containing materials in any consecutive twelve (12) months;

(V) Operate only water-based or ultraviolet-cured-material flexographic or rotogravure printing lines and use less than 80,000 pounds, combined, of water-based inks, coatings, and adhesives in any consecutive twelve (12) months; or

(VI) Operate only solvent-based material flexographic or rotogravure printing lines and use less than 20,000 pounds, combined, of inks, dilution solvents, coatings, cleaning solutions, and adhesives in any consecutive twelve (12) months.

(b) Generic and Temporary Exemptions.

1. Generic Emissions Unit or Activity Exemption. Except as otherwise provided at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., above, an emissions unit or pollutant-emitting activity that is not entitled to a categorical or conditional exemption pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be exempt from any requirement to obtain an air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, or to use an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., if it meets all of the following criteria.

a. It would not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement.

b. Its emissions, in combination with the emissions of other units and activities at the facility, would not cause the facility to emit or have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to create a Title V source.

c. It would neither emit nor have the potential to emit 500 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead, 1,000 pounds per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant, 2,500 pounds per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants, or 5.0 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

d. In the case of a proposed new emissions unit at an existing facility, the emissions of such unit, in combination with the emissions of any other proposed new or modified units and activities at the facility, would not result in a modification subject to the preconstruction review requirements of subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

e. In the case of a proposed new pollutant-emitting activity, such activity would not constitute a modification of any existing non-exempt emissions unit at a non-Title V source or any existing non-insignificant emissions unit at a Title V source.

2. Generic Facility Exemption. Except as otherwise provided at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., a facility that is not entitled to a categorical or conditional exemption pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be exempt from any requirement to obtain an air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, or to use an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., if all of the emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities within the facility, including any proposed new emissions units and activities, individually meet the exemption criteria of paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C., or subparagraph 62-210.300(3)(b)1., F.A.C., or if none of the emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities within the facility, including any proposed new emissions units and activities, is subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement and the facility meets all of the following criteria.

a. The facility would neither emit nor have the potential to emit 1,000 pounds per year or more of lead and lead compounds expressed as lead 1.0 ton per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant 2.5 tons per year or more of total hazardous air pollutants 25 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide or 10 tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

b. The facility would neither emit nor have the potential to emit any pollutant in such amount as to create a Title V source, nor would the facility be a Title V source for any other reason.

3. Temporary Exemption for Emissions Units at Certain Title V Sources. Except for an emissions unit that is subject to any applicable regulation or permitting requirement under Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.; any emissions standard or other requirement adopted by reference prior to July 1, 1995, in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; any requirement established pursuant to Rule 62-296.330, F.A.C.; or any Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) provisions under Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.712, F.A.C.; an emissions unit that is described in a timely and complete permit application under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., and not subject to an existing valid air permit, shall be exempt from the permitting requirements of this chapter, Chapter 62-4 and Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C., until a final determination on a permit application under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., is made. In addition, no emissions unit shall be exempt under this paragraph if its emissions cause or contribute to a significant net emissions increase under

Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., which would trigger preconstruction review, or if it is constructed or modified, as defined under Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., subsequent to November 23, 1994. Any applicant exercising this exemption shall provide notification of such exemption to the Department, and further authorizes the Department to inspect these emissions units at the Department's discretion. Emissions units subject to existing valid permits shall continue to operate consistent with those permits as provided under subparagraph 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C. This exemption is available only to emissions units contained within either facilities that were Title V sources on or before October 25, 1995, and that commenced operation on or before that date, or facilities that became Title V sources by operation of law after October 25, 1995, and have timely applied for an initial Title V air operation permit.

4. Temporary Phosphogypsum Exemption. Until permitted pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., phosphogypsum disposal areas are exempt from the requirement to obtain an air operation permit.

(c) Conditional Exemptions from Title V Air Permitting. Except as otherwise provided herein, the following facilities shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain a Title V air operation permit under the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., provided the conditions of exemption for each such facility are met. Facilities exempt from Title V air permitting pursuant to subparagraph 62-210.300(3)(c)2., F.A.C., are not exempt from the requirement to obtain an air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit. A facility shall not be entitled to an exemption from Title V air permitting under this rule if it is a Title V source pursuant to paragraph (f), (g), or (h) of the definition of "major source of air pollution" or the facility would be classified as a Title V source as a result of the combined potential to emit regulated pollutants of all emissions units at the facility.

1. Facilities authorized to operate under any of the air general permits provided at subsection 62-210.310(4), F.A.C.
2. Facilities comprising asphalt concrete plants, provided the following conditions are met.
 - a. The production rate of asphaltic concrete shall not exceed 500,000 tons in any consecutive twelve-month period.
 - b. Fuel oil consumption shall not exceed 1.2 million gallons in any consecutive twelve-month period.
 - c. Fuel oil shall not exceed 1.0 percent sulfur content, by weight. The owner shall maintain records to demonstrate that each shipment of fuel oil has 1.0 percent or less.
 - d. Particulate matter (PM) emissions shall not exceed 0.04 grains per dry standard cubic foot averaged over a three-hour period, if the facility is subject to 40 C.F.R. 60.90, Subpart I. If the facility is not subject to Subpart I, it shall not exceed the applicable particulate emission limiting standard pursuant to paragraph 62-296.320(4)(a), F.A.C., and its hours of operation shall not exceed 4,000 hours in any consecutive twelve-month period.
 - e. Fugitive PM emissions shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.
 - f. Visible emissions (VE) shall not be equal to or greater than 20 percent opacity.
 - g. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the monthly and the twelve-month rolling totals of tons of asphaltic concrete produced, the gallons of fuel oil consumed, and the hours of operation. Such records shall be retained for five years.
 - h. The owner or operator shall submit an Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) to the Department annually pursuant to subsection 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.
 - i. The owner or operator shall submit a stack test using EPA Reference Method 5 or 5A and a visible emission (VE) test using EPA Reference Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., that demonstrate compliance with the applicable PM and VE standards, respectively, to the Department by March 15, 1996, and annually thereafter during each federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30).
 - j. An asphalt plant claiming this exemption from Title V air permitting shall not collocate with, or relocate to, any Title V source unless the Title V permit specifically allows such facility to be collocated with or relocated to the Title V source and operated under the authority of the Title V permit while onsite at the Title V source. An asphalt plant cannot apply this exemption if it creates a Title V source in combination with any other collocated facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities, including any such facility, emissions unit, or activity that is otherwise exempt from permitting.
 - k. The owner or operator of any facility claiming this exemption must have authorization to operate by a non-Title V air operation permit that implements the requirements of sub-subparagraphs 62-210.300(3)(c)2.a. through j., F.A.C.

(4) Authorization by Air General Permit. At the option of the owner or operator, certain facilities may use an air general permit pursuant to the procedures and conditions of Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., Air General Permits, or Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., Title V Air General Permits. The owner or operator of any eligible facility who registers to use an air general permit under either of these rules, and who has not been notified by the department of ineligibility to use the air general permit, shall not be required to obtain an air

construction permit pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(1), F.A.C., or an air operation permit pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C., as applicable.

(5) Notification of Startup. The owners or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has a valid air operation permit which has been shut down more than one year, shall notify the Department in writing of the intent to start up such emissions unit or facility, a minimum of 60 days prior to the intended startup date.

(a) The notification shall include information as to the startup date, anticipated emission rates or pollutants released, changes to processes or control devices which will result in changes to emission rates, and any other conditions which may differ from the valid outstanding operation permit.

(b) If, due to an emergency, a startup date is not known 60 days prior thereto, the owner shall notify the Department as soon as possible after the date of such startup is ascertained.

(6) Emissions Unit Reclassification.

(a) Any emissions unit whose operation permit has been revoked as provided for in Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., shall be deemed permanently shut down for purposes of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. Any emissions unit whose permit to operate has expired without timely renewal or transfer may be deemed permanently shut down, provided, however, that no such emissions unit shall be deemed permanently shut down if, within 20 days after receipt of written notice from the Department, the emissions unit owner or operator demonstrates that the permit expiration resulted from inadvertent failure to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C., and that the owner or operator intends to continue the emissions unit in operation, and either submits an application for an air operation permit or complies with permit transfer requirements, if applicable.

(b) If the owner or operator of an emissions unit which is so permanently shut down, applies to the Department for a permit to reactivate or operate such emissions unit, the emissions unit will be reviewed and permitted as a new emissions unit.

(7) Transfer of Air Permits.

(a) An air permit is transferable only after submission of an Application for Transfer of Air Permit (DEP Form 62-210.900(7)) and Department approval in accordance with Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C. For Title V permit transfers only, a complete application for transfer of air permit shall include the requirements of 40 CFR 70.7(d)(1)(iv), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Within 30 days after approval of the transfer of permit, the Department shall update the permit by an administrative permit correction pursuant to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

(b) For an air general permit, the provisions of paragraph 62-210.300(7)(a) and Rule 62-4.120, F.A.C., do not apply. Thirty (30) days before using an air general permit, the new owner must submit a registration to the Department in accordance with subsection 62-210.300(2), F.A.C.

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62-210.310 Air General Permits.

(1) Air General Permits Established.

(a) The Department has established air general permits for various types of facilities at subsections 62-210.310(4) and (5), F.A.C.

1. The air general permits provided at subsection 62-210.310(4), F.A.C., are available to specific types of facilities that elect to comply with process limitations to escape being classified as Title V sources. A facility using one (1) of the air general permits at subsection 62-210.310(4), F.A.C., shall not be entitled to use more than one (1) such air general permit for any single facility.

2. The air general permits provided at subsection 62-210.310(5), F.A.C., are available to specific types of facilities that are subject to limitations or requirements under other state or federal rules. A facility must comply with such limitations and requirements, whether it elects to use an air general permit under this subsection, or obtain an air construction or air operation permit. A facility using one (1) of the air general permits at subsection 62-210.310(5), F.A.C., shall not be entitled to use more than one (1) such air general permit for any single facility, except where all air general permits used at the facility specifically allow the use of one another at the same facility.

(b) The owner or operator of a proposed new or existing facility who registers to use an air general permit in accordance with the procedures of this rule, and who has not been notified by the Department of ineligibility to use the air general permit, is

authorized to construct or operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of the specific rule paragraph which constitutes the air general permit for the type of facility involved.

(2) General Procedures. This subsection sets forth general procedures for use of any of the air general permits provided at subsections 62-210.310(4) and (5), F.A.C.

(a) Determination of Eligibility. A facility is eligible to use an air general permit under this rule if it meets all specific eligibility criteria given in the applicable air general permit at subsection 62-210.310(4) or (5), F.A.C., and the following general criteria.

1. The facility shall not contain any emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities not covered by the applicable air general permit, except:

a. Units and activities that are exempt from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C.; and

b. Units and activities that are authorized by another air general permit where such other air general permit and the air general permit of interest specifically allow the use of one another at the same facility.

2. The facility as a whole, including any emissions units or pollutant-emitting activities that are exempt from air permitting and any units or activities that are authorized under another air general permit, shall not emit nor have the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant, twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, or one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any other regulated air pollutant.

3. The facility shall not be collocated with, or relocated to, an existing Title V source unless the Title V permit allows such facility to be collocated with or relocated to the Title V source and operated under the authority of the Title V permit while onsite at the Title V source.

4. The owner or operator of any facility shall register to use the air general permit pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C.

5. The owner or operator of any facility shall re-register to use the air general permit pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C., in the following cases: impending expiration of the term for air general permit use; change of ownership of all or part of the facility; proposed new construction, modification, or other equipment change that requires registration pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(e), F.A.C.; and any other change not considered an administrative correction under paragraph 62-210.310(2)(d), F.A.C.

(b) Registration. The owner or operator who intends to construct or operate an eligible facility under the authority of an air general permit shall submit a registration to the Department. The registration shall be accompanied by the appropriate air general permit processing fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. The fee and any hard copy registrations shall be sent via mail delivery to the Department of Environmental Protection, Attn: FDEP Receipts, Post Office Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida, 32315-3070; or via hand-delivery or courier to the Department of Environmental Protection, Attn: FDEP Receipts, 3800 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS-77, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399. The registration shall include the following information.

1. The specific air general permit to be used.

2. Whether the registration is an initial registration (registration of a facility that is not currently authorized to construct or operate under the terms and conditions of an air general permit) or a re-registration (registration of a facility that is currently authorized to operate under the terms and conditions of an air general permit).

3. For initial registrations, a statement that the owner or operator surrenders all existing air operation permits for the facility upon the effective date of the air general permit, and a list of the specific permit numbers of the permits to be surrendered, if any.

4. For re-registrations, the facility identification number (if known) and the reason for re-registration (one or more of the following: impending expiration of the term for air general permit use; change of ownership of all or part of the facility; proposed new construction, modification, or other equipment change that requires registration pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(e), F.A.C.; or any other change not considered an administrative correction under paragraph 62-210.310(2)(d), F.A.C.).

5. The following general facility information: facility owner/company name (name of corporation, agency, or individual owner who or which owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility); site name (name, if any, of the facility site); facility location (physical location of the facility, not necessarily the mailing address); and, for a proposed new facility, the estimated start-up date.

6. The following information about the facility contact (plant manager or person to be contacted regarding day-to-day operations at the facility): name and position title; contact numbers (all of the following that apply: telephone number, cell phone number, fax number, and e-mail address); and mailing address.

7. If the owner or operator requests that the Department send correspondence regarding the facility to any other person, the following information about each such person: name and position title; contact numbers (all of the following that apply: telephone number, cell phone number, fax number, and e-mail address); and mailing address.

8. A description of the operations at the facility in sufficient detail to demonstrate the facility's eligibility for use of the air general permit and to provide a basis for tracking any future equipment or process changes at the facility. Describe all air pollutant-emitting processes and equipment at the facility, and identify any air pollution control measures or equipment used.

9. Other information required to be included in the registration by the specific air general permit, pursuant to subsections 62-210.310(4) or (5), F.A.C.

(c) Use of Air General Permit.

1. Unless the owner or operator of a facility has been notified by the Department of ineligibility to use the air general permit, the owner or operator may use the air general permit for such facility thirty (30) days after giving notice to the Department. The first day of the thirty (30) day time frame, day one, is the date the Department receives the proper registration and processing fee. The last day of the thirty (30) day time frame, day thirty (30), is the date the owner or operator may use the air general permit, provided there is no agency action to notify the owner or operator of ineligibility to use the air general permit.

2. To avoid lapse of authority to operate, an owner or operator intending to use, or continue to use, an air general permit must submit the proper registration and processing fee at least thirty (30) days prior to expiration of the facility's existing air operation permit or air general permit.

(d) Administrative Corrections. Within thirty (30) days of any minor changes requiring corrections to information contained in the registration, the owner or operator shall notify the Department in writing. Such changes shall include:

1. Any change in the name, address, or phone number of the facility or authorized representative not associated with a change in ownership or with a physical relocation of the facility or any emissions units or operations comprising the facility; or

2. Any other similar minor administrative change at the facility.

(e) Equipment Changes. The owner or operator shall maintain records of all equipment changes. In the case of installation of new process or air pollution control equipment, alteration of existing process or control equipment without replacement, or replacement of existing process or control equipment with equipment that is substantially different in terms of capacity, control efficiency, method of operation, material processed, or intended use than that noted on the most recent registration, the owner or operator shall submit a new and complete air general permit registration for the facility with the appropriate fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. to the Department at least 30 days prior to the change; provided however, that any change that would constitute a new major stationary source, major modification, or modification that would be a major modification but for the provisions of paragraph 62-212.400(2)(a), F.A.C., shall require authorization by air construction permit.

(f) Enforcement of Ineligibility. If a facility using an air general permit at any time becomes ineligible for the use of the air general permit, or if any facility using an air general permit is determined to have been initially ineligible for use of the air general permit, it shall be subject to enforcement action for constructing or operating without an air permit under subsection 62-210.300(1) or (2), F.A.C., or Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., as appropriate.

(3) General Conditions. All terms, conditions, requirements, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this subsection are "general permit conditions" and are binding upon the owner or operator of any facility using an air general permit provided at subsection 62-210.310(4) or (5), F.A.C.

(a) The owner or operator's use of an air general permit is limited to five (5) years. Prior to the end of the five (5) year term, the owner or operator who intends to continue using the air general permit for the facility shall re-register with the Department pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C. To avoid lapse of authority to operate, the owner or operator must submit the proper registration and processing fee at least thirty (30) days prior to expiration of the facility's existing air general permit. The air general permit re-registration shall contain all current information regarding the facility.

(b) Use of an air general permit is not transferable and does not follow a change in ownership of the facility. Prior to any sale, other change of ownership, or permanent shutdown of the facility, the owner or operator is encouraged to notify the Department of the pending action. The new owner or operator who intends to continue using the air general permit for the facility shall re-register with the Department pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(b), F.A.C.

(c) The air general permit is valid only for the specific type of facility and associated emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities indicated.

(d) The air general permit does not authorize any demolition or renovation of the facility which involves asbestos removal. The

air general permit does not constitute a waiver of any of the requirements of Chapter 62-257, F.A.C., or 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(e) The general permit does not authorize any open burning.

(f) The owner or operator shall not circumvent any air pollution control device or allow the emission of air pollutants without the proper operation of all applicable air pollution control devices.

(g) The owner or operator shall maintain the authorized facility in good condition. Throughout the term of air general permit use, the owner or operator shall ensure that the facility maintains its eligibility to use the air general permit and complies with all terms and conditions of the air general permit.

(h) The owner or operator shall allow a duly authorized representative of the Department access to the facility at reasonable times to inspect and test, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law, to determine compliance with the air general permit and Department rules.

(i) If, for any reason, the owner or operator of any facility operating under an air general permit does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation of the air general permit, the owner or operator shall immediately provide the Department with the following information:

1. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
2. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

(j) Use of an air general permit does not relieve the owner or operator of the facility from liability and penalties when the construction or operation of the authorized facility causes harm or injury to human health or welfare; causes harm or injury to animal, plant or aquatic life; or causes harm or injury to property. It does not allow the owner or operator to cause pollution in contravention of Florida law.

(k) The air general permit conveys no title to land or water, nor does it constitute state recognition or acknowledgment of title.

(l) The air general permit does not convey any vested rights or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights. It does not authorize any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

(m) Use of the air general permit shall be effective until suspended, revoked, surrendered, expired, or nullified pursuant to this rule and Chapter 120, F.S.

(n) Use of the air general permit does not eliminate the necessity for the owner or operator to obtain any other federal, state or local permits that may be required, or relieve the owner or operator from the duty to comply with any federal, state or local requirements that may apply.

(4) Air General Permits for Facilities Claiming Conditional Exemption from Title V Air Permitting.

(a) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising a Bulk Gasoline Plant.

1. A facility comprising a bulk gasoline plant shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

- a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.
- b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

- a. The facility shall receive and distribute only petroleum-based lubricants, gasoline, diesel fuel, mineral spirits and kerosene.
 - b. The total storage capacity for gasoline at the facility shall not exceed 150,000 gallons.
 - c. The facility shall not exceed a throughput rate (distribute) of 6.0 million gallons of gasoline in any consecutive twelve (12) months.
 - d. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the throughput rate of gasoline on a monthly basis. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.
 - e. The facility shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.418, F.A.C.
3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.
- a. For initial registrations, an estimate of the facility's expected gasoline throughput rate (amount distributed) over a 12-month period.

- b. For re-registrations, the highest 12-month gasoline throughput rate for the facility for the previous five years, and the 12-month period over which this usage occurred.
- c. The county in which the facility is located.
- d. The annual average daily throughput (gallons) of the facility.
- e. The date the facility began (or is expected to begin) operation.
- f. The capacity (gallons) of each gasoline storage tank at the facility.
- g. For each gasoline storage tank, whether the tank is equipped for submerged filling (yes or no); whether the tank is equipped with a loading rack (yes or no); and whether the loading rack is equipped with a vapor collection and control system (yes or no).
- h. A description of the loading racks and vapor collection and control system.

(b) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

1. A facility comprising one (1) or more reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

- a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.
- b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any such limitation or requirement set forth in this air general permit.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. Total fuel consumption by all reciprocating internal combustion engines at the facility shall not exceed 20,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 250,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 1.15 million gallons per year of propane, 40 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.

b. If multiple fuels are used, the equivalent prorated amount of each fuel burned shall not exceed the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned, as given in sub-subparagraph a., multiplied by a fuel percentage. The fuel percentage is the percentage ratio of the amount of the fuel burned at the facility to the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned at the facility pursuant to sub-subparagraph a. The sum of the fuel percentages for all fuels burned by the facility shall not exceed 100 percent.

c. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the fuel consumption, by type, on an annual basis. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

d. If the stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by modification or reconstruction becomes subject to such subpart, the owner or operator shall comply with all limitations and requirements of Subpart IIII that apply to the engine.

e. If the stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by modification or reconstruction becomes subject to such subpart, the owner or operator shall comply with all limitations and requirements of Subpart JJJJ that apply to the engine.

f. If the stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the owner or operator shall comply with all limitations and requirements of Subpart ZZZZ that apply to the engine. If emissions testing is required pursuant to Subpart ZZZZ, all notifications of upcoming tests and reports shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Subpart ZZZZ.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

- a. For initial registrations, an estimate of the total amount of fuel expected to be consumed over a 12-month period.
- b. For re-registrations, the highest 12-month total fuel consumption amount for the last five years, and the 12-month period over which this consumption occurred.

c. For each compression ignition internal combustion engine subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the engine manufacturer; model number; whether it is an emergency engine as per the definition at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (yes or no); whether there is a manufacturer certification for the engine (yes or no); and the displacement (liters per cylinder).

d. For each spark ignition internal combustion engine subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the engine manufacturer; model number; whether it is an emergency engine as per the definition at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (yes or no); whether there is a manufacturer certification for the engine (yes or no); and the rated capacity (horsepower).

e. For each compression ignition internal combustion engine subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., but not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, adopted and incorporated by

reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the engine manufacturer; model number; whether it is an emergency engine or limited use engine as per the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (yes or no); engine displacement (liters per cylinder); and rated capacity (horsepower).

f. For each spark ignition internal combustion engine subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., but not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the engine manufacturer; model number; whether it is an emergency engine or limited use engine as per the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. (yes or no); engine type (two stroke lean burn, four stroke lean burn, or four stroke rich burn); and rated capacity (horsepower).

(c) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Surface Coating Operations.

1. A facility comprising one (1) or more surface coating operations shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.

b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any such limitation or requirement set forth in this air general permit.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The total quantity of volatile organic compounds in all coatings used shall not exceed forty-four (44) pounds per day, averaged monthly, where coatings used shall include all solvents and thinners used in the process or for cleanup.

b. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the VOC content and the quantity of coatings used. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For initial registrations, an estimate of the average quantity of volatile organic compounds in all coatings (solvents and thinners) expected to be used on a daily basis.

b. For re-registrations, the highest monthly average of the daily quantity of volatile organic compounds in all coatings (solvents and thinners) used in the last five years, and the month and year during which this usage occurred.

(d) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Reinforced Polyester Resin Operations.

1. A facility comprising one or more reinforced polyester resin operations shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.

b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any such limitation or requirement set forth in this air general permit.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The combined quantity of styrene-containing resin and gelcoat used shall not exceed 76,000 pounds (thirty-eight (38) tons) in any consecutive twelve (12) months.

b. The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.

c. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the quantity of resin and gelcoat used on a monthly basis. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For initial registrations, an estimate of the total quantity, in pounds, of styrene-containing materials (resin and gelcoat) expected to be used over a 12-month period.

b. For re-registrations, the highest 12-month total quantity, in pounds, of styrene-containing materials (resin and gelcoat) used in the last five years, and the 12-month period over which this usage occurred.

(e) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Cast Polymer Operations.

1. A facility comprising one (1) or more cast polymer operations shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.

b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any such limitation or requirement set forth in this air general permit.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The combined quantity of styrene-containing resin and gel coat used shall not exceed 284,000 pounds (142 tons) in any consecutive twelve (12) months.

b. The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.

c. The owner or operator shall maintain records to document the quantity of resin and gel coat used on a monthly basis. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For initial registrations, an estimate, in pounds, of the total quantity of styrene-containing materials (resin and gelcoat) expected to be used over a 12-month period.

b. For re-registrations, the highest 12-month total quantity, in pounds, of styrene-containing materials (resin and gelcoat) used in the last five years, and the 12-month period over which this usage occurred.

(f) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Printing Operations.

1. A facility comprising one (1) or more printing operations shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and the following specific criteria.

a. The facility shall use no other air general permit.

b. The facility shall not be subject to any unit-specific limitation or requirement other than any such limitation or requirement set forth in this air general permit.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions, provided, however, that the facility shall comply with the limitations of either sub-subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2.a. or b., F.A.C. The facility may change method of compliance between sub-subparagraphs 62-210.310(4)(f)2.a. and b., F.A.C., provided the owner or operator maintains records to demonstrate compliance with the appropriate requirement at the time of change and thereafter.

a. The facility shall not emit eighty (80) tons or more of volatile organic compounds, eight (8) tons or more of any individual hazardous air pollutant, or twenty (20) tons or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants in any consecutive twelve (12) months. The facility shall not rely upon add-on controls to meet these limitations. The owner or operator shall keep records of material usage and calculate, using a mass balance approach, for each calendar month and each consecutive twelve (12) months, the emissions of volatile organic compounds, individual hazardous air pollutants and total combined hazardous air pollutants. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years; or

b. The facility shall use less than 1,333 gallons of materials containing any hazardous air pollutants and not exceed the following material usage limitations in any consecutive twelve (12) months. The owner or operator shall keep records of material usage for each calendar month and each consecutive twelve (12) months to demonstrate compliance with such limitations. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years. Specifically, the facility shall:

(I) Operate only heatset offset lithographic printing lines and use less than 100,000 pounds, combined, of inks, cleaning solvents, fountain solution concentrate and fountain solution additives;

(II) Operate only non-heatset offset lithographic printing lines and use less than 14,250 gallons, combined, of cleaning solvents, fountain solution concentrate and fountain solution additives;

(III) Operate only digital printing lines and use less than 12,100 gallons, combined, of solvent based inks, clean-up solutions and other solvent-containing materials;

(IV) Operate only screen or letterpress printing lines and use less than 14,250 gallons, combined, of solvent based inks, clean-up solutions and other solvent-containing materials;

(V) Operate only water-based or ultraviolet-cured material flexographic or rotogravure printing lines and use less than 400,000 pounds, combined, of water-based inks, coatings and adhesives;

(VI) Operate only solvent-based material flexographic or rotogravure printing lines and use less than 100,000 pounds, combined, of inks, dilution solvents, coatings, cleaning solutions and adhesives; or

(VII) Operate any combination of heatset lithographic, non-heatset lithographic, digital, screen or letterpress, rotogravure or flexographic printing lines and use no more than the most stringent of the material usage limitations contained in sub-subparagraphs 62-210.310(4)(f)2.b.(I) through (VI), F.A.C., for the type of printing lines at the facility. For purposes of determining which limit is the most stringent, the pounds of materials used for heatset offset lithographic lines and flexographic lines shall be converted to the equivalent gallons by dividing by 8.5 pounds per gallon and shall be compared with the limits for non-heatset offset

lithographic, digital, screen and letterpress lines, as applicable, for the type of printing lines at the facility. The most stringent limit shall apply to the total of all solvent-containing material used.

c. The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For initial registrations, the method (mass balance or material usage rates) expected to be used to demonstrate compliance with subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2., F.A.C., and the estimated amount of materials containing hazardous air pollutants and solvent-containing materials expected to be used over a 12-month period.

b. For re-registrations of facilities where compliance is demonstrated through mass balance, the calculations to show compliance with sub-subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2.a., F.A.C.

c. For re-registrations of facilities where compliance is demonstrated through material usage rates, the highest 12-month total quantity of materials containing hazardous air pollutants and the highest 12-month total quantity of solvent-containing materials used in the last five years to show compliance with sub-subparagraph 62-210.310(4)(f)2.b., F.A.C.

d. For re-registrations of facilities where compliance is demonstrated through both mass balance and material usage rates, the information specified above in sub-subparagraphs 62-210.310(4)(f)3.a. and 62-210.320(4)(f)3.b., F.A.C.

e. A description of the number and types of printing processes, presses, and ink systems being used at the facility (one or more of the following: heatset offset lithographic; screen or letterpress; flexographic; non-heatset offset lithographic; water based; rotogravure; digital; or ultraviolet cured).

(5) Air General Permits for Miscellaneous Facilities.

(a) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Volume Reduction, Mercury Recovery, and Mercury Reclamation Processes.

1. For purposes of this air general permit, the terms “volume reduction process,” “mercury recovery process,” and “mercury reclamation process” have the meanings given at Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C.

2. A facility comprising one (1) or more volume reduction, mercury recovery, and mercury reclamation processes shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and all applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The type of process (one or more of the following: volume reduction, mercury recovery, or mercury reclamation).

b. For facilities with dual air handling systems pursuant to paragraph 62-296.417(1)(c), F.A.C., a description of the air pollution control equipment on the primary and secondary air handling systems; the number, type, and capacity of the filters; the make and model numbers of the air pollution control equipment on the primary and secondary air handling systems; and the type of adsorbent used, the number and location of filters, and the filter capacity and replacement frequency.

c. For facilities with a single air handling system with redundant mercury controls pursuant to paragraph 62-296.417(1)(d), F.A.C., a description of the redundant air pollution control equipment; the number, type, and capacity of filters; the make and model numbers of the air pollution control equipment; and the type of adsorbent used, the number and location of filters, and the filter capacity and replacement frequency.

(b) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Concrete Batching Plants.

1. For purposes of this air general permit, the term “concrete batching plant” shall have the meaning given at Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C., and the term “site” shall mean one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under control of the same person (or persons under common control).

2. A facility comprising one (1) or more stationary or relocatable concrete batching plants shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The facility shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-296.414, F.A.C.

b. The owner or operator of any equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization shall notify the Department by telephone, e-mail, fax, or written communication at least one (1) business day prior to changing location and transmit (by e-mail, fax, post, or courier) a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department no later than five (5) business days following relocation. The owner or operator of any other relocatable concrete batching plant

proposing to change location shall transmit a Facility Relocation Notification Form to the Department at least five (5) business days prior to relocation.

4. A facility using this air general permit may collocate with other facilities that separately registered for, and are also using, the concrete batching plant air general permit, and with facilities using the nonmetallic mineral processing plant air general permit at paragraph 62-210.310(5)(e), F.A.C., even if under the control of different persons, provided the following conditions are met.

a. The collocation site does not contain any emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities other than concrete batching plants using air general permits, nonmetallic mineral processing plants using air general permits, and nonmetallic mineral processing plants or other emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempted from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C.

b. The total fuel consumption by all emissions units at the collocation site shall not exceed 275,000 gallons of diesel fuel, 23,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 44 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas, or 1.3 million gallons per year of propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.

c. If multiple fuels are used, the equivalent prorated amount of each fuel burned shall not exceed the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned, as given in sub-subparagraph b., multiplied by a fuel percentage. The fuel percentage is the percentage ratio of the amount of the fuel burned at the facility to the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned at the facility pursuant to sub-subparagraph b. The sum of the fuel percentages for all fuels burned by the facility shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%).

d. The owners or operators of all collocated concrete batching plants and nonmetallic mineral processing plants shall maintain records to account for site-wide fuel consumption for each calendar month and each consecutive twelve (12) months. The owners or operators shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

5. Under the authority of this air general permit, a relocatable concrete batching plant may perform a non-routine task, such as making concrete for a construction project, at a facility with authorization by individual air construction or non-Title V air operation permit, without revision to the facility's individual air permit. Any such concrete batching plant shall remain at the individually permitted facility for no more than six (6) months from the day it relocates to such facility. The owner or operator of such concrete batching plant shall keep records to indicate how long the plant has been at the permitted facility.

6. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The type of facility (stationary or relocatable).

b. The precautions to be used to prevent unconfined emissions of particulate matter from roads, parking areas, stock piles, and yards (one or more of the following: pave roads; pave parking areas; pave yards; maintain roads/parking/yards; use water application; use dust suppressant; remove particulate matter; reduce stock pile height; or install wind breaks).

c. The precautions to be used to prevent unconfined emissions of particulate matter from drop points to trucks (one or more of the following: spray bar; chute; enclosure; or partial enclosure).

d. For each silo, weigh hopper, batcher, and other enclosed storage and conveying equipment that is limited to a visible emissions of 5 percent opacity pursuant to subsection 62-296.414(1), F.A.C., the process equipment type (silo, weigh hopper, batcher, or other); an identifier specific to each piece of equipment (location, numeric designation, capacity, product, or other); control device (baghouse, vent filter, or other); and control device manufacturer and model number.

(c) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Human Crematories.

1. A facility comprising one (1) or more human crematories shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The facility shall comply with all applicable provisions of subsection 62-296.401(5), F.A.C.

b. The owner or operator may use a human crematory air general permit and an animal crematory air general permit at the same facility, provided all human crematory units operate under a single human crematory air general permit and all animal crematory units operate under a single animal crematory air general permit.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For an initial registration for a proposed new human crematory unit, design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees F.

b. For each crematory unit, the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and rated capacity.

(d) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Animal Crematories.

1. A facility comprising one (1) or more animal crematories shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C., and no animal crematory unit at the facility exceeds a design capacity of 500 pounds per hour cremated.

2. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The facility shall comply with all applicable provisions of subsection 62-296.401(6), F.A.C.

b. The owner or operator may use an animal crematory air general permit and a human crematory air general permit at the same facility, provided all animal crematory units operate under a single animal crematory air general permit and all human crematory units operate under a single human crematory air general permit.

3. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. For an initial registration for a proposed new animal crematory unit, design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees F.

b. For each crematory unit, the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and rated capacity.

(e) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (Crushing Operations).

1. For purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply, and the term "site" shall mean one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under control of the same person (or persons under common control). A facility need not be subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, to be eligible for use of this air general permit. If a facility using this air general permit later becomes subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, the owner or operator shall re-register with the Department.

2. A stationary or relocatable facility comprising one (1) or more nonmetallic mineral processing plants shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and the following specific conditions.

a. The total fuel consumption by the facility shall not exceed 23,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 275,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 1.3 million gallons per year of propane, 44 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.

b. If multiple fuels are used, the equivalent prorated amount of each fuel burned shall not exceed the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned, as given in sub-subparagraph b., multiplied by a fuel percentage. The fuel percentage is the percentage ratio of the amount of the fuel burned at the facility to the total amount of such fuel allowed to be burned at the facility pursuant to sub-subparagraph b. The sum of the fuel percentages for all fuels burned by the facility shall not exceed 100 percent.

c. Pursuant to Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., the following reasonable precautions shall be employed to control unconfined emissions of particulate matter.

(I) Unconfined emissions from all relocatable nonmetallic mineral processing plants, except those located at mines or quarries and processing only material from onsite natural deposits, and all stationary nonmetallic mineral processing plants that process dry material shall be controlled by using a water suppression system with spray bars located wherever unconfined emissions occur at the feeder(s), the entrance and exit of the crusher(s), the classifier screens, and the conveyor drop points.

(II) Unconfined emissions generated by vehicular traffic or wind shall be controlled by applying water (by water trucks equipped with spray bars) or effective dust suppressant(s) on a regular basis to all stockpiles, roadways and work yards where the nonmetallic mineral processing plant is located.

d. Visible emissions from any crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, transfer point on belt conveyors, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station, or any other affected emission point at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, shall be less than twenty percent (20%) opacity, pursuant to Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C.

e. Nonmetallic mineral processing plants subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, shall comply with all applicable standards, limitations, and requirements of Subpart OOO. Such facilities shall conduct initial performance tests for particulate matter and visible emissions in accordance with all requirements of Subpart OOO and 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Thereafter, such facilities shall conduct performance tests for visible emissions annually. The annual visible emissions performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the test methods and procedures set forth at

Subpart 000. All notifications of upcoming visible emissions tests and all test results shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

f. The owner or operator of any relocatable nonmetallic mineral processing plant proposing to change location shall notify the Department by telephone, e-mail, fax, or written communication at least one (1) business day prior to changing location and transmit (by e-mail, fax, post, or courier) a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department no later than five (5) business days following relocation.

4. A facility using this air general permit may collocate with other facilities that separately registered for, and are also using, the nonmetallic mineral processing plant air general permit, and with facilities using the concrete batching plant air general permit at paragraph 62-210.310(5)(b), F.A.C., even if under the control of different persons, provided the following conditions are met.

a. The collocation site shall not contain any emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities other than concrete batching plants using air general permits, nonmetallic mineral processing plants using air general permits, and nonmetallic mineral processing plants or other emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempted from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C.

b. The fuel usage limitations of sub-subparagraphs 62-210.310(5)(e)3.b. and c., F.A.C., shall apply to the collocation site. The owners or operators of all collocated concrete batching plants and nonmetallic mineral processing plants shall maintain records to account for site-wide fuel consumption for each calendar month and each consecutive twelve (12) months. The owners or operators shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five (5) years.

5. Under the authority of this air general permit, a relocatable nonmetallic mineral processing plant may perform a non-routine task, such as crushing concrete for a demolition project, at a facility with authorization by individual air construction or non-Title V air operation permit, without revision to the facility's individual air permit. Any such nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not be deployed at a single site for more than six (6) months in any consecutive twelve (12) months. The owner or operator of such nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall keep records to indicate how long the plant has been at the permitted facility. No nonmetallic mineral processing plant using this air general permit shall perform a task routinely done at the individually permitted facility, such as crushing recycled asphalt pavement (rap) at an asphalt plant, unless operation of the nonmetallic mineral processing plant is authorized by the air construction permit or non-Title V air operation permit, as applicable, for the permitted facility.

6. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The type of facility (stationary or relocatable).

b. The precautions to be used to prevent unconfined emissions of particulate matter from roads, parking areas, stock piles, and yards (one or more of the following: pave roads; pave parking areas; pave yards; maintain roads/parking/yards; use water application; use dust suppressant; remove particulate matter; reduce stock pile height; or install wind breaks).

c. The location of spray bars (one or more of the following: feeders; entrance to crushing operation; exit of crushing operation; classifier screens; or conveyor drop points).

d. For each emission unit, component description (primary crusher, secondary crusher, screener, conveyor, reciprocating internal combustion engine, or other fuel burning equipment), manufacturer, date of manufacture, model number, serial number, and rated capacity (tons per hour material throughput or horsepower).

(f) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and M, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and M, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, except as follows.

a. In lieu of the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(e)(3) and 40 C.F.R. § 63.10(d)(5), the owner or operator shall maintain onsite a startup, shutdown, malfunction plan for the facility that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the equipment during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan may be in the form of an equipment operation manual and shall also specify corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment.

b. During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in the plan. Records of compliance with the plan shall be kept onsite for a minimum of five

years and shall contain a certification statement signed by the owner or operator that the documentation is true, accurate, and complete, based upon information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry.

c. If any action is taken which is inconsistent with the plan, the owner or operator shall record and report the actions taken to the Department during facility inspections. The record shall explain the circumstances of the event, the reason for not following the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and whether any excess emissions or parameter monitoring exceedances are believed to have occurred. Taking actions inconsistent with those in the plan constitutes a violation of a general permit condition.

4. The registration for this air general permit shall include all the following information.

a. The number of dry-to-dry machines on-site, and for each on-site dry-to-dry machine, the date the machine was installed, whether the machine is new or existing as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M, whether the control device is refrigerated condenser or carbon adsorber, and the date the control device was installed.

b. Whether the facility is a co-residential dry cleaning facility as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M.

c. For each dry-to-dry machine at a co-residential dry cleaning facility, whether the machine is a perchloroethylene dry cleaning machine (yes or no), and whether the machine has a vapor barrier enclosure (yes or no).

d. Gallons of perchloroethylene used within the most recent 12 months.

e. The horsepower and fuel type (propane, no. 2 fuel oil, no. 4 fuel oil, no. 6 fuel oil, natural gas, electric, or other) for all steam and hot water generating units (boilers) on-site, or a statement that there are no boilers on-site.

(g) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and O, as applicable, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more ethylene oxide sterilizers shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A, and O, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, and the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general shall include all the following information.

a. The number of ethylene oxide sterilization units on-site.

b. For each unit on-site, the following information: vent type (sterilization chamber, chamber exhaust, or aeration room); date initially purchased from manufacturer; status (new or existing as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart O); control device required (yes or no); and date control installed, if applicable.

c. The total amount of ethylene oxide purchased in the most recent 12 months, in tons.

d. Indicate all control technologies that are required for sterilization units pursuant to this air general permit (one or more of the following: acid-water scrubber, catalytic oxidation unit, thermal oxidation unit, other, or none required).

(h) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Halogenated Solvent Degreasers.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and T, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more halogenated solvent degreasers shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, and the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general shall include all the following information.

a. For each halogenated solvent degreaser, the type of machine (batch vapor solvent; batch cold; or in-line); the date initially purchased from the manufacturer; whether the machine is new or existing as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T; and the date the control device was installed, if applicable.

b. The total amount of halogenated solvents used in the most recent 12 months, in gallons.

c. The halogenated solvents used at the facility (one or more of the following: perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, or chloroform).

d. The method of compliance (complying with an alternative solvent emission limit; implementing a control device combination/work practice standards; meeting an idling emission limit/work practice standards; or meeting the requirements for batch cold cleaning machines).

e. If implementing a control device combination, the controls that apply to the facility (one or more of the following: 1.0 freeboard ratio; carbon adsorber; dwell time; reduced room draft; working mode cover; super-heated vapor; or freeboard refrigeration device).

(i) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Chromium Electroplaters and Anodizers.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and N, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more chromium electroplaters and anodizers shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and N, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, and the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general shall include all the following information.

a. For each hard electroplating machine, whether the machine is existing or new as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart N; date of purchase; date of control device installation; type of control device (packed-bed scrubber, composite mesh pad, packed-bed scrubber and composite mesh pad, fume suppressant, fume suppressant with a wetting agent, fiber-bed mist eliminator, or wetting agent); and applicable standard (0.03 mg/dscm, 0.015 mg/dscm, or an alternative standard for multiple tanks under common control).

b. Whether the facility's cumulative potential rectifier capacity is greater than 60 million ampere-hours per year (yes or no).

c. For each decorative electroplating or anodizing machine, whether the machine is existing or new as defined at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart N; date of purchase; date of control device installation; type of control device (packed-bed scrubber, composite mesh pad, packed-bed scrubber and composite mesh pad, fume suppressant, fume suppressant with a wetting agent, fiber-bed mist eliminator, or wetting agent); and applicable standard (0.01 mg/dscm, 45 dynes/cm, records of bath components for trivalent chromium tanks, or alternative standard for multiple tanks under common control).

d. The compliance demonstration method (initial performance test, or use of a wetting agent to reduce emissions so as to meet the existing surface tension limit).

(j) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Asbestos Manufacturers and Fabricators.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subparts A and M, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more asbestos manufacturers or fabricators shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subparts A and M adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, and the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C.

4. The registration for this air general shall indicate whether the facility is classified as asbestos manufacturing, asbestos fabrication, or both.

(k) Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Secondary Aluminum Sweat Furnaces.

1. For the purposes of this air general permit, the definitions at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and RRR, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

2. A facility comprising one or more secondary aluminum sweat furnaces shall be eligible to use this air general permit provided it meets the general eligibility criteria of paragraph 62-210.310(2)(a), F.A.C.

3. A facility using this air general permit shall comply with the requirements of the general conditions given at subsection 62-210.310(3), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subparts A and RRR, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., as applicable, except that:

a. In lieu of conducting a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard of 40 C.F.R. § 63.1505(f)(2), the owner or operator shall comply with the residence time and operating temperature requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 63.1505(f)(1); and

b. In lieu of submitting a written operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan to the Department, the owner or operator shall prepare and implement a plan that meets the criteria of 40 C.F.R. § 63.1510(b), operate the sweat furnaces(s) in compliance with the operation, maintenance and monitoring plan at all times, and maintain the plan on-site and available for inspection by the Department.

4. The registration for this air general shall include all the following information.

a. The number of secondary aluminum sweat furnaces, scrap shredders, degreasers, paint shops, boilers, and emergency generators on-site.

b. A description of any other process operations at the site that may emit air pollutants.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.814 FS. History—New 1-10-07, Amended 5-9-07, 10-12-08, 6-29-11.

62-210.340 Citrus Juice Processing Facilities.

Rulemaking Authority 403.08725 FS. Law Implemented 403.08725 FS. History—New 12-17-02, Amended 11-1-04, Repealed 2-16-12.

62-210.350 Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) A notice of proposed agency action on permit application, where the proposed agency action is to issue the permit, shall be published by any applicant for:

1. An air construction permit;

2. An air operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., (i.e., a FESOP), except as provided in sub-subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(b)1.b., F.A.C.; or

3. An air operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except Title V air general permits and those permit revisions meeting the requirements of subsection 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by paragraph 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C. A public notice under subparagraph 62-210.350(1)(a)1., F.A.C., for an air construction permit may be combined with any required public notice under sub-subparagraph 62-210.350(1)(a)2. or 3., F.A.C., for air operation permits. If such notices are combined, the public notice must comply with the requirements for both notices.

(c) Except as otherwise provided at subsections 62-210.350(2), (5), and (6), F.A.C., each notice of intent to issue an air construction permit shall provide a 14-day period for submittal of public comments.

(2) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Emissions Units Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration or Nonattainment-Area Preconstruction Review.

(a) Before taking final agency action on a construction permit application for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, Florida Statutes, and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed facility or emissions unit, whether BACT or LAER has been determined, the degree of PSD increment consumption expected, if applicable, and the location of the information specified in subparagraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.

(b) The notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall also be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all other state and local officials or agencies having cognizance

over the location of such new or modified facility or emissions unit, including local air pollution control agencies, chief executives of city or county government, regional land use planning agencies, and any other state, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the new or modified facility or emissions unit.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(2)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch and local program offices.

(e) An opportunity for public hearing shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., and Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C.

(f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in subparagraph 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.

(g) The final determination shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in subparagraph 62-210.350(2)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available.

(h) For a proposed new or modified emissions unit which would be located within 100 kilometers of any Federal Class I area or whose emissions may affect any Federal Class I area, and which would be subject to the preconstruction review requirements of Rule 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.:

1. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Administrator a copy of the initial application for an air construction permit and notice of every action related to the consideration of the permit application.

2. The Department shall mail or transmit to the Federal Land Manager of each affected Class I area a copy of any written notice of intent to apply for an air construction permit; the initial application for an air construction permit, including all required analyses and demonstrations; any subsequently submitted information related to the application; the preliminary determination and notice of proposed agency action on the permit application; and any petition for an administrative hearing regarding the application or the Department's proposed action. Each such document shall be mailed or transmitted to the Federal Land Manager within fourteen (14) days after its receipt by the Department.

(3) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Facilities Subject to Operation Permits for Title V Sources.

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed, or revised air operation permit subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S.; and

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.

(b) The notice provided for in paragraph 62-210.350(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action. If written comments received during the 30-day comment period on a draft permit result in the Department's issuance of a revised draft permit in accordance with subsection 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., the Department shall require the applicant to publish another public notice in accordance with paragraph 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

2. The name and address of the office at which processing of the permit occurs;

3. The activity or activities involved in the permit action;

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application, compliance plan, permit, monitoring report, and compliance statement required pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by subsection 62-210.350(3), F.A.C.;

7. The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedure to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled); and

8. The procedures by which persons may petition the Administrator to object to the issuance of the proposed permit after

expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period.

(4) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Facilities Subject to Federally Enforceable State Operation Permits (FESOPs) for Non-Title V Sources.

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed (if materially changed), or revised air operation permit pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include as a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S.;

2. A 14-day period for submittal of public comments; and

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, containing the information specified in paragraph 62-210.350(4)(c), F.A.C., except as provided in subparagraph 62-210.300(2)(b)3., F.A.C.

(b) The notice provided for in paragraph 62-210.350(4)(a), F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than fourteen (14) days prior to final agency action.

(c) The notice shall identify:

1. The facility;

2. The name and address of the office at which processing of the permit occurs;

3. The activity or activities involved in the permit action;

4. The emissions change involved in any permit revision;

5. The name, address, and telephone number of a Department representative from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, and all relevant supporting materials, including any permit application (except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 403.111, F.S.), and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision;

6. A brief description of the comment procedures required by subsection 62-210.350(4), F.A.C.; and

7. The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedure to request a hearing (unless a hearing has already been scheduled).

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(4)(a)3., F.A.C., along with the Department's proposed permit shall be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, if requested by the regional office, and to any approved local air pollution control program having cognizance over the county in which the facility is located.

(e) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(4)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch, and local program offices.

(f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in subparagraph 62-210.350(4)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.

(g) The final permit shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in subparagraph 62-210.350(4)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available and shall be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, if requested by the regional office, and to any local air pollution control program having geographical jurisdiction over the county in which the facility is located.

(5) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Emissions Units Subject to the Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance with Clean Air Act section 112(g).

(a) Before taking final agency action on any air construction permit application for a proposed new or reconstructed facility or emissions unit subject to the preconstruction review requirements of subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include at a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., including the Department's proposed MACT determination and preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of

the proposed facility or emissions unit, and the location of the information specified in paragraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.

(b) The notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(5)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(5)(a)3., F.A.C., along with the Department's proposed permit shall be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to any approved local air pollution control program having cognizance over the county in which the facility is located.

(d) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(5)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be displayed in the appropriate district, branch, and local program offices.

(e) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in subparagraph 62-210.350(5)(a)1., F.A.C., is available and shall be considered by the Department in making a final determination to approve or deny the permit.

(f) The final permit shall be made available for public inspection at the same location where the information specified in subparagraph 62-210.350(5)(a)1., F.A.C., was made available and shall be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to any local air pollution control program having geographical jurisdiction over the county in which the facility is located.

(6) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Actuals Plantwide Applicability Limits (PALs).

(a) Before taking final agency action on any air construction permit application to establish, renew, or revise a PAL, the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include at a minimum the following:

1. A complete file available for public inspection in at least one location in the district affected which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, F.S., including the Department's preliminary determination of whether the permit should be approved or disapproved;

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and

3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the proposed PAL, and the location of the information specified in subparagraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments.

(b) The notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(6)(a)3., F.A.C., shall be prepared by the Department and published by the applicant in accordance with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., except that the applicant shall cause the notice to be published no later than thirty (30) days prior to final agency action.

(c) A copy of the notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(6)(a)3., F.A.C., along with the Department's proposed permit shall be sent by the Department to the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to any approved local air pollution control program having cognizance over the county in which the facility is located.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.815 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.220, Amended 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.350, Amended 11-23-94, 1-2-96, 11-13-97, 2-11-99, 2-2-06, 10-12-08.

62-210.360 Administrative Permit Corrections and Amendments.

(1) A facility owner shall notify the Department in writing of minor corrections or amendments to information contained in a permit. Such minor corrections or amendments shall include:

- (a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;

- (b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;

- (c) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

- (d) A change in ownership or operational control of a facility, subject to the following provisions:

1. The Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary;

2. The permittee and proposed new permittee have submitted an Application for Transfer of Air Permit, and the Department has approved the transfer pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(7), F.A.C.; and

3. The new permittee has notified the Department of the effective date of sale or legal transfer.

- (e) Changes listed at 40 C.F.R. 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800,

F.A.C., and changes made pursuant to subsections 62-214.340(1) and (2), F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;

(f) Changes listed at 40 C.F.R. 72.83(a)(11) and (12), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at paragraph 62-210.360(1)(e), F.A.C.; and

(g) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source.

(2) Upon receipt of any such notification, the Department shall within 60 days correct or amend the permit and provide a copy of the correction or amendment to the owner.

(3) After first notifying the owner, the Department shall correct any permit in which it discovers errors of the types listed at paragraphs 62-210.360(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(4) For Title V source permits corrected or amended by the Department a copy of the correction or amendment shall be provided to any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.0872 FS. History—New 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.360, Amended 11-23-94, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 6-2-02, 3-16-08.

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) Applicability. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3), paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e) and Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

(2) Computation of Emissions. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(a) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

1. If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

2. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

3. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(b) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

1. An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

a. The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

b. The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

2. Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

a. A calibrated flowmeter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or
b. The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

3. The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(c) Mass Balance Calculations.

1. An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

a. Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

b. Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

2. Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

3. In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(d) Emission Factors.

1. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

a. If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

b. Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

c. The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

2. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(e) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(f) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(g) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(h) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

(3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.

(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

1. All Title V sources.
2. All synthetic non-Title V sources.
3. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.
4. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(c) By April 1 of the year following each calendar year, an annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office. However, if the annual operating report is submitted using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to any DEP or local air program office. Each Title V Source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, unless a technical or financial hardship can be demonstrated to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management. (See <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/> for information.) Any Title V Source requesting a hardship exemption shall submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software.

(d) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

(4) Facility Relocation. Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 20.255(8), 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.0872 FS. History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.370, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 2-11-99, 6-21-01, 2-2-06, 7-3-08, Amended 12-31-13.

62-210.550 Stack Height Policy.

(1) General. The degree of emission limitation required of any emissions unit for control of any air pollutant on a continuous basis shall not be affected by so much of any emissions unit's stack height that exceeds good engineering practice, as provided in subsection 62-210.550(3), F.A.C., or by any other dispersion technique, as provided in subsection 62-210.550(2), F.A.C. This provision shall not apply to those stacks in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented, on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by emissions units, as defined in section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which modifications under Rules 62-212.400, 62-212.500, 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), or 17-2.510 (transferred), F.A.C., or 40 C.F.R. 52.21, were carried out after December 31, 1970. Also, this provision shall not restrict in any manner the actual stack height of any emissions unit.

(2) Dispersion Technique.

(a) "Dispersion technique" means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:

1. Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;
2. Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or
3. Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters (other than stack height), or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.

(b) The preceding sentence does not include:

1. The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;
2. The merging of exhaust gas streams where:
 - a. The owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;
 - b. After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of

“dispersion techniques” shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or

c. Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the Department shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the Department shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the emissions unit; or

3. Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;

4. Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or

5. Techniques under subparagraph 62-210.550(2)(a)3., F.A.C., which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.

(3) Good Engineering Practice.

(a) “Good engineering practice” (GEP) stack height means the greater of:

1. 65 meters, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;

2. The stack height as determined below:

a. For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 C.F.R. Parts 51 and 52, $H_g = 2.5H$, provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation;

b. For all other stacks,

$H_g = H + 1.5L$, where

H_g = good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

L = lesser dimension, height or projected width, of nearby structure(s) provided that the EPA, Department, or local air program may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the emissions unit; or

3. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the EPA, Department, or local air program which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the emissions unit itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features. If this height exceeds the height allowed by subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the public of the availability of the demonstration study and provide an opportunity for a public hearing on it.

(b) “Nearby” as used in paragraph 62-210.500(3)(a), F.A.C., is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature and:

1. For purposes of applying subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), and

2. For conducting demonstrations under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., means not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to 10 times the maximum height (H_t) of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height (h_t) 0.8 km from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in sub-subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2.b., F.A.C., or 26 meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(c) “Excessive concentration” is defined for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., and means:

1. For emissions units seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all emissions units that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For emissions units subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program (40 C.F.R. 52.21 or Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.), an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the

maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this part shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard (40 C.F.R. 60) that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the Department, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the owner or operator;

2. For emissions units seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., either:

a. A maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(c)1., F.A.C., except that the emission rate specified by the State Implementation Plan (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used; or

b. The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the Department; and

3. For emissions units seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., where the Department requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height; for emissions units seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers; and for emissions units seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations in subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C.: a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.270, 17-210.550, Amended 11-23-94.

62-210.650 Circumvention.

No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.240, 17-210.650.

62-210.700 Excess Emissions.

(1) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any emissions unit shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed two hours in any 24 hour period unless specifically authorized by the Department for longer duration.

(2) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

(3) Excess emissions from existing fossil fuel steam generators resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed Number 3 of the Ringelmann Chart (60 percent opacity), and providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

Visible emissions above 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six (6)-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this subparagraph, for boiler cleaning and load changes, at units which have installed and are operating, or have committed to install or operate, continuous opacity monitors.

Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 lbs. per million BTU heat input during the 3-hour period of excess emissions allowed by this subparagraph.

(4) Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.

(5) Considering operational variations in types of industrial equipment operations affected by this rule, the Department may adjust maximum and minimum factors to provide reasonable and practical regulatory controls consistent with the public interest.

(6) In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, each owner or operator shall notify the Department or the appropriate Local Program in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in

a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.250, 17-210.700, Amended 11-23-94.

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form.

- (1) Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), Effective 3-11-10).
- (a) Acid Rain Part Application, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), Effective 3-16-08).
 1. Phase II NO_x Averaging Plan, Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)1., Effective 3-16-08).
 2. Acid Rain New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)2., Effective 3-16-08).
 3. Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3., Effective 3-11-10).
- (b) Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Part, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b), Effective 3-16-08).
- (c) Acid Rain and CAIR Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(c), Effective 3-11-10).
- (2) Application for Title V Air Permit Renewal. (Reserved)
- (3) Application for Air Permit – Non-Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).
- (4) Application for Non-Title V Air Permit Renewal, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).
- (5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emission Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective December 2013, <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-03484>).
- (6) Facility Relocation Notification Form (Effective 6-21-01).
- (7) Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and Non-Title V Source (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(7), Effective 10-12-08).

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.087, 403.0872, 403.815 FS. History—New 2-9-93, Amended 7-20-94, Formerly 17-210.900, Amended 11-23-94, 7-6-95, 3-21-96, 1-6-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 6-21-01, 6-16-03, 2-2-06, 3-16-08, 7-3-08, 10-12-08, 3-11-10, 12-31-13.

62-210.920 Registration Forms for Air General Permits.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.814 FS. History—New 10-16-95, Amended 1-2-96, 3-21-96, 5-13-96, 8-15-96, 11-13-97, 5-25-98, 2-11-99, 6-21-01, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, Repealed 6-29-11.