62-210.200 Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter and in Chapters 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C., shall, unless content 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, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(e), F.A.C., and listed at Rule 62-297.401(8).

(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 Compliance Schedule" - An enforceable sequence of actions, measures, or operations designed to achieve or maintain compliance, or correct noncompliance, with an applicable requirement of the Acid Rain Program, including any applicable Acid Rain Part permit requirement.

(5) "Acid Rain Emissions Limitation" - The EPA-established sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under the Federal Acid Rain Program.

(6) "Acid Rain Emissions Reduction Requirement" - Any EPA-established requirement to reduce the emissions of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides from an Acid Rain unit to an EPA-specified level or by an EPA-specified percentage pursuant to the Federal Acid Rain Program.

(7) "Acid Rain Part" - That separate portion of the Title V source permit specifying the Federal Acid Rain Program requirements for an Acid Rain source, each Acid Rain unit at an Acid Rain source, and for the owners, operators and the designated representative of the Acid Rain source or the Acid Rain unit.

(8) "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 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(9) "Acid Rain Source" - A Title V source with one or more Acid Rain units.

(10) "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 CFR 72.6, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(11) "Acrylonitrile" - An organic chemical, formula C_3H_3N, used in the production of various resins, polymers and acrylic fibers. Synonyms for acrylonitrile are: 2-propenitrile, acrylon, acrylonitrile monomer, cyanoethylene, AN, VCN, and vinyl cyanide. The Chemical Abstract Service registration number is 107-13-1.

(12) "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 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.

(13) "Actual SO2 Emissions Rate" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, the annual average sulfur dioxide emissions rate for the unit (expressed in pounds per million British thermal units (lb/mmBtu)), for the specified calendar year, provided that if the unit is listed in the National Allowance Data Base (NADB), effective March 23, 1993, and defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the 1985 sulfur dioxide actual emissions rate for the unit shall be the rate specified by data field, SO2RTE.

(14) "Administrator" - The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

(15) "Adverse Impact on Visibility" - An impairment to visibility which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Federal Class I area. This determination shall be made during the permitting process, utilizing EPA-approved methods of visibility impairment analysis and taking into account such factors as the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with the times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area and the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(16) "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 (NOx). 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.

(17) "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.

(18) "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.

(19) "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).

(20) "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.

(21) "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.

(22) "Air Pollution Control Equipment" - 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.

(23) "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 CFR 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.

(24) "Alternate Designated Representative"-

(a) For the purposes of the Acid Rain Program alternate designated representative shall mean "alternate designated representative" as described in 40 CFR 72.22. adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) For the purposes of the CAIR Program alternate designated representative shall mean "alternate 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.

(25) "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.

(26) "Allowance" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, the meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference, in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(27) "Allowances Held or Hold Allowances" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, the

meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(28) “Alternative Control Techniques Document" or "ACT" - A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which identifies control alternatives for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) that emit more than 25 tons per year.

(29) "Ambient Air Quality Standard" or "Ambient Standard" - A restriction established 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.

(a) "National Ambient Air Quality Standard" means an ambient standard established by EPA and specified at 40 CFR Part 50, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) "Primary Standard" means an ambient standard established to protect public health.

(c) "Secondary Standard" means an ambient standard established to protect the public welfare including the protection of animal and plant life, property, visibility and atmospheric clarity, and the enjoyment of life and property.

(d) "State Ambient Air Quality Standard" means an ambient standard established or adopted by the Department.

(30) "Applicable Requirement" - All of the following as they apply to a Title V source or any emissions unit:

(a) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the state implementation plan;

(b) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., or Chapter 17-2.17 (repealed), F.A.C.;

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

(d) Any standard or other requirement under Chapters 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 under the Federal Acid Rain Program;

(f) Any standard or other requirement of 42 U.S.C Section 7412;

(g) If incorporated into the Specific Operating Agreement with the Department, any standard or other requirement of a local air regulatory 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;

(h) Any standard or other requirement of 40 CFR Part 55, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;

(i) Any applicable standard or other requirement of Subpart A, B, C, E, F, or G of 40 CFR Part 82, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(31) "Application Area" - The area where a coating is applied by spraying, dipping, or flowcoating techniques.

(32) "Approved Conditional Compliance Option" - A conditional compliance option which has been incorporated into the Acid Rain Part.

(33) "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.

(34) "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.

(35) "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.

(36) "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).

(37) "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 em1ssions 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 inadqouate 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.

(38) "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 PM_{10} is all of the state.
(d) The baseline area for $PM_{2.5}$ is all of the state.

(39) "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.

((40) “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.

(41) "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, 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;

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.

(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.

(42) "Biomass"- Vegetative matter and untreated wood.

(43) "Biohazardous Waste" - Any solid waste or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans. The term includes nonliquid human tissue and body parts; laboratory and veterinary waste which contain human-disease-causing agents; discarded sharps; human blood, human blood products and body fluids. The following are also included:

(a) Used absorbent materials such as bandages, gauzes, or sponges supersaturated, having the potential to drip or splash, with blood or body fluids from areas such as operating rooms, delivery rooms, trauma centers, emergency rooms, or autopsy rooms;

(b) Devices which retain visible blood adhering to inner surfaces after use and rinsing such as intravenous tubing, hemodialysis filters, and catheters. Medical devices used in the treatment of hepatitis B virus or human immunodeficiency virus suspected or positive patients shall be segregated as biohazardous waste; and

(c) Other contaminated solid waste materials which represent a significant risk of infection because they are generated in medical facilities which care for persons suffering from diseases requiring strict isolation criteria and listed by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, "CDC Guideline for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals, " July/August 1983.

(44) "Biological Waste" - Solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and which includes biohazardous waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals.

(45) "Biological Waste Incineration Facility" - One or more incinerators located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties which is/are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste and is/are owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control.

(46) "Black Liquor Oxidation System" - The vessels used to oxidize, with air or oxygen, the black liquor, and associated storage tank(s).

(47) "Black Liquor Solids" - The dry weight of the solids which enter the kraft recovery furnace in the black liquor.

(48) "Boiler" - An enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or any other medium.

(49) "Brown Stock Washer System" - Brown stock washers and associated knotters, vacuum pumps, and filtrate tanks used to wash the pulp following the digester system.

(50) "Building Enclosure" - A building or room enclosure that contains an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits an air pollutant.

(51) "Bulk Gasoline Plant" - A 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.

(52) "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.

(53) "CAIR"- Abbreviation for Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

(54) "CAIR NOx 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 NOx Annual Trading Program.

(55) "CAIR NOx 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 NOx 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.

(56) "CAIR NOx 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 NOx Ozone Season Trading Program.

(57) "CAIR NOx 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 NOx 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.

(58) "CAIR NOx Ozone Season Unit"·-A unit that is subject to the CAIR NOx Ozone Season Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.304, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(60) "CAIR Part or CAIR Permit"- That portion of the Title V source permit specifying the CAIR Program requirements applicable to a CAIR source, to each CAIR unit at the source, and to the owners and operators and the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR source and each such CAIR unit.

(61) “CAIR Program"- Any or all of the following:

(a) CAIR NOx Annual Trading Program;
(b) CAIR SO_2 Trading Program; or
(c) CAIR NOx Ozone Season Trading Program

(62) "CAIR SO_2 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 SO_2 Trading Program.

(63) "CAIR SO_2 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 SO_2 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.

(64) "CAIR SO_2 Unit"-A unit that is subject to the CAIR SO_2 Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.204, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800 F.A.C.

(65) "CAIR Source"-A facility that includes one or more CAIR units.

(66) "CAIR Unit"-

(a) A CAIR NOx unit;
(b) A CAIR SO_2 unit; or
(c) A CAIR NOx Ozone Season unit.

(67) "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.

(68) "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.

(69) "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.

(70) "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.

(71) "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.

(72) "Carbonaceous Fuel" - Solid materials composed primarily of vegetative matter such as tree bark, wood waste, or bagasse.

(73) "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.

(74) "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.

(75) "CFR" - Code of Federal Regulations.

"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 FAC.
(b) Bradwell Bay National Wilderness Area.

"Class II Area" All areas of the state are designated Class II except for those areas designated Class 1.

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

(77) “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.

(78) “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.

(79) "Clean Dry Wood" - wood (including lighter pine), lumber, shrubs, tree trunks, branches, and limbs which are free of paint, penthachlorophenol, creosote, tar, asphalt, or other wood preservatives.

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

(81) "Coal" - All solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials Designation ASTM D388-92 "Standard Classification of Coals by Rank," adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C., and obtainable from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(82) "Coal-derived Fuel" - Pulverized coal, coal refuse, liquified or gasified coal, washed coal, chemically cleaned coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coke or any fuel, whether in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state, produced by the mechanical, thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

(83) "Coal-fired" - The combustion as a primary fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, of any fuel consisting of coal or any coal-derived fuel, except a coal-derived gaseous fuel with a sulfur content no greater than that of natural gas, provided that if the unit is listed in the NADB, effective March 23, 1993, and defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the primary fuel is the fuel listed under the data field, PRIMFUEL, therein.

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

(85) "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.

(86) "Coating Applicator" - An apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a surface.

(87) "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.

(88) "Cogeneration Unit" - A unit having equipment used to produce, through the sequential use of energy, electric energy and forms of useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating or cooling purposes.

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

(90) "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.

(91) "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.

(92) "Commence Commercial Operation" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, to begin to generate electricity for sale, including the sale of electricity generated during testing.

(93) "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 has:

(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.

(94) "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.

(95) "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.

(96) "Compliance Subaccount" - The meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(97) "Compliance Use Date" - The meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

"Condensable Particulate Matter" or "Condensable PM" - Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form particulate matter.

"Condensable PM_{10}" Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form PM_{10}.

"Condensable $PM_{2.5}$" Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form $PM_{2.5}$.

(98) "Condensate" - Hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

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

(100) "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.

(101) "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.

"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.

"Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring System" or "CERMS" - The total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate in terms of mass per unit of time.

(102) "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.

"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.

(103) "Continuous Unloader" - A bulk materials unloading system that is normally installed at wharf or pier side. A typical system is essentially of enclosed construction, providing for dust abatement and weather tightness, utilizing screw conveyors, elevators, conveyor belt arrangements, or similar devices to facilitate basically uninterrupted discharge of materials from vessel cargo holds.

(104) "Control Device" - See "Air Pollution Control Equipment" above.

(105) "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.

(106) "Control Techniques Guidelines Document" or "CTG" - A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which defines reasonably available control technology (RACT) and presumptive RACT limits for a source category.

(107) "Conveyorized Degreasing" - The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.

(108) "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.

(109) "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.

(110) "Cutback Asphalt" - Asphalt cement which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents (diluents). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function.

(111) "Delivery Vessel" - Tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.

(112) "Department" - The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

(113) "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.

(114) "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).

(115) "Draft Permit" - The version of a Title V permit for which the Department offers public participation under Rule 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., or affected state review under Rule 62-

213.450(2), F.A.C.

(116) "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 CFR Part 72, Subpart B, adopted and incorporated by reference into 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.

(117) "Draft Acid Rain Part" - Means the version of the Acid Rain Part of a Title V source operation permit that the Department offers for public comment.

(118) "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.

(119) "Electrical Power Plant" - Any electrical generating facility that uses any process or fuel and that is owned or operated by an electric utility and includes any associated facility that directly supports the operation of the electrical power plant.

(120) "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.

(121) "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.

(122) "Emergency Generator" - Any stationary generator powered by an internal combustion engine which operates no more than 500 hours per year as a mechanical or electrical power source to provide power internal to a facility only when the primary power source for that facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.

(123) "Emission" - The discharge or release into the atmosphere of one or more air pollutants.

(124) "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.

(125) "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.

(126) "Emission Point" or "Discharge Point" - The point at w8hich an air pollutant first enters the atmosphere.

(127) "Emissions Unit"- Any part or activity of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.

(128) "Emulsified Asphalt" - An emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing two normally immiscible phases (asphalt and water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.

(129) "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.

(130) "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" - The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(131) "Excess Acid Rain Emissions" -

(a) Any tonnage of sulfur dioxide emitted by an Acid Rain unit during a calendar year that exceeds the Acid Rain emissions limitation for sulfur dioxide for the unit; and,

(b) Any tonnage of nitrogen oxides emitted by an Acid Rain unit during a calendar year that exceeds the annual tonnage equivalent of the Acid Rain emissions limitation for nitrogen oxides applicable to the Acid Rain unit taking into account the unit's heat input for the year.

(132) "Excess Emissions" - Emissions of pollutants in excess of those allowed by any applicable air pollution rule of the Department, or by a permit issued pursuant to any such rule or Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The term applies only to conditions which occur during startup, shutdown, sootblowing, load changing or malfunction.

(133) "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 unit 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.

(134) "Existing Unit" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, means a fossil fuel-fired combustion device, except simple combustion turbines, that commenced commercial operation before November 15, 1990, and that on or after November 15, 1990, served a generator with a nameplate capacity of greater than 25 megawatts-electrical (MWe), including any such unit which is modified, reconstructed or repowered after November 15, 1990.

(135) "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.

(136) "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.

(137) "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.

(138) "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 repellancy, or appearance.

(139) "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).

(140) "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 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(141) "Federal Land Manager" - With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

(142) "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;

(b) Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.;

(c) 40 CFR 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).

(143) "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.

(144) "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.

(145) "Flashoff Area" - The space between the application area and the oven.

(146) "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.

(147) "Fossil Fuel" - Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

(148) "Fossil Fuel-fired" - The combustion of fossil fuel or any derivative of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, independent of the percentage of fossil fuel consumed in any calendar year.

(149) "Fossil Fuel Steam Generator" - A furnace or boiler which produces steam by combustion of oil, coal, or gas of fossil origin.

(150) "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.

(151) "Freeboard Ratio" - The freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.

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

(153) "Gas/Gas Method" - Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which rely only on gas phase measurements. One method, prescribed in Rule 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 Rule 62-297.450(2)(c), uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.

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

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

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

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

(157) "Gas-fired" - The combustion of natural gas, or a coal-derived gaseous fuel with a sulfur content no greater than that of natural gas, to provide at least 90 percent of the average annual heat input during the previous three calendar years and at least 85 percent of the annual heat input in each of those calendar years, and with fuel other than coal or coal-derived fuel providing the remaining heat input.

(158) "Generator" - A device that produces electricity and was or would have been required to be reported as a generating unit pursuant to the United States Department of Energy Form 860 (1990 edition), hereby incorporated by reference.

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

(142) “Hardwood Plywood" - Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer or hardwood.

*(*160*) "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.	*782505*	*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 normal 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 $R-(OCH2CH2)_n-OR'$ where n = 1, 2, or 3, R = alkyl or aryl groups, and R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: $R-(OCH2CH)_{n-}$ OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.)*
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.	*78933*	*Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)*
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.

(161) "Heat Input" - The product, expressed in million British thermal units per time (mmBtu/time), of the gross calorific value of the fuel, expressed in British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb), and the fuel feed rate into the combustion device, expressed in mass of fuel/unit of time, and not including the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

(162) "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.

(163) "Human Crematory" - Any combustion apparatus used solely for the cremation of dead human bodies with appropriate containers as described in Rule 62-296.401(5)(e), F.A.C.

(164) "Hydrocarbon" - Any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.

(165) "Incinerator" - A combustion apparatus designed for the ignition and burning of solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous combustible wastes.

(166) "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.

(167) "Indian Reservation" - Any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.

(168) "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.

(164) "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.

(170) "Interior Body Spray" - A coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.

(171) "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.

(172) "Isokinetic Sampling" or "Isokinetic Conditions" - Sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.

(173) "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.

(174) "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.

(175) "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.

(176) "Land Clearing Debris" - Uprooted or cleared vegetation resulting from a land clearing operation which does not include yard trash.

(177) "Land Clearing Operation" - The uprooting or clearing of vegetation in connection with construction for buildings, rights-of-way, residential, commercial, or industrial development, or the initial clearing of vegetation to enhance property value; but does not include the maintenance burning of yard trash resulting from fallen limbs, branches, or leaves, or any other routine property clean-up activities.

(178) "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.

(179) "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 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.

(180) "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.

(181) "Lime Kiln" - An inclined rotary drum device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

(182) "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 Rule 62-297.450(2)(b), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary enclosure. The other, prescribe in Rule 62-297.450(2)(d), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.

(183) "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.

(184) "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.

(185) "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.

(186) "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.

(187) "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.

(188) "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, Florida Statutes.

(189) “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 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:

i. 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

ii. 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:

i. The State Implementation Plan, and

ii. 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.

(190) "Major Source Baseline Date" - Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166(b)(14)(i), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.:

(a) In the case of PM_{10} and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;

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

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

(191) "Major Source of Air Pollution" 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 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.
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. All other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under Section 111, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, or Section 112, Hazardous Air Pollutants, of the federal Clean Air Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category;

(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-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," 50 tons per year or more in areas classified as "serious," 25 tons per year or more in areas classified as "severe," and 10 tons per year or more in areas classified as "extreme;" except that the references in this clause to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tons per year of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which EPA has made a finding, under 42 U.S.C. s. 7511a(f)(1) or (2), that requirements under 42 U.S.C. s. 7511a(f) do not apply;

2. For ozone transport regions established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 7511c, 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, with the potential to emit 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-digit Major Group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, with the potential to emit 50 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide;
4. For particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment areas classified as "serious," 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, with the potential to emit 70 tons or more per year of PM-10;

(e) 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 emits or has the potential to emit five 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 or more emissions units subject to standards or regulations promulgated under 42 U.S.C. s. 7412 - Hazardous Air Pollutants; provided, however, that such emissions unit or group of emissions units is not a Title V source solely because:

1. It is regulated under the Prevention of Accidental Releases criteria (42 U.S.C. s. 7412(r)), or
2. It is subject to a reporting requirement, or
3. It is subject to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M - National Emission Standard for Asbestos Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation, adopted and incorporated by reference into Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(g) One or more acid rain units; or

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

(192) “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, 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;
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.

(193) "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.

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

"Maximum Allowable Increase" or "PSD Increment" - A maximum allowable increase over the baseline
concentration as set forth at40 C.F.R. §52.21(c) adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800 F.A C.

(195) "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.

(196) "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.

(197) "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.

(198) "Minor Facility - Any facility that is not a major facility.

(199) "Minor Source Baseline Date" - Pursuant to 40 CFR 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 dale for the nitrogen dioxide baseline area is March 28, 1988;

(c) The PM_{10} minor source baseline date for the PM_{10} 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.

(200) "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.

(201) "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.

(202) "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.

(203) "Molten Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility" - A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring or storing elemental sulfur in liquid form from ships, barges, railcars, trucks or other methods of water or land transport to heated storage tanks.

(204) "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.

(205) "National Allowance Data Base (NADB)" - The meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(206) "Natural Conditions" - Naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of visual range, contrast, or coloration.

(207) "Natural Finish Hardwood Plywood Panels" - Panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.

(208) "Natural Gas" - A naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons containing little or no sulfur, produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface, and maintaining a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

(209) “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; 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 F.A.C., 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.

(210) "Neutral Sulfite Semichemical (NSSC) Pulping 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).

(211) “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.

(211) "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.

(212) "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.

(213) "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.

(214) "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.

(215) "New Unit" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, a fossil fuel-fired combustion device that commences commercial operation on or after November 15, 1990, including any such unit that serves a generator with a nameplate capacity, as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., of 25 megawatts-electrical (MWe) or less or that is a simple combustion turbine.

(216) "Nitric Acid Plant" - Any facility producing weak nitric acid by employing either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(217) "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 be transitional, marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as classified in Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.

(218) "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.

(219) "Odor" - A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.

(220) "Offset Plan" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program. the meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(221) "Oil-fired" - The combustion of fuel oil to provide more than 10 percent of the average annual heat input during the previous three calendar years or to provide more than 15 percent of the annual heat input in any one of those calendar years and with any solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel, other than coal or any other coal-derived fuel, except a coal-derived gaseous fuel with a sulfur content no greater than that of natural gas, to provide the remaining heat input.

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

(223) "Opacity" - A condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light causing obstruction of observer's view.

(224) "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.

(225) "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.

(218) "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 Rule 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.

(226) "Organic Compounds" - Any substance that contains the element carbon, except carbon oxides and various carbonates.

(227) "Oven" - A chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, and/or dry a surface coating.

(228) "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.

(229) "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.

(230) "Owner" or "Operator" - Any person or entity who or which owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an emissions unit or facility.

(231) "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.

(232) "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.

(233) "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 CFR Part 51, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(234) "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.

(235) "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.

(236) “Permit Revision” or “Permit Modification” – Any alteration to a permit term or condition except the Administrative Permit Correction described at Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

(237) "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 as specified in ASTM D 396-69, gas turbine fuel oils No. 2-GT through No. 4-GT as specified in ASTM D 2880-71, or diesel fuel oils No. 2-D and No. 4-D as specified in ASTM D 975-68, all of which are adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(238) "Petroleum Refinery" - Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of crude oils, or through redistillation, cracking, extraction, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

(239) "Phase II" - The Acid Rain Program period beginning January 1, 2000, and continuing into the future.

(240) "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.

(241) "PM_{10}" -

(a) PM_{10} 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 Rules 62-212.400 or 62-212.500 F A.C. PM_{10} emissions shall include condensable PM_{10}. Compliance with PM_{10} emissions limitations originating in a permit issued pursuant to Rules 62-212.400 or 62-212.500 F.A.C. and issued prior to January 1, 2011 shall not be based on condensable PM_{10} unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit.

"$PM_{2.5}$" -

(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 Rules 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 Rules 62-212.400 or 62-2l2.500 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.

(242) “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:

(i) 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

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

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

(244) “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.

(245) "Power Distribution System" - The portion of an electricity grid owned or operated by a utility that is dedicated to delivering electric energy to customers.

(246) “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 1b/hr on a continuous basis.

(247) "Primary Fuel or Primary Fuel Supply" - The main fuel type, expressed in million British thermal units (mmBtu), consumed by an Acid Rain unit for the applicable calendar year.

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

(249) "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.

(250) “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.

(251) "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.

(252) "Proposed Permit" - The version of a Title V source permit that the Department proposes

to issue and forwards to EPA in compliance with Rule 62-213.450(1), F.A.C.

(253) “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.

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

(255) "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.

(256) "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.

(257) "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.

(258) "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.

(259) "Refinery Fuel Gas" - Any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas.

(260) "Regulated Air Pollutant” -

(a) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound;

(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 CFR 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.

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

(262) "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.

(263) "Removal Efficiency" - See "Destruction or Removal Efficiency" above.

(264) “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.

(265) "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 paragraph (a) through (c) of this definition.

(266) "Ringelmann Chart" - The Chart published and described in the U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circulars No. 8333 and No. 7718. The above references are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(267) "Roll Coating" - The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

(268) "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.

(269) "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.

(270) "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.

(271) "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.

(272) "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.

(273) "Secretary" - The Secretary of the Department.

(274) "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.

(275) "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.

(276) "Shutdown" - The cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.

(277) “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;

(i) 25 tpy of particulate matter emissions;

(ii) 15 tpy of PM_{10} emissions;

e. PM_{10}: 15 tpy;

f. $PM_{2.5}$: 10 tpy of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide, 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 (H_2S): 10 tpy;

l. Total reduced sulfur (including H_2S): 10 tpy;

m. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2S): 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.

(278) "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) PM_{10}.

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.

(c) Nitrogen Dioxide. Annual arithmetic mean - 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(d) 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.

(e) Lead. Maximum quarterly arithmetic mean -- 0.03 microgram per cubic meter.

(279) "Simple Combustion Turbine" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, a fossil fuel-fired combustion device that is a rotary engine driven by a gas under pressure which is created by combustion of fuel. The term includes combined cycle units without auxiliary firing but excludes combined cycle units with auxiliary firing, unless the unit did not use the auxiliary firing from 1985 through 1987 and does not use auxiliary firing at any time after November 15, 1990.

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

(281) "Small Business Stationary Source" - Either (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 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 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 Rule 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., including all the requirements of Rule 62-210.220(2)(b)1. through 9., F.A.C.

(282) "Smelt Dissolving Tank" - A vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.

(283) "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 Chapters 62-701 or 62-702, F.A.C., or facilities that treat RCRA and hazardous waste or hazardous substances.

(284) "Solid Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility" - A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring, or storing elemental sulfur in pelletized form.

(285) "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.

(286) "Solid Waste Incinerator" - A solid waste incineration unit as defined at 42 U.S.C.

Section 7429(g)(1).

(287) "Solvent" - Organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

(288) "Solvent Metal Cleaning" - The process of cleaning soil from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing.

(289) "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.

(290) "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.

(291) "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 canceled 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.

(292) "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).

(293) "Standard Sulfur Pellets" - Any generally spherical form of solid sulfur (such as air or water-formed prills, or granules, or hemispherical forms such as Sandvick rotoform, but not including aglomerates, popcorn, slate or crushed bulk sulfur) that meets all of the following specifications. All required tests shall be performed on sulfur pellets that have been allowed to stand a minimum of 20 days after being formed. All test results shall be the arithmetic average of three test runs, each on a separate representative composite sample of the shipment or lot being tested.

(a) Not more than 20 percent retained on a 1/4 inch U. S. (6.3 mm) screen, determined in accordance with SUDIC Test Method S2-77: Sieve Analysis of Sulfur Forms, as adopted in Rule 62-297 , F.A.C.

(b) Less than six percent additional fines (minus 50 U. S. screen) generated under SUDIC's standard Stress Level II test (Method S5-77: Determination of Friability of Sulfur Forms -- 28 inch (700 mm) Diameter Tumbler Test).

(294) "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.

(295) "State Implementation Plan (SIP)" or "Implementation Plan" - The plan which Section 110 of the Clean Air Act requires a state to submit to the Administrator. The State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, as approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, is identified in 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart K, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(296) "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.

(297) "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.

(298) "Sulfur Recovery Plant" - Any plant that recovers sulfur from crude (unrefined) petroleum materials.

(299) "Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility" - A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring or storing elemental sulfur in either molten form, solid pelletized form or solid vats.

(300) "Sulfur Vat" - A block of solid sulfur formed by pouring molten sulfur on an established base utilizing movable forms or existing vat walls to contain the liquid sulfur until it solidifies.

(301) "Sulfuric Acid Plant" - Any installation producing sulfuric acid by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfides, organic sulfides, mercaptans, or acid sludge.

(302) "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.

(303) "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.

(304) "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.

(305) "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.

(306) "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.

(307) "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.

(308) "Tight-lipped Clamshell Bucket" - A clamshell bucket designed with appropriate materials and geometry to provide and maintain a secure seal to prevent material loss or spillage. The following are typical features of such a bucket:

(a) "Composition" - All plate and bar stock shall be a combination of 100,000 and 70,000 psi minimum yield steel. Such steel shall be used in those parts of the bucket where strength or weldability are needed.

(b) "Lips" - The lips (cutting edge) shall be composed of a high strength abrasion resistant alloy steel which is weldable and has a minimum hardness of 250 Brinell. The lips shall be hard surfaced for the entire length of the outer edge to provide continuing lead edge as they wear and shall be designed to be replaceable. The lips shall be bevelled for the entire length of the bottom and sides so the cutting edge will wear evenly. Where appropriate with respect to the material being handled, the lips shall be designed so that they come together in a tongue and groove fashion. The lips shall be provided with a hard rubber insert, which shall run the full length of the bottom and side lips of the bowls.

(c) "Design" - The geometry of the bucket shall provide maximum force on the lips in the closed position and the bowls (scoops) of the bucket shall have adequate gussets, and stiffeners to assure lip alignment. Side and cover plates will be installed to contain particulate emissions or spillage. The exposed plates may be streamlined to minimize material clinging to the outside of the bucket after it clears the ship's hold.

(d) "Bearings, Crosshead and Corner Arms" - All wear points shall be constructed of appropriate material. Bushings shall be composed of a chromium-molybdenum alloy steel and heat treated to approximately 450 Brinell. All shafts shall be made of heat treated 4140 Chromium-molybdenum steel. All wear points shall be grease lubricated.

(309) "Tileboard" - Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

(310) "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.

(311) "Title V Source" - A major source of air pollution as defined above.

(312) "Title V Source Permit" - A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

(313) "Ton or Tonnage" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, the meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(314) "Topcoat" - The final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(315) "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.

(316) "Total Suspended Particulate" or "TSP" - Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(317) "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.

(318) "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.

(319) "Unconfined Emissions" - Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted

through a stack.

(320) "Unit Account" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, the meaning as defined at 40 CFR 72.2, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(321) "Utility" - Any person that sells electricity.

(322) "Utility Unit" - For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, a fossil fuel-fired combustion device owned or operated by a utility, which either serves a generator that produces electricity for sale, or served, during 1985, a generator that produced electricity for sale. A unit that was in operation during 1985, but did not serve a generator that produced electricity for sale during 1985, and did not commence commercial operation on or after November 15, 1990, is not a utility unit. A unit that cogenerates steam and electricity is not a utility unit unless the unit was constructed for the purpose of supplying or commences construction after November 15, 1990, and supplies, more than one-third of its potential electrical output capacity and more than 25 megawatts-electrical (MWe) output to any power distribution system for sale.

(323) "Vapor Balance System" - A combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tanks are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

(324) "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.

(325) "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.

(326) "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.

(327) "Vapor Recovery System" - A system that collects and conserves vapors that would otherwise be released to them atmosphere.

(328) "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.

(329) "Visible Emission" - An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or 1/4 Ringelmann measured by standard methods.

(330) "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.

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

(332) "Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil" - A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils". A copy of the above referenced document is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, and may be examined at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(333) "Yard Trash" - Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping and yard maintenance operations which includes materials such as tree and shrub trimmings, grass clippings, palm fronds, trees and tree stumps.

History: Formerly 17-2.100; 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, 10-15-96.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	01/12/93	09/07/94	59 FR 46175
2nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	04/24/95	04/25/96	61 FR 18259
4th Revision	12/10/96	05/27/98	63 FR 28905
5th Revision	3/16/07	10/12/07	72 FR 58016
6th Revision	2/3/2006	6/27/2008	73 FR 36435
7th Revision	5/31/2007	6/1/2009	74 FR 26103
8th Revision	6/17/2009	4/12/2011	76 FR 20239
9th Revision	10/19/2007	6/15/2012	77 FR 35862
	7/1/2011	6/15/2012	77 FR 35862
10th Revision	3/15/2012	9/19/2012	77 FR 58027
11th Revision	12/19/2013	5/19/2014	79 FR 28607
12th Revision	07/01/2011	07/03/2017	82 FR 30767

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 Rule 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 Weekly. 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(b) Any facility may petition for inclusion on the list described at 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 CFR 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 Rule 62-210.220(2)(a)2., F.A.C., or petitioning pursuant to Rule 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 Rule 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.

(d) The Department shall include on the list described at Rule 62-210.220(1)(a), F.A.C., each facility that has submitted a petition pursuant to Rule 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 Rule 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.

History: New 7-20-94, Formerly 62-202. Amended: 10-15-96.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	08/12/94	02/21/96	61 FR 6543
1st Revision	12/10/96	05/27/98	63 FR 28905
2nd Revision	**07/01/2011**	**07/03/2017**	**82 FR 30767**

62-210.300 Permits Required.

Unless exempted from permitting pursuant to paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., or Rule 62-4.040, F.A.C., or unless specifically authorized by provision of Rule 62-210.300(4), F.A.C., or Rule 62-213.300, 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 an appropriate permit from the Department prior to beginning construction, reconstruction pursuant to 40 CFR 60.15 or 63.2, modification, or the addition of pollution control equipment; or to authorize initial or continued operation of the emissions unit; or to establish a PAL or Air Emissions Bubble . All emissions limitations, controls, and other requirements imposed by such permits shall be at least as stringent as any applicable limitations and requirements contained in or enforceable under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or that are otherwise federally enforceable. Issuance of a permit does not relieve the owner or operator of a facility or an emissions unit from complying with applicable emission limiting standards or other requirements of the air pollution rules of the Department, or any other applicable requirements under federal, state, or local law.

(1) Air Construction Permits. An air construction permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit prior to the beginning of construction or modification, in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter 62-212 and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C. The construction permit shall be issued for a period of time sufficient to allow construction or modification of the facility or emissions unit and operation while the new or modified facility or emissions unit is conducting tests or otherwise demonstrating initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit.

(2) Air Operation Permits. Upon expiration of the air operation permit for any existing facility or emissions unit, subsequent to construction or modification and demonstration of initial compliance with the conditions of the construction permit for any new or modified facility or emissions unit, or as otherwise provided in this chapter or Chapter 62-213, the owner or operator of such facility or emissions unit shall obtain a renewal air operation permit, an initial air operation permit, or an administrative correction 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, except that, for Title V sources subject to Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C., operation permits shall be extended until 60 days after the due date for submittal of the facility's Title V permit application as specified in Rule 62-213.420(1)(a)1., F.A.C.

b. Except as provided in Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rules 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 Rules 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 reconstruction pursuant to Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.

(b) Additional Requirements for Federally Enforceable Operation Permits 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 Rules 62-210.350(1) and (4), 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 operation permit it shall remain subject to the requirements of Rule 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) Exemptions.

(a) Full Exemptions. The following facilities, emissions units, or pollutant-emitting activities shall be exempt from the permitting requirements of this chapter and Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.; provided, however, that exempt emissions units shall be subject to any applicable emission limiting standards and that the emissions from exempt emissions units or activities shall be considered in determining whether a facility containing such emissions units or activities would be subject to any applicable requirements. Emissions units and pollutant-emitting activities exempt from permitting under this rule are also exempt from the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., provided such emissions units and activities also meet the exemption criteria of Rule 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.

1. One or more fossil fuel steam generators and hot water generating units located within a single facility and collectively having a total heat input equaling 50 million BTU/hr or less and individually operating no more than 3000 hours per year while firing natural gas and no more than 400 hours per year while firing fuel oil containing no more than 1.0 percent sulfur provided:
    a. Construction was commenced on the generators and hot water generating units on or before June 9, 1989;
    b. The generators and hot water generating units have not been modified or reconstructed since June 9, 1989; and
    c. None of the generators or hot water generating units is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program.
2. One or more fossil fuel steam generators and hot water generating units located within a single facility and collectively having a total heat input equaling 100 million BTU/hr or less and individually operating no more than 1500 hours per year while firing natural gas and no more than 200 hours per year while firing fuel oil containing no more than 1.0 percent sulfur, provided:
    a. Construction was commenced on the generators and hot water generating units on or before June 9, 1989;
    b. The generators and hot water generating units have not been modified or reconstructed since June 9, 1989; and
    c. None of the generators or hot water generating units is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program as defined at Rule 62-213.200, F.A.C.
3. One or more fossil fuel steam generators and hot water generating units located within a single facility and collectively having a total heat input equaling 10 million BTU/hr or less, and fired exclusively by natural gas except for periods of natural gas curtailment during which propane or fuel oil containing no more than 1.0 percent sulfur is fired, provided such generators and hot water heating units are not subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program.
4. Home heating and comfort heating with a gross maximum heat output of less than one million Btu per hour.
5. Internal combustion engines in boats, aircraft and vehicles used for transportation of passengers or freight.
6. Incinerators in one or two family dwellings or in multi-family dwellings containing four or less family units, one of which is owner-occupied.
7. Noncommercial and nonindustrial vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for residential housekeeping purposes.
8. Cold storage refrigeration equipment, except for any such equipment located at a Title V source using an ozone-depleting substance regulated under 40 CFR Part 82.
9. Vacuum pumps in laboratory operations.

10. Equipment used for steam cleaning.
11. 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.
12. Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.
13. Noncommercial smoke houses used exclusively for smoking food products.
14. Bakery ovens and confection cookers where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.
15. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses.
16. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment.
17. Laundry dryers, extractors, or tumblers for fabrics cleaned with only water solutions of bleach or detergents.
18. Petroleum dry cleaning facilities with a solvent consumption of less than 3,250 gallons per year.
19. Portable air curtain incinerators except any air curtain incinerator intended to be continuously operated at one site for more than six months or at any Department-permitted landfill for any length of time; provided:
    a. Only land clearing debris or clean dry wood is burned;
    b. Pit width, length, and side walls are properly maintained 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 complete combustion and control of emissions. Pit width shall not exceed twelve (12) feet, and vertical side walls shall be maintained;
    c. No waste is positioned to be burned above the level of the air curtain in the pit;
    d. Visible emissions do not exceed 40 percent opacity except for up to 30 minutes during periods of startup and shutdown;
    e. The air curtain incinerator is located at least 300 feet away from any occupied building if it has refractory-lined walls and forced underdraft air or otherwise at least 1,000 feet away from any occupied building; and
    f. The burning is ignited after 9:00 a.m. and extinguished at least one hour before sunset, except that, in the case of an air curtain incinerator with refractory-lined walls and forced underdraft air which is located at least 1,000 feet away from any off-site occupied building, the burning may commence at sunrise, and the air curtain incinerator may be charged until sunset provided it does not create a nuisance.
20. One or more emergency generators located within a single facility provided:
    a. None of the emergency generators is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program; and

b. Total fuel consumption by all such emergency generators within the facility is limited to 32,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 4.4 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.

21. One or more heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines located within a single facility provided:
    a. None of the heating units or general purpose internal combustion engines is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program; and
    b. Total fuel consumption by all such heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines within the facility is limited to 32,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 4,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 4.4 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.
22. Fire and safety equipment.
23. Surface coating operations within a single facility if the total quantity of coatings containing greater than 5.0 percent VOCs, by volume, used is 6.0 gallons per day or less, averaged monthly, provided:
    a. Such operations are not subject to a volatile organic compound Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirement of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.; and
    b. The amount of coatings used shall include any solvents and thinners used in the process including those used for cleanup.
24. Surface coating operations utilizing only coatings containing 5.0 percent or less VOCs, by volume.
25. Phosphogypsum cooling ponds and inactive phosphogypsum stacks which have demonstrated compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart R, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.
26. Degreasing units using heavier-than-air vapors exclusively, except any such unit using or emitting any substance classified as a hazardous air pollutant.
27. Volume reduction processes as defined in Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C., wherein the owner or operator manages only spent mercury-containing lamps removed from the facility where the volume reduction process is located.
28. Mercury recovery processes as defined in Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C., wherein the owner or operator manages only mercury-containing devices temporarily or permanently removed from service from the owner or operator's own facilities or installations.
29. Bulk gasoline plants, provided:
    a. Such operations are not conducted at a facility that is subject to the permitting requirements of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., and the emissions from such operations would not contribute to total

emissions that would make the facility subject to those requirements;

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

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

d. The facility does not exceed a throughput rate (receive and distribute) of 1.3 million gallons of gasoline in any consecutive twelve-month period;

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

f.

(b) Temporary Exemption.

1. Except for an emissions unit that is subject to any applicable regulation or permitting requirement under Rules 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(7), 62-204.800(8), or 62-204.800(9), 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 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 62-212.200, 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 Rule 62-213.420(1)(b)2., F.A.C.

2. Until July 1, 1996, perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities existing as of December 9, 1991, with a solvent consumption of less than 1,475 gallons per year shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain an air operation permit.

3. 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. The following facilities are exempt from the requirement to obtain a Title V air operation permit under the provisions of Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., but are not exempt from the requirement to

obtain any other air permit as may be required by this rule. A facility is not entitled to an exemption 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 if it contains other emissions units which would cause the facility to be classified as a Title V source as a result of their combined potential to emit regulated pollutants.

1. 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 sulfur and that the sulfur content was determined by ASTM methods ASTM D4057-88 and ASTM D129-91, ASTM D2622-94 or ASTM D4294-90, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-297.440(1).
    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 CFR 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 Rule 62-296.310(1), 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 Rule 62-296.310(3), 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 Rule 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 Chapter 62-297, 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). The initial tests shall have been conducted between March 16, 1995 and March 15, 1996.
    j. The owner or operator of any asphalt plant in operation as of January 1, 1996, shall notify the appropriate permitting authority,

with a copy to the Division of Air Resources Management, in writing, not later than March 15, 1996. Such notification shall include a statement that the facility is operating in compliance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)1., F.A.C., and that the facility agrees to continue to operate in compliance with these provisions. If such facility has a valid air operation permit, the permit will be updated by the Department to incorporate the requirements of Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)1.a. through i., F.A.C. If such facility does not have a valid air operation permit, the facility shall apply to the Department for an air operation permit not later than March 15, 1996.

k. The owner or operator of any asphalt plant which commences operation after January 1, 1996, must request that the requirements of Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)1. a. through i., F.A.C., be incorporated into the facility's air operation permit.

2. Bulk gasoline plants, provided the following conditions are met:

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 (receive and distribute) of 6.0 million gallons of gasoline in any consecutive twelve-month period.

d. The owner or operator of any bulk gasoline plant in operation as of January 1, 1996, which is entitled to an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4)(a)2., F.A.C., shall submit a completed Bulk Gasoline Plant Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)) to the Department by May 15, 1996. The owner or operator of any such plant that would commence operation after January 1, 1996, shall submit the general permit notification form to the Department at least 30 days prior to commencing operation or by May 15, 1996, whichever is later.

e. The owner or operator of any bulk gasoline plant in operation as of January 1, 1996, which is not entitled to an air general permit shall notify the appropriate permitting authority, with a copy to the Division of Air Resources Management, in writing, not later than March 15, 1996. Such notification shall include a statement that the facility is operating in compliance with the provisions of Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2., F.A.C., and that the facility agrees to continue to operate in compliance with these provisions. If such facility has a valid air operation permit, the permit will be updated by the Department to incorporate the requirements of Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2.a. through c., F.A.C. If such facility does not have a valid air operation permit, the facility shall apply to the

Department for an air operation permit not later than March 15, 1996. The owner or operator of any such bulk gasoline plant which commences operation after January 1, 1996, must request that the requirements of Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2. a. through c., F.A.C., be incorporated into the facility's air operation permit.

3. Facilities comprising heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines, provided the following conditions are met:
   a. The facility operates no emissions units other than the heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines.
   b. None of the heating units or general purpose internal combustion engines is subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.
   c. Each of the heating units or general purpose internal combustion engines meets the general visible emissions standard of Rule 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C.
   d. Total fuel consumption by all heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines within the facility is limited to 250,000 gallons per year of diesel fuel, 30,000 gallons per year of gasoline, 35 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas or propane, or an equivalent prorated amount if multiple fuels are used.
   e. The owner or operator of the facility maintains records to document the fuel consumption, by type, for each emissions unit. The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five years.
   f. The owner or operator submits a completed Heating Units and General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(3)), showing entitlement to the use of the general permit, to the Department at least 30 days prior to beginning operation or by May 15, 1996, whichever is later.
4. Facilities comprising surface coating operations, provided the following conditions are met:
   a. The facility operates no emissions units other than the surface coating operations.
   b. Such operations are not subject to a volatile organic compound Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) emission limiting standard of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.
   c. The amount of coatings used shall include any solvents and thinners used in the process including those used for cleanup.
   d. The total quantity of VOCs in such coatings is 44 pounds per day or less, averaged monthly.
   e. The owner or operator of the facility maintains records to document the VOC content and the quantity of the coatings used.

The owner or operator shall retain these records, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five years.

f. The owner or operator submits a completed Surface Coating Operations Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(4)), showing entitlement to the use of the general permit, to the Department at least 30 days prior to beginning operation or by May 15, 1996, whichever is later.

5. Facilities comprising polyester resin plastic products fabrication activities, provided the following conditions are met:

a. The facility operates no emissions units other than the polyester resin plastic products fabrication units.

b. Such operations are not subject to a volatile organic compound Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) emission limiting standard of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

c. The combined quantity of styrene-containing resin and gelcoat used shall not exceed 76,000 pounds (38 tons) in any consecutive twelve month period.

d. The owner or operator of the facility maintains 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 years.

e. The owner or operator submits a completed Polyester Resin Plastic Products Fabrication Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(5)), showing entitlement to the use of the general permit, to the Department at least 30 days prior to beginning operation or by May 15, 1996, whichever is later.

(4) Air General Permits.

(a) The following facilities are eligible to operate under the terms of an air general permit issued pursuant to the procedures and general conditions of Rules 62-4.530 and 62-4.540, F.A.C., provided all existing air permits authorizing operation of the facility are surrendered:

1. Volume reduction, mercury recovery, and mercury reclamation processes as defined in and subject to the requirements of Rule 62-296.417, F.A.C., provided the owner or operator submits a completed Volume Reduction, Mercury Recovery or Mercury Reclamation Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)) to the Department at least 30 days prior to beginning operation or by January 1, 1996, whichever is later, and, throughout the term of the general permit:

a. The facility operates no emissions units other than volume reduction, mercury recovery and mercury reclamation processes; and

b. The facility does not emit or have the potential to emit 10 tons per year or more of mercury.

2. Bulk gasoline plants, provided the owner or operator timely submits a

completed Bulk Gasoline Plant Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)) to the Department and, throughout the term of the general permit:

a. The facility operates no emissions units other than the bulk gasoline plant;

b. The facility complies with the requirements for a conditional exemption from Title V permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)2., F.A.C.

c. The facility is not subject to any Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) requirement adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7), F.A.C.; and

d. The facility is not subject to any volatile organic compound Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirement of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

3. Facilities comprising heating units and general purpose internal combustion engines, provided the owner or operator timely submits a completed Heating Units and General Purpose Internal Combustion Engines Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(3)) to the Department and, throughout the term of the general permit:

a. The facility complies with the requirements for a conditional exemption from Title V permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)3., F.A.C.; and

b. The owner or operator voluntarily encourages pollution prevention through such measures as employing energy conservation measures to reduce the demand for heat from any heating units, maintaining heating units to ensure efficient heat recovery, considering the use of economizers to recycle waste heat back into the combustion air stream, developing operating procedures to reduce the load on any internal combustion engines, and considering the use of alternative fuels.

4. Facilities comprising surface coating operations, provided the owner or operator timely submits a completed Surface Coating Operations Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(4)) to the Department and, throughout the term of the general permit:

a. The facility complies with the requirements for a conditional exemption from Title V permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)4., F.A.C.; and

b. The owner or operator voluntarily encourages pollution prevention through such measures as training employees involved in surface coating operations on methods of reducing VOC emissions by maintaining spray coating equipment to ensure effective application with a minimum of overspray, monitoring the coating thickness to avoid excessive coating, considering the use of low-

VOC coatings (e.g., waterborne, ultraviolet cured, or powder coatings), implementing inventory control practices to prevent spillage, and implementing management practices to reduce VOC emissions during cleanup (e.g., spraying light colored coatings before dark colored coatings to reduce the number of cleaning cycles, recycling cleaning solvents or using water-based cleaners).

5. Facilities comprising polyester resin plastic products fabrication activities, provided the owner or operator timely submits a completed Polyester Resin Plastic Products Fabrication Air General Permit Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(5)) to the Department and, throughout the term of the general permit:
   a. The facility complies with the requirements for a conditional exemption from Title V permitting pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(3)(c)5., F.A.C.;
   b. The facility complies with the objectionable odor prohibition of Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.; and
   c. The owner or operator voluntarily encourages pollution prevention through such measures as training employees involved in product fabrication on methods of reducing evaporative losses by lessening the exposure of fresh resin surfaces to the air, maintaining spray lay-up equipment to ensure effective application with a minimum of overspray, monitoring the coating thickness to avoid excessive resin/gelcoat application, implementing inventory control practices to prevent spillage, and managing cleanup solvents.

(b) Certain facilities are eligible to operate under the terms of an air general permit issued pursuant to the procedures and general conditions of Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C., Title V Air General Permits. These facilities are specified in Rule 62-213.300, F.A.C.

(c) The owner or operator of any facility eligible for an air general permit and who has submitted notification according to Rule 62-210.300(4)(a) or 62-213.300, F.A.C., shall not be required to obtain an air construction permit or an air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(1) or (2), F.A.C., respectively.

(d) If, for any reason, the owner or operator of any facility operating under an air general permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(4)(a), F.A.C., does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation of the permit, the permittee 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. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result.

(5) Notification of Startup. The owner or operator of any emissions unit or facility which has

a valid air operation permit and 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 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.

History: Formerly 17-2.210; Amended 11-28-93; Formerly 17-210.300; Amended 11-23-94, 4-2-95, 4-18-95, 10-16-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 5-13-96, 8-15-96.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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4th Revision	04/15/96	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
5th Revision	08/06/96	01/17/97	62 FR 2587
6th Revision	2/3/2006	6/27/2008	73 FR 36435
7th Revision	5/31/2007	6/1/2009	74 FR 26103

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 applicable requirements under other state or federal rules. A facility must comply with such applicable 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 is not denied use of the air general permit by the Department, is authorized to construct or operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of the specific rule subsection 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. The owner or operator of a proposed new or existing facility shall determine the facility's eligibility to use an air general permit under this rule. A facility is eligible to use an air general permit under this rule if it meets any 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 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; be collocated with, or relocated to, such a facility; or create such a facility 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 air permitting.

2. The facility shall not contain any emissions units or 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.

(b) Registration. The owner or operator who intends to construct or operate an eligible facility

under the authority of an air general permit shall complete and submit the proper registration form to the Department for the specific air general permit to be used, as provided in subsection 62-210.920(1) or (2), F.A.C. The registration form shall be accompanied by the appropriate air general permit processing fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.

1. Initial Registration. Registration of a facility which is not currently authorized to construct or operate under the terms and conditions of an air general permit is classified as an initial registration. Any existing, individual air operation permit(s) authorizing operation of the facility must be surrendered by the owner or operator, effective upon the first day of use of the air general permit.

2. Re-registration. Registration of a facility which is currently authorized to operate under the terms and conditions of an air general permit is classified as a re-registration. An owner or operator shall re-register the facility in the following cases:

a. Impending expiration of the term for air general permit use;

b. Change of ownership of all or part of the facility;

c. Proposed new construction, modification, or other equipment change that requires registration pursuant to paragraph 62-210.310(2)(e), F.A.C.; and

d. Any other change not considered an administrative correction under paragraph 62-210.310(2)(d), F.A.C.

(c) Use of Air General Permit.

1. Unless the Department denies use of the air general permit, the owner or operator of an eligible facility 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 form 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 deny use of 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 form 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 form, 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 substantially different in terms of capacity, method of operation, material processed, or intended use than that noted on the most recent registration form, the owner or operator shall submit a new and complete air general permit registration form for the facility with the appropriate fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. to the Department, 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 subparagraph 62-210.310(2)(b)2., F.A.C. To avoid lapse of authority to operate, the owner or operator must submit the proper registration form 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 form 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 subparagraph 62-210.310(2)(b)2., 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 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

1. A facility comprising a bulk gasoline 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., 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 applicable 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 (receive and 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.

(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 applicable requirement.

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.

(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 applicable requirement.

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.

(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 applicable requirement.

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.

(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 applicable requirement.

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.

(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 applicable requirement.

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 of ink, cleaning solvent and fountain solution additives combined;

(II) Operate only non-heatset offset lithographic printing lines and use less than 14,250 gallons

of cleaning solvent and fountain solution additives combined;

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

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

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

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

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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 pursuant to Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. The annual visible emissions performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with the test methods and procedures set forth at Subpart OOO. All test results shall be reported 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.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.814 FS. History–New 1-10-07.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	5/31/2007	6/1/2009	74 FR 26103

62-210.350 Public Notice and Comment.

(1) Public Notice of Proposed Agency Action.

(a) Notwithstanding any discretionary public notice requirements contained in Rule 62-103.150(2)(a), F.A.C., 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. A construction permit for any proposed new or modified facility or emissions unit;
2. An operation permit, permit renewal or permit revision subject to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.; or
3. An operation permit, permit renewal, or permit revision subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., except those permit revisions meeting the requirements of Rule 62-213.412(1), F.A.C.

(b) The notice required by Rule 62-210.350(1)(a), F.A.C., shall be published in accordance with all otherwise applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C.

(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 62-103.150, 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 paragraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments and requesting a public hearing.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 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 62-103.150, 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 Rule 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 Rule 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, Florida Statutes, and Rule 62-103.150, F.A.C.

(f) Any public comments received shall be made available for public inspection in the location where the information specified in Rule 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 Rule 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, F.A.C., or Rule 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 62-103.150, 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

2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 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 62-103.150, 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) 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 Rules 62-103.150 and 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 Non-Title V Operation Permits.

(a) Before taking final agency action to issue a new, renewed (if materially changed), or revised air operation permit pursuant to Rule 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C., the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-103.150, 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
2. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments.
3. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, containing the information specified in Rule 62-210.350(4)(c), F.A.C.

(b) The notice provided for in Rule 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 62-103.150, 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) 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 Rules 62-103.150 and 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 Rule 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 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 and to any approved local air pollution control program having cognizance over the county in which the facility is located.

(6) Additional Public Notice Requirements for Actuals Plantwide Applicability Limits (PALs) .

(a) Before takin 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, Florida Statutes, 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 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 paragraph 1. above; and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments,

(b) The notice provided for in subparagraph 62-210.350(6)(a)1., 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.

History: Formerly 17-2.220; Amended 11-28-93; Formerly 17-210.350; Amended 11-23-94, 1-2-96.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/94	02/01/96	61 FR 3572
2NDRevision	12/21/94	6/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	2/3/2006	6/27/2008	73 FR 36435

62-210.360 Administrative Permit Corrections.

(1) A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:
   (a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;
   (b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;
   (c) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and
   (d) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.
   (e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;
   (f) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, 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 Rule 17-210.360(1)(e).

(2) Upon receipt of such notifications the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.

(3) For facilities subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a copy shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.

(4) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of new or revised construction permits into existing operation permits issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if the construction permit revisions incorporate requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review and if the applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.

History: New 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.360, Amended 11-23-94.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

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 Rules 62-210.370(3) and 62-212.300(1)(e), 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C, but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 (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 Rule 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) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division district or DER-approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year.

(d) Beginning with 2007 annual emissions, 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) Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility. An air permit for a relocatable facility shall be amended upon each change of location of the facility. The owner or operator of the facility must submit a Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(3)) to the Department at least seven (7) days prior to the change, if the facility would be relocated to a county in which public notice of the proposed operation of the facility had been given within the previous five years pursuant to Rule 62-210.350(1), F.A.C., or otherwise thirty (30) days prior to the change. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the

relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

(2) Notification of Intent to Construct Air Pollution Control Equipment - (Reserved).

History: New 2-9-93; Amended 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.370, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96.

_____62-210.370

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	01/12/93	09/07/94	59 FR 46175
2nd Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	2/3/2006	6/27/2008	73 FR 36435

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 Rule 62-210.550(3), F.A.C., or by any other dispersion technique, as provided in Rule 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 Rule 62-212.400, 62-212.500, 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), or 17-2.510 (transferred), F.A.C., or 40 CFR 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.

3. Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;
4. Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or
5. Techniques under Rule 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 CFR Parts 51 and 52, Hg = 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, Hg = H + 1.5L, where Hg = 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 Rule 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 Rule 62-210.500(3)(a), F.A.C., is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature and:

1. For purposes of applying Rule 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 Rule 171-210.550(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 (Ht) of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height (ht) 0.8 km from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in Rule 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 Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., and means:

1. For emissions units seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under Rule 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 CFR 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 CFR 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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 Rule 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.

History: Formerly 17-2.270, Formerly 17-210.550, Amended 11-23-94.

62-210.550

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/94	06/16/99	64 FR 32346

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.

History: Formerly 17-2.240, Formerly 17-210.650.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/92	10/20/94	59 FR 52916

62-210.700 Excess Emissions.

(1) Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction of any source 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 source 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.

History: Formerly 17-2.250, Formerly 17-210.700, Amended 11-23-94.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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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 Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

(1) Application for Air Permit - Long Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).
  (a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
    1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
    2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
    3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
  (b) Reserved.

(2) Application for Air Permit - Short Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).

(3) Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 11-23-94).

(4) Notification of Intent to Construct Air Pollution Control Equipment, Form and Instructions (Reserved).

(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).

History: New 2-9-93; Amended 11-28-93; Formerly 17-210.900; Amended 11-23-94, 7-6-95, 3-21-96.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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62-210.920 Registration Forms for Air General Permits.

The registration forms for use of air general permits provided at Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., 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 the 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.

(1) Air General Permit Registration Forms for Facilities Claiming Conditional Exemption from Title V Air Permitting.

(a) Bulk Gasoline Plant Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)(a), Effective _____.

(b) Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)(b), Effective 1-10-07).

(c) Surface Coating Operations Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)(c), Effective 1-10-07).

(d) Reinforced Polyester Resin Operations Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)(d), Effective 1-10-07).

(e) Cast Polymer Operations Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)(e), Effective 1-10-07).

(f) Printing Operations Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(1)(f), Effective 1-10-07).

(2) Air General Permit Registration Forms for Miscellaneous Facilities.

(a) Volume Reduction, Mercury Recovery or Mercury Reclamation Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)(a), Effective 1-10-07).

(b) Concrete Batching Plant Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)(b), Effective 1-10-07).

(c) Human Crematory Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)(c), Effective 1-10-07).

(d) Animal Crematory Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)(d), Effective 1-10-07).

(e) Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant Air General Permit Registration Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.920(2)(e), Effective 1-10-07).

Specific 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.

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