

CHAPTER 62-296 STATIONARY SOURCES - EMISSION STANDARDS

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62-296.100 Purpose and Scope.

(1) The Department of Environmental Protection adopts this chapter to establish emission limiting standards and compliance requirements for stationary sources of air pollutant emissions.

(2) The chapter includes emission limitations for specific categories of facilities and emissions units, and it establishes reasonably available control technology requirements. Where work practice standards, including requirements for specific types of pollution control equipment, are provided for in this chapter, such standards shall be of the same force and effect as emission limiting standards. The emission limiting and work practice standards of Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., and Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.480, F.A.C., are applicable statewide. The reasonably available control technology requirements are established for specific areas of the state as set forth in Rules 62-296.500, 62-296.600, and 62-296.700, F.A.C.

(3) A facility or emissions unit subject to any standard or requirement of 40 CFR. Part 60, 61, 63 or 65, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall comply with such standard or requirement. Nothing in this chapter shall relieve a facility or emissions unit from complying with such standard or requirement, provided, however, that where a facility or emissions unit is subject to a standard established in this chapter, such standard shall also apply.

(4) Words and phrases used in this chapter, unless clearly indicated otherwise, are defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 11-23-94, Amended 3-13-96, 10-6-08.

62-296.320 General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards.

(1) Volatile organic compounds emissions or organic solvents emissions – No person shall store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the

Department.

(2) Objectionable Odor Prohibited – No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor.

(3) Permitted Open Burning. Open burning in connection with industrial, commercial, institutional, or governmental operations is allowed only as provided at Chapter 62-256, F.A.C., or when:

(a) Open burning is determined by the Department to be the only available method of disposal and is authorized by an air permit; and

(b) Such open burning does not involve any material prohibited from being burned at Rule 62-256.300, F.A.C.

(4) General Particulate Emission Limiting Standards. The following emission limiting standards shall apply to emissions units of particulate matter not subject to a particulate emission limit or opacity limit set forth in or established elsewhere in this chapter.

(a) Process Weight Table.

1. Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(a)2., F.A.C., below, shall apply to any emissions unit which processes raw materials to produce a finished product through a chemical or physical change, except emissions units which:

a. Burn fuel to produce heat or power by indirect heating where the products of combustion do not come in contact with the process materials.

b. Burn refuse.

c. Salvage materials by burning.

2. Particulate Matter Emissions Standard – No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emission of particulate matter through a stack or vent, from any emissions unit subject to this rule in total quantities in excess of the amount shown in Table 296.320-1. Interpolation of the data in Table 296.320-1 for the process weight rates up to 30 tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation: $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$, where P is less than or equal to 30 tons per hour. Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 30 tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation: $E = 17.31P^{0.16}$, where P is greater than 30 tons per hour. In both equations: E = emissions in pounds per hour and P = process weight rate in tons per hour.

PROCESS WEIGHT TABLE TABLE 296.320-1

Process Rate (Tons Per Hour)	Emission Rate (Pounds Per Hour)
.025	0.36
.050	0.56
.250	1.52
.50	2.34
2.50	6.34
5	9.74
10	14.97
30	29.57
40	31.23
60	33.33
80	34.90
100	36.17
200	40.41
500	46.79

3. Particulate Matter Emissions Test Method and procedures. All particulate matter emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

a. Emissions units incorporating a scrubber for control of particulate matter shall use the following test methods.

(i) Citrus Plants. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used.

b. Emissions units incorporating dry controls for control of particulate matter shall use the following test methods.

(i) Phosphate Processing. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(ii) All Others. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 17, with an acetone wash and an average stack temperature below 275 degrees Fahrenheit, or EPA Method 5 with an acetone wash. These test methods are incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

c. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) General Visible Emissions Standard.

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity, the density of which is equal to or greater than that designated as Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity).

2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(b)1., F.A.C., above, the owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to the general visible emission standard may request the Department to establish a higher visible emissions standard for that emissions unit. The owner or operator may request that a visible emissions standard be established at that level at which the emissions unit will be able, as indicated by compliance tests, to meet the opacity standard at all times during which the emissions unit is meeting the applicable particulate matter standard. The Department shall establish such a standard, through the permitting process, if it finds that:

a. The emissions unit was in compliance with the applicable particulate emission standard while a compliance test was being conducted but failed to comply with the general visible emissions standard during the test;

b. The emissions unit and associated air pollution control equipment were operated and maintained in a manner to minimize the opacity emissions during the compliance test; and

c. The emissions unit and associated air pollution control equipment were incapable of being adjusted or operated in such a manner as to meet the opacity standard.

3. If the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet visible emission standards given in this rule, such failure shall not be a violation of this rule.

4. All visible emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

a. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

b. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions.

2. Any permit issued to a facility with emissions of unconfined particulate matter shall specify the reasonable precautions to be taken by that facility to control the emissions of unconfined particulate matter.

3. Reasonable precautions include the following:

a. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas and yards.

b. Application of water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.

c. Application of asphalt, water, oil, chemicals or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles and similar activities.

d. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent reentrainment, and from buildings or work areas to prevent particulate from becoming

airborne.

- e. Landscaping or planting of vegetation.
- f. Use of hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to contain, capture and/or vent particulate matter.
- g. Confining abrasive blasting where possible.
- h. Enclosure or covering of conveyor systems.

4. In determining what constitutes reasonable precautions for a particular facility, the Department shall consider the cost of the control technique or work practice, the environmental impacts of the technique or practice, and the degree of reduction of emissions expected from a particular technique or practice.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.620, 17-296.320, Amended 1-1-96, Amended 3-13-96, 10-6-08.

62-296.340 Best Available Retrofit Technology.

(1) Applicability. This rule applies to all BART-eligible sources as defined at 40 CFR 51.301, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Failure of the Department to include a particular BART-eligible source on any list of BART-eligible sources it produces does not relieve the owner or operator of such source from responsibility to comply with the requirements of this rule.

(2) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule:

1. All definitions at 40 CFR 51.301 shall apply, including the definition of “Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART)” contained therein.

2. The term “CAIR Program” shall mean the requirements of 40 CFR 52.540 and 52.541, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or it shall have the meaning given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., whichever is applicable.

3. The term “Class I area” shall mean any mandatory Class I federal area where visibility is an important value, as set forth at 40 CFR Part 81, Subpart D, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(3) Requirements.

(a) Unless exempted under subsection 62-296.340(5), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a BART-eligible source shall install, operate, and maintain BART, as determined by the Department, for each emissions unit and each pollutant for which a BART determination is required.

1. The Department shall determine BART for all BART-eligible sources in accordance with the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(e) and the procedures and guidelines contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, each adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. The pollutants for which a BART determination is required are those pollutants identified as visibility-impairing pollutants in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, excluding volatile organic compounds, ammonia, and ammonia compounds, except that:

a. A BART determination shall not be required for sulfur dioxide or for nitrogen oxides if the BART-eligible source has the potential to emit less than 40 tons per year of such pollutant(s), or for PM₁₀ if the BART-eligible source has the potential to emit less than 15 tons per year of such pollutant.

b. A BART determination shall not be required for sulfur dioxide or for nitrogen oxides for any electric generating unit at a BART-eligible source that is subject to the CAIR Program.

(b) The Department shall articulate the basis for its BART determination(s) in an air construction permit.

1. The owner or operator of a BART-eligible source subject to the requirement for BART determination under paragraph 62-296.340(3)(a), F.A.C., shall perform a BART evaluation for each emissions unit comprising the BART-eligible source and for each pollutant for which a BART determination is required. The BART evaluation shall be performed in accordance with the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(e) and the procedures and guidelines contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y. The BART evaluation and proposed BART determination(s) shall be submitted to the Department in an application for an air construction permit not later than January 31, 2007.

2. The air construction permit issued by the Department shall require the owner or operator of the BART-eligible source to comply with BART as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than December 31, 2013. Such

permit shall also require an operation and maintenance plan for any control equipment required by the BART determination.

3. Before taking final agency action on any air construction permit application to establish its BART determination(s), the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and, in its intent to issue, provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include at a minimum the following:

a. Pursuant to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, a complete file available for public inspection at its Tallahassee offices which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, Florida Statutes, and the Department's preliminary BART determination(s);

b. A 30-day period for submittal of public comments; and

c. A notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county affected, specifying the nature and location of the BART-eligible source and the location of the information specified in sub-subparagraph 62-296.340(3)(b)3.a., F.A.C., and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments. The notice 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.

(4) Optional Reasonable Progress Evaluation. An electric generating unit that is part of a BART-eligible source and also subject to the CAIR Program shall not be subject to further emissions reductions to meet Florida's reasonable progress goal for 2018 for any Class I area pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1), provided that the owner or operator:

(a) Performs a unit-specific BART evaluation for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in accordance with the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(e) and the procedures and guidelines contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, and submits such evaluation and proposed BART-equivalent emission limitations for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides to the Department in an application for an air construction permit; and

(b) Accepts an air construction permit wherein the Department establishes BART-equivalent emission limitations for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides for the unit.

(c) In establishing BART-equivalent emission limitations pursuant to this subsection, the Department shall use the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(e) and the procedures and guidelines contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, each adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(d) The air construction permit issued by the Department shall require the owner or operator of the unit to comply with the BART-equivalent emission limitations as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than December 31, 2013, if the permit is issued on or before December 31, 2008; or the earlier of December 31, 2017, or the date five years after permit issuance, if the permit is issued after December 31, 2008.

(e) Before taking final agency action on any air construction permit application to establish its BART-equivalent emission limitations, the Department shall provide opportunity for public comment in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 62-296.340(3)(b)3., F.A.C.

(f) BART-equivalent emission limitations for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides established pursuant to this subsection are separate and distinct from the BART requirements of subsection 62-296.340(3), F.A.C. Noncompliance with a BART-equivalent emission limitation established pursuant to this subsection shall not constitute noncompliance with BART.

(5) Exemptions.

(a) A BART-eligible source may demonstrate that it is exempt from the requirement for BART determination for all pollutants by documenting that:

1. The sum of its potential emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter (expressed as equivalent tons of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides in terms of its light extinction efficiency) is less than 500 tons per year and the source is located greater than 50 kilometers from all Class I areas; or

2. The sum of its potential emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter (expressed as equivalent tons of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides in terms of its light extinction efficiency) is less than 1,000 tons per year and the source is located greater than 100 kilometers from all Class I areas.

(b) A BART-eligible source comprising only electric generating units that are subject to the CAIR Program and other emissions units that emit no visibility-impairing pollutants other than particulate matter may demonstrate that it is exempt from the requirement for BART determination for all pollutants by documenting that:

1. Its potential emissions of particulate matter (expressed as equivalent tons of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides in terms of its light extinction efficiency) are less than 500 tons per year and the source is located greater than 50 kilometers from all Class I areas; or

2. Its potential emissions of particulate matter (expressed as equivalent tons of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides in terms of its light extinction efficiency) are less than 1,000 tons per year and the source is located greater than 100 kilometers from all Class I areas.

(c) If unable to claim exemption pursuant to paragraph 62-296.340(5)(a) or (b), F.A.C., a BART-eligible source may demonstrate that it is exempt from the requirement for BART determination for all pollutants by performing an individual source attribution analysis in accordance with the procedures contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y. A BART-eligible source is exempt from BART determination requirements if its contribution to visibility impairment, as determined below, does not exceed 0.5 deciviews above natural conditions in any Class I area.

1. For electric generating units subject to the CAIR Program, the source attribution analysis need only consider particulate matter emissions (including primary sulfate) for comparison with the contribution threshold.

2. For all other units, the source attribution analysis shall consider sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter emissions collectively for comparison with the contribution threshold.

(d) If the owner or operator of a BART-eligible source requests exemption from the requirement for BART determination for all pollutants by submitting its source attribution analysis or other supporting documentation to the Department not later than January 31, 2007, and the Department ultimately grants such exemption, the requirement for submission of an air construction permit application pursuant to subparagraph 62-296.340(3)(b)1., F.A.C., shall not apply. If the Department denies such exemption, the owner or operator shall submit an application for air construction permit containing a BART evaluation and proposed BART determination(s) to the Department not later than January 31, 2007, or thirty (30) days after receipt of the Department's denial, whichever is later.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 1-31-07

62-296.341 Regional Haze – Reasonable Progress Control Technology.

(1) Applicability. This rule applies to all emissions units that:

(a) Commenced construction or reconstruction, or submitted a complete application for an air construction permit for initial construction or reconstruction, prior to August 30, 1999;

(b) Emitted 250 tons per year or more of sulfur dioxide in calendar year 2002 as determined by the annual operating report submitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C.; and

(c) Have a significant baseline contribution to regional haze in any Class I area within 300 kilometers of the unit.

(2) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule:

(a) "Class I area" shall mean any mandatory Class I federal area where visibility is an important value, as set forth at 40 CFR Part 81, Subpart D, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) "Reasonable Progress Control Technology (RPCT)" shall mean an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through application of a system of continuous emission reduction for sulfur dioxide taking into consideration the technology available and the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(c) "Significant Baseline Contribution to Regional Haze" shall mean, for a given emissions unit, that the unit's contribution to regional haze in a Class I area is equal to or greater than a visibility contribution value of 50, where the visibility contribution value is determined by dividing the unit's year-2002 emissions of sulfur dioxide, in tons, by the unit's distance from the Class I area, in kilometers.

1. A unit's year-2002 sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined, as follows, by the annual operating report(s) submitted pursuant to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C.:

a. For an electric utility unit: the unit's sulfur dioxide emissions for calendar year 2002 multiplied by the ratio of the unit's average annual heat input over the 5-year period 2000-2004, divided by the unit's heat input for calendar year 2002;

b. For any other unit: the unit's sulfur dioxide emissions for calendar year 2002.

2. A unit's distance from a given Class I area shall be determined by calculating the distance from the unit's emission point to the Class I area's reference point (latitude/longitude) as set forth below for all Class I areas in Florida or within 300 kilometers of the state:

a. Everglades National Park: 25.3910 degrees North, 80.6806 degrees West.

b. Chassahowitzka National Wilderness Area: 28.7484 degrees North, 82.5549 degrees West.

c. Saint Marks National Wilderness Area: 30.0926 degrees North, 84.1614 degrees West.

d. Okefenokee and Wolf Island National Wilderness Areas: 30.7405 degrees North, 82.1283 degrees West.

e. Breton National Wilderness Area: 29.1189 degrees North, 89.2066 degrees West.

(3) RPCT Required.

(a) The Department shall establish RPCT in an air construction permit issued in accordance with the subsection 62-296.341(4), F.A.C.

(b) The owner or operator of one more emissions units subject to this rule must obtain an air construction permit from the Department that establishes RPCT for each such emissions unit and install, operate, and maintain RPCT as set forth in such permit.

(c) After December 31, 2017, no emissions unit subject to this rule shall operate except in compliance with a permit that includes RPCT.

(4) Air Construction Permit Provisions.

(a) The owner or operator of one or more emissions units subject to this rule shall submit an application for air construction permit to the Department not later than January 31, 2012, containing an evaluation of RPCT and proposed RPCT determination for each emissions unit subject to this rule. In such application, the owner or operator shall identify the technology available and apply the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., in evaluating RPCT.

1. In identifying the technology available, the owner or operator shall use Steps 1-3 of Section IV.D of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. In evaluating RPCT according to the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A), the owner or operator shall use Step 4 of Section IV.D of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, and, for "time necessary for compliance," use the compliance deadline of December 31, 2017.

3. In proposing RPCT, the owner or operator shall use Section IV.E of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y, except that analysis of modeled visibility impacts of the emissions unit is not required.

(b) The Department shall issue an air construction permit that establishes RPCT for each emissions unit addressed in an application submitted pursuant to paragraph 62-296.341(4)(a), F.A.C. In establishing RPCT, the Department shall apply the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A), taking into consideration the applicant's RPCT evaluation and proposed RPCT determination for each affected emissions unit.

1. If, by October 1, 2012, the owner or operator fails to make a permit application, submitted in accordance with paragraph 62-296.341(4)(a), F.A.C., complete, the Department shall issue an air construction permit that establishes RPCT based on the criteria of 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1)(i)(A), taking into consideration all information available.

2. The Department shall state the basis for its RPCT determination(s) in a technical evaluation document supporting its intent to issue.

3. The permit shall require the owner or operator of the affected emissions units to comply with RPCT as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than December 31, 2017.

4. The permit shall require an operation and maintenance plan for any control equipment required by the Department's RPCT determination.

(c) Before taking final agency action on an air construction permit application to establish RPCT, the Department shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 62-110.106, F.A.C., and, in its intent to issue, provide an opportunity for public comment which shall include at a minimum the following:

1. Pursuant to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, a complete file available for public inspection at its Tallahassee offices which includes the information submitted by the owner or operator, exclusive of confidential records under Section 403.111, Florida Statutes, and the Department's technical evaluation and proposed air construction permit;

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 affected unit and the location of the information specified in subparagraph 62-296.341(4)(c)1., F.A.C., and notifying the public of the opportunity for submitting comments. The notice 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.

(5) Exemptions. An affected emissions unit shall be exempt from the requirement for an RPCT determination if:

(a) It is not subject to the CAIR Program and it has received a best available retrofit technology (BART) determination for sulfur dioxide pursuant to subsection 62-296.340(3), F.A.C.; or

(b) It is subject to the CAIR Program and it has received a BART-equivalent emission limitation for sulfur dioxide pursuant to subsection 62-296.340(4), F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--New 2-7-08.

62-296.401 Incinerators.

(1) Small Incinerators. Any incinerator, other than a biological waste incinerator, human or animal crematory, or air curtain incinerator, with a charging rate of less than fifty (50) tons per day shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Emission Limiting Standards. Visible emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity except that visible emissions not exceeding fifteen (15%) percent opacity are allowed for up to six (6) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

(b) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(c) Frequency of Testing. The owner or operator of an incinerator subject to this subsection shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

(2) Existing incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day.

(a) Particulate matter – 0.1 grains per standard cubic foot dry gas corrected to 50 percent excess air.

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction.

2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(d) Calculations Correcting Concentrations to 50% Excess Air (EA), EPA Method 3, Section 1.2. When correcting a pollutant emission concentration to 50% excess air, pursuant to this rule, the following equation shall be used:

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs (100 + \%EA)}{150}$$

Equation 296.401-1

where: Cs_{50} is the pollutant concentration at 50% excess air;

Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis; and %EA is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) \times 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)}$$

Equation 296.401-2

(3) New incinerators, other than those which are operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of biological waste, with a charging rate equal to or greater than 50 tons per day.

(a) Particulate matter – .08 grains per standard cubic foot dry gas corrected to 50 percent excess air.

(b) No objectionable odor allowed.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 3 or 3A, using Orsat analysis is required for percent excess air correction.

2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(d) Calculations Correcting Concentrations to 50% Excess Air (EA), EPA Method 3, Section 1.2. When correcting a pollutant emission concentration to 50% excess air, pursuant to this rule, the following equation shall be used:

$$Cs_{50} = \frac{Cs (100 + \%EA)}{150}$$

Equation 296.401-1

where: Cs_{50} is the pollutant concentration at 50% excess air;

Cs is the pollutant concentration computed at standard conditions on a dry basis; and %EA is calculated by equation 296.401-2:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO) \times 100}{0.264\%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5\%CO)}$$

Equation 296.401-2

(4) Biological Waste Incinerators.

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this subsection apply to all biological waste incinerator units.

1. Any biological waste incinerator unit that is also regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all standards, limitations, and requirements of the applicable Subpart, and with the requirements of paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C., to the extent that such requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable Subpart.

2. Any biological waste incinerator unit that is not regulated as a hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec or Ce, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all requirements of paragraphs 62-296.401(4)(b)-(f), F.A.C.

3. This subsection does not apply to human or animal crematories.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. For any biological waste incinerator unit with a capacity less than fifty (50) tons per day, visible emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity, six (6) minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity shall be allowed for up to six (6) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

2. For any unit with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour:

a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.100 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to

7% O₂.

b. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 4.0 pounds per hour.

3. For any unit with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour, but less than or equal to 2,000 pounds per hour:

a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.030 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

b. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed 4.0 pounds per hour; or shall be reduced by 90% by weight on an hourly average basis.

4. For any unit with a capacity greater than 2000 pounds per hour:

a. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.020 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

b. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions shall not exceed fifty (50) parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent (7%) O₂ on a three (3) hour average basis. As an alternative to this HCl limit, the HCl emission produced by the unit shall be reduced, by its air pollution control equipment, by at least ninety percent (90%) by weight on an hourly average basis.

5. For any unit, carbon monoxide emissions (CO) shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c) Design and Operating Requirements. All biological waste incineration units, shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with the following design, operating, monitoring and operator training requirements.

1. The unit shall operate with a combustion zone design temperature of no less than 1800 degrees Fahrenheit for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time in the secondary (or last) combustion chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be utilized in calculating this residence time.

2. Mechanically fed units shall incorporate an air lock system to prevent opening the incinerator to the room environment. The volume of the loading system shall be designed to prevent overcharging, thereby assuring complete combustion of the waste.

3. Incineration or ignition of waste shall not begin until the secondary (or last) combustion chamber temperature requirement is attained. All air pollution control and continuous emission monitoring equipment shall be operational and functioning properly prior to the incineration or ignition of waste and until all the wastes are incinerated. The secondary (or last) combustion chamber temperature requirement shall be maintained until the wastes are completely combusted.

4. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department of Health regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of radioactive waste.

5. The owner or operator is advised to contact the Department's Division of Waste Management regarding requirements that may apply to any proposed burning of hazardous waste.

6. Each operator of the unit shall successfully complete a training program meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(c) and the annual refresher training course requirements of 40 CFR 60.53c(f), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

a. If the incinerator is modified to the extent that a Department construction permit is required, the operators shall be retrained to operate the modified incinerator.

b. An operator's training certificate must be kept on file at the facility for the duration of the operator's employment and for an additional two (2) years after termination of employment. The owner shall not allow the incinerator to be operated unless it is operated by an operator who has satisfactorily completed the required training program.

(d) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9.

2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10.

3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3 or 3A.

4. The reference test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or 26A. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. The reference test method for hydrochloric acid shall be EPA Method 26 or 26A.

6. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(e) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit with a capacity equal to or less than 500 pounds per hour shall:

a. Have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

b. Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial or renewal air operation permit.

2. The owner or operator of any biological waste incineration unit with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour shall:

a. Have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

b. Have performance tests conducted for particulate matter and hydrochloric acid prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

(f) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a biological waste incinerator unit shall install, operate, and maintain, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, continuous emission monitoring equipment.

1. The monitors shall record the following operating parameters:

a. Secondary (or last) combustion chamber exit temperature.

b. Oxygen (for facilities with a capacity greater than 500 pounds per hour).

2. The owner or operator shall maintain a complete file of all measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

(5) Human Crematories.

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this subsection apply to all human crematory units.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity, six-minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding 15% opacity shall be allowed for up to six minutes in any one-hour period.

2. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

3. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(5)(c)2., F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber

combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Allowed Materials. Human crematory units shall cremate only human or fetal remains with appropriate containers. The remains may be clothed. The containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturer certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two (2) years after their use. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All human crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity or efficiency of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events. Each unit's burners shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9.
2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10.
3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3.

4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(g) Operation During Emissions Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit operating at a capacity of one (1) adult-sized cadaver.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after the unit commences operation, and annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

3. The owner or operator of any human crematory unit shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding 15% opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements; all continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and

performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

(6) Animal Crematories.

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this subsection apply to all animal crematory units.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Visible emissions shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity, six (6) minute average, except that visible emissions not exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity shall be allowed for up to six (6) minutes in any one (1) hour period.

2. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot of flue gas, corrected to 7% O₂.

3. Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to 7% O₂ on an hourly average basis.

(c) Operating Temperatures.

1. The owner or operator of any proposed new crematory unit which submits either a complete application for a permit to construct the new unit or an initial air general permit registration for the new unit to the Department on or after August 30, 1989, shall provide design calculations to confirm a sufficient volume in the secondary chamber combustion zone to provide for at least a 1.0 second gas residence time at 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. This information shall be provided to the Department with the air construction permit application or air general permit registration form for the proposed new unit. The actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone shall be no less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. The primary chamber and stack volumes shall not be used in calculating this residence time. Except as provided in subparagraph 62-296.401(6)(c)2., F.A.C., cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. The owner or operator of any crematory unit for which construction began or for which a complete application for a permit to construct was received by the Department prior to August 30, 1989, shall maintain the actual operating temperature of the secondary chamber combustion zone at no less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the combustion process in the primary chamber. Cremation in the primary chamber shall not begin unless the secondary chamber combustion zone temperature is equal to or greater than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) Allowed Materials. Animal crematory units shall cremate only animal remains and, if applicable, the bedding associated with the animals and appropriate containers. Containers shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight chlorinated plastics as demonstrated by the manufacturer's data sheet. If containers are incinerated, documentation from the manufacturers certifying that they are composed of 0.5 percent or less by weight chlorinated plastics shall be kept on-file at the site for the duration of their use and for at least two (2) years after their use. Animal crematory units shall not cremate dead animals which were used for medical or commercial experimentation. No other material, including biomedical waste as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., shall be incinerated.

(e) Equipment Maintenance. All animal crematory units shall be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the equipment. If a crematory unit contains a defect that affects the integrity of the unit, the unit shall be taken out of service. No person shall use or permit the use of that unit until it has been repaired or adjusted. Repair records on all crematory units shall be maintained onsite for at least two (2) years. A written plan with operating procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction of each crematory unit shall be maintained and followed during those events. Each unit's burners

shall be operated with a proper air-to-fuel ratio. If the unit so allows, the burners' flame characteristics shall be visually checked at least once during each operating shift and adjusted when warranted by the visual checks.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements. All EPA reference test methods are described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9.
2. The reference test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10.
3. The reference test method for oxygen shall be EPA Method 3.

4. The reference test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5. The minimum sample volume shall be thirty (30) dry standard cubic feet.

5. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(g) Operation During Emissions Test. Testing of emissions shall be conducted with the unit operating at a capacity that is representative of normal operations and is not greater than the manufacturer's recommended capacity. The operating capacity shall be a batch load, in pounds, for a batch animal crematory unit and a charging rate, in pounds per hour, for a ram-charged animal crematory unit.

(h) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after the unit commences operation, and annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour and operating under the authority of an air construction permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

3. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of less than 500 pounds per hour shall not be required to have performance tests conducted for carbon monoxide and particulate matter, except as provided at paragraph 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

4. The owner or operator of any animal crematory unit with a capacity of 500 pounds per hour or more shall have performance tests conducted for visible emissions, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

(i) Continuous Monitoring Requirements. Each animal crematory unit shall be equipped and operated with a continuous monitor to record temperature at the point or beyond where 1.0 second gas residence time is obtained in the secondary chamber combustion zone in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, each crematory unit installed after February 1, 2007, shall be equipped and operated with a pollutant monitoring system to automatically control combustion based on continuous in-stack opacity measurement. Such system shall be calibrated to restrict combustion in the primary chamber whenever any opacity exceeding fifteen percent (15%) opacity is occurring. A complete file of all temperature measurements; all continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and all adjustments, preventive maintenance, and corrective maintenance performed on these systems or devices, shall be recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. Continuous temperature monitoring documentation shall include operator name, operator indication of when cremation in the primary chamber was begun, date, time, and temperature markings. Pollutant monitoring system documentation shall include indication of when the opacity measurement system was cleaned and checked for proper operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. The file shall be retained for at least two (2) years following the recording of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(a) Applicability.

1. Any air curtain incinerator subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, BBBB, CCCC, DDDD or EEEE, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with all standards, limitations, and requirements of the applicable subpart, and with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., to the extent that those requirements are stricter than, or supplemental to, the requirements of the applicable subpart.

2. Any air curtain incinerator not subject to any subpart of 40 CFR Part 60 and not claiming the exemption from air permitting at subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., shall be constructed and operated so as to comply with the requirements of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C.

(b) Operating Requirements.

1. Outside of startup periods, visible emissions shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity, six (6) minute average. During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first thirty (30) minutes of operation, an opacity of up to thirty-five percent (35%), averaged over a six (6) minute period, shall be allowed. The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall not apply.

2. If the air curtain incinerator employs an earthen trench, the pit walls (width and length) shall be vertical, and maintained as such, so that combustion of the waste within the pit is maintained at an adequate temperature and with sufficient air recirculation to provide enough residence time and mixing for proper combustion and control of emission. The following dimensions for the pit must be strictly adhered to: no more than twelve feet (12') wide, between eight feet (8') and fifteen (15') feet deep, and no longer than the length of the manifold. The pit shall not be dug within a previously active portion of a landfill.

3. Except as provided herein and at subparagraph 4., the only materials that shall be burned in the air curtain incinerator are vegetative material and untreated wood, excluding sawdust. The air curtain incinerator shall not be used to burn any biological waste, hazardous waste, asbestos-containing materials, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, tires, rubber material, residual oil, used oil, asphalt, roofing material, tar, treated wood, plastics, garbage, trash or other material prohibited to be open burned as set forth in subsection 62-256.300(2), F.A.C. Only kerosene, diesel fuel, drip-torch fuel (as used to ignite prescribed fires), untreated wood, virgin oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas shall be used to start the fire in the air curtain incinerator. The use of used oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires to start the fire is prohibited.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 3., the air curtain incinerator may be used for the destruction of animal carcasses in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(6), F.A.C. When using an air curtain incinerator to burn animal carcasses, untreated wood may also be burned to maintain good combustion.

5. In no case shall the air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. All charging shall end no later than one (1) hour after sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging.

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

7. The air curtain incinerator shall be located at least fifty (50) feet from any wildlands, brush, combustible structure, or paved public roadway.

8. The material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it protrudes above the air curtain.

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

10. An operation and maintenance guide shall be available to the operators of the air curtain incinerator at all times, and the owner shall provide training to all operators before they work at the incinerator. This guide shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request.

(c) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

3. Records of the results of all initial and annual visible emissions tests shall be kept by the owner or operator in either paper copy or electronic format for at least five (5) years. These records shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request.

(d) Frequency of Testing.

1. The owner or operator of any air curtain incinerator subject to this subsection shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and, except as provided at subparagraph 62-296.401(7)(d)2., F.A.C., annually thereafter.

2. The owner or operator of any air curtain incinerator subject to this subsection and using an earthen trench shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions no later than thirty (30) days after it commences operation at any new trench location, and annually thereafter. However, if the air curtain incinerator will be operated for less than thirty (30) days at the new trench location, and the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the emissions limiting standards of paragraph 62-296.401(7)(b), F.A.C., through a visible emissions test conducted and submitted to the Department within the previous twelve (12) months, the requirement for testing within thirty (30) days of commencing operation at the new trench location shall not apply.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.716 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087, 403.716, 470.025 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.600(1), Amended 12-2-92, Formerly 17-296.401, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07.

62-296.402 Sulfuric Acid Plants.

(1) Existing Plants.

(a) Florida portion of the Jacksonville, Florida – Brunswick, Georgia, Interstate Air Quality Control Region as defined in 40 C.F.R. Section 81.91.

1. Visible Emissions – ten percent opacity.
2. Sulfur Dioxide – 29 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.
3. Acid Mist – 0.5 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(b) All other areas of the State of Florida.

1. Visible Emissions – ten percent opacity.
2. Sulfur Dioxide – 10 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.
3. Acid Mist – 0.3 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(2) New Plants.

- (a) Visible emissions – ten percent opacity.
- (b) Sulfur Dioxide – four pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.
- (c) Acid Mist – 0.15 pounds per ton of 100 percent acid produced.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for acid mist/sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 8, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 40 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(4) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a sulfuric acid plant shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in this subsection. Performance specifications, location of monitor, data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements, shall conform with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800(2), F.A.C.; and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., for existing and new emissions units provided, however, any alternative procedure (as specified in Section 3.9, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) or special consideration (as specified in Section 6.0, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) shall be incorporated in the Department's air permit for the emissions unit and submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a proposed revision to the State

Implementation Plan.

(a) Facilities greater than 300 tons per day production capacity, expressed as 100% acid, shall install continuous monitoring systems for the measurement of sulfur dioxide emissions for each sulfuric acid emission source.

(b) Where two or more emissions units emit through a common stack, continuous monitoring systems, if required, shall be installed on each emissions unit prior to combination of the emission.

(5) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owners or operators of facilities for which monitoring is required shall submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in Rule 62-296.402, F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excessive emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of two years.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(2), 17-296.402, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.403 Phosphate Processing.

Fluorides (water soluble or gaseous atomic weight 19) expressed as pounds of fluoride per ton of phosphate materials input to the system expressed as tons of P₂O₅.

(1) New Plants or Plant Sections.

(a) Wet process phosphoric acid production and auxiliary equipment – 0.02 pounds.

(b) Run-of-pile triple super phosphate (TSP) mixing belt and den and auxiliary equipment – 0.05 pounds.

(c) Run-of-pile TSP curing or storage process and auxiliary equipment – 0.12 pounds.

(d) Granular triple super phosphate (GTSP) production and auxiliary equipment.

1. GTSP made by granulating run-of-pile TSP – 0.06 pounds.

2. GTSP made from phosphoric acid and phosphate rock slurry – 0.15 pounds.

(e) GTSP storage and auxiliary equipment – 0.05 pounds.

(f) Diammonium phosphate production and auxiliary equipment – 0.06 pounds.

(g) Calcining or other thermal phosphate rock processing and auxiliary equipment excepting phosphate rock drying and defluorinating – 0.05 pounds.

(h) Defluorinating phosphate rock by thermal processing and auxiliary equipment – 0.37 pounds.

(i) All plants, plant sections or unit operations and auxiliary equipment not listed in paragraphs (a) through (h) above must use the best available control technology.

(2) Existing plants or plant sections shall comply with subsection 62-296.403(1), F.A.C., no later than July 1, 1975; or existing plant complexes with an operating wet process phosphoric acid section (including any items in paragraphs 62-296.403(1)(a) through (f), F.A.C.) and other plant sections processing or handling phosphoric acid or products of phosphoric acid processing, total emissions from the entire complex shall not exceed 0.4 pounds per ton of P₂O₅ input to the wet process phosphoric acid section.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for fluoride emissions shall be EPA Method 13A or EPA Method 13B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(3), 17-296.403, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.404 Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills and Tall Oil Plants.

The provisions of this rule that apply to tall oil plants within Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mills also apply to tall oil plants that are located in a separate facility. In the case of separate tall oil plants, phrases such as “the owner or operator of a kraft pulp mill” shall be construed to read “the owner or operator of a tall oil plant.”

(1) Visible Emissions.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces Equipped with Dry Collectors – 45 percent opacity, six minute average, except:

1. Visible emissions of up to 60 percent opacity shall be allowed for one six-minute period during any hour; or
2. If the emissions unit is equipped with a certified continuous emission monitoring device for measuring opacity, then the monitoring results shall be reported to the Department quarterly in the form of an excess emissions report, and visible emissions in excess of 45 percent opacity shall be allowed for up to six percent of the total number of possible contiguous periods of excess emissions in a quarter (excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods when the emissions unit is not operating). The continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to the procedures for opacity monitors contained in 40 C.F.R. 60.

(b) (Reserved).

(c) (Reserved).

(2) Particulate Matter.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces – three pounds per each 3000 pounds of black liquor solids fed.

(b) Visible emission limits for kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by plume mixing or moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with subsection 62-297.340(2), F.A.C.

(3) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS).

(a) Digester Systems, Multiple Effect Evaporator Systems, Condensate Stripper Systems.

1. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of either paragraph 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., or subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of either paragraph 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

2. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream as a 12-hour average if a means other than incineration in a combustion device pursuant to subparagraph 62-296.404(3)(a)1., F.A.C., is used to control gaseous emissions of total reduced sulfur.

3. Total reduced sulfur emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere at any point connected to or between the emissions unit and the control device except in the event of an emergency that presents a danger to life or property, or during those times when the control device is shut down for essential maintenance. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall develop a contingency plan, acceptable to the Department, for such circumstances. The plan shall include definitions of what constitutes essential maintenance and a reportable venting incident. The plan shall also include an evaluation of feasible means of controlling or mitigating the impact of total reduced sulfur when a control device or piece of process equipment that is used to control total reduced sulfur emissions is inoperative, and an assessment of the use of back-up control devices. Once approved by the Department, the plan shall become a modification to the operation permits for affected emissions units and its provisions shall be followed whenever a shutdown occurs. The time allowed for venting shall be as short as possible and limited to the time required to effect the required maintenance. In no event shall the cumulative time exceed ten days in any annual period unless authorized by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. These provisions supplement the provisions of Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., which shall also apply where not in direct conflict with this provision.

Normal excess or erratic pressures shall be controlled in such a manner as to prevent the release of uncontrolled gaseous emissions.

In the event that venting of uncontrolled total reduced sulfur emissions does occur the owner or operator shall notify the Department verbally by the close of the Department's next working day. The owner shall provide the Department with a written report as required by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. If the next quarterly report is due to the Department sooner than 30 days after the first day of a reportable venting incident, the report on that incident may be filed with the quarterly reports for the following quarter.

4. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with subsection 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules). Digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsection 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Tall Oil Plants. Gaseous emissions shall be collected and incinerated in a lime kiln or calciner meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., or subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or a kraft recovery furnace meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., or subsection 62-296.800(7), F.A.C., or a combustion device meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., or subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., or;

1. 0.05 pound per ton of crude tall oil produced as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsections 62-296.404(5) and 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(c) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. Straight kraft recovery furnaces.

a. Old design kraft recovery furnaces, new design kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct-fired, and new design direct-fired suspension-burning kraft recovery furnaces – 17.5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

b. New design direct-fired kraft recovery furnaces that are not direct-fired suspension-burning kraft recovery furnaces – 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

c. Any straight kraft recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for cross recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity exceeds 28 percent and the black liquor being burned contains an average of more than 7 weight percent solids originating from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

2. Cross recovery furnaces – 25 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 8 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average. Any cross recovery furnace shall comply with the total reduced sulfur emissions limit for straight kraft recovery furnaces whenever the green liquor sulfidity is less than or equal to 28 percent or the black liquor being burned contains an average of 7 weight percent or less solids originating from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process, based on the average of all previous 12-hour averages during the quarter.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsections 62-296.404(5) and 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(d) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. 0.0480 pound per each 3000 pounds black liquor solids as hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsections 62-296.404(5) and 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(e) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. 20 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsections 62-296.404(5) and 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(f) Other Combustion Devices Used to Incinerate Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions.

1. 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10 percent oxygen as a 12-hour average.

2. Emissions units subject to this provision may include but shall not be limited to power boilers, carbonaceous fuel burning equipment and incinerators.

3. Emissions units subject to this rule shall also comply with applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsections 62-296.404(5) and 62-2.960(1), F.A.C. (Compliance Schedules).

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Kraft Recovery Furnaces.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature must not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit. EPA Method 17 may be used if stack temperature is less

than 400 degrees Fahrenheit. An adjustment of 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot shall be added to the test results when using Method 17. A water wash shall be used with either method.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(b) Lime Kilns and Calciners.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. An acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(c) Smelt Dissolving Tank Vents.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. An acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(d) The TRS test method for tall oil plants shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(e) Other Combustion Devices used to Incinerate TRS.

1. The particulate emissions test method for scrubber controlled emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. A water wash shall be used.

2. The particulate emissions test method for dry control emissions units shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 32 dry standard cubic feet. An acetone wash shall be used.

3. The test method for TRS shall be EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A or EPA Method 16B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. EPA Method 16 or EPA Method 16A pursuant to subsection 62-297.401(16), F.A.C., shall be required for instrument certification and compliance testing.

(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(5) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of a kraft (sulfate) pulp mill or tall oil plant shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions, or the performance of total reduced sulfur air pollution control systems as specified in this subsection.

(a) Straight kraft recovery furnaces, whether new or old design, cross recovery furnaces, lime kilns and calciners, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in paragraph 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. All digester systems and multiple effect evaporator systems, shall be equipped with total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring systems as specified in paragraph 62-296.404(5)(b), F.A.C. (Continuous Emission Monitoring), if a technology other than incineration is used.

(b) Continuous determination of total reduced sulfur emissions.

1. A total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system shall be installed, calibrated, certified and

operated pursuant to all of the following provisions:

a. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall monitor and record the concentration of total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions on a dry basis and the percentage of oxygen by volume on a dry basis.

b. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

c. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located downstream of the control device such that representative measurements of process parameters can be obtained.

d. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be located, installed and certified pursuant to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and Performance Specification 3, and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 5, which are adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The exception is that the phrase “or other approved alternative” in Section 3.2 of Performance Specification 5 is not adopted. For the purposes of compliance testing and certification of continuous emissions monitoring systems, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 16 and Method 16A, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., are to be used.

e. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be in continuous operation, except when the emissions unit is not operating, or during system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

f. During any initial compliance tests conducted pursuant to Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C., or within 30 days thereafter, and at such times as there is reason to believe the system does not conform to the performance specifications under this rule (for example, equipment repairs, replacements, excessive drift and such), the owner or operator of any affected emissions unit shall conduct continuous monitoring system performance evaluations and furnish the Department, within sixty days thereof, two copies of a written report of the results of such tests. These continuous emissions monitoring systems performance evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in sub-subparagraph 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C.

g. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall have a maximum span value not to exceed:

(i) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 30 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any new design direct-fired kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design suspension-burning kraft recovery furnace, incinerator, digester system or multiple effect evaporator system.

(ii) A total reduced sulfur concentration of 50 ppm for the total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system on any old design kraft recovery furnace, new design kraft recovery furnace that is not direct-fired, new design direct-fired suspension-burning kraft recovery furnace, cross recovery furnace, lime kiln or calciner.

(iii) 20 percent oxygen for the continuous oxygen monitoring system.

h. The continuous emissions monitoring system shall be checked by the owner or operator in accordance with a written procedure at least once daily and after any maintenance to the system. The owner or operator shall check the zero (or low level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (90 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts. The zero and span shall be adjusted, as a minimum, whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits of the applicable performance specifications referenced in sub-subparagraph 62-296.404(5)(b)1.d., F.A.C. The system must allow the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified.

2. The owner or operator of any total reduced sulfur emissions unit who is required to install a total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to paragraph 62-296.404(5)(a), F.A.C., shall:

a. Reduce all data to one-hour averages for each 60-minute period beginning on the hour. One-hour averages shall be computed from a minimum of four data points equally spaced over each one-hour period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the computation. Either an arithmetic or integrated average shall be used. The data output of the continuous emissions monitoring system may, at the owner’s or operator’s option, include a numerical format showing individual numerical readings and averages in addition to the required strip chart format with legible ink tracings and calibration information. All data output shall be clearly and properly identified by the operator. All system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, span adjustments and periods of excess emissions shall legibly appear on all data output.

b. Calculate and record on a daily basis the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations for two consecutive 12-hour periods of each operating day. Each 12-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations provided by the continuous emissions monitoring system.

c. Calculate and record on a daily basis 12-hour average oxygen concentrations for two consecutive 12-hour periods of each operating day. These 12-hour averages shall correspond to the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur concentrations from sub-subparagraph 62-296.404(5)(b)2.b., F.A.C., and shall be determined as an arithmetic mean of the appropriate 12 contiguous one-hour average oxygen concentrations provided by each continuous emissions monitoring system.

d. Correct all 12-hour average total reduced sulfur (TRS) concentrations using the following equation:

$$C_{corr} = C_{meas} (21 - X)/(21 - Y)$$

where:

C_{corr} = the TRS concentration corrected for oxygen.

C_{meas} = the TRS concentration uncorrected for oxygen.

X = the volumetric oxygen concentration in percentage that the measured TRS concentration is to be corrected to (8 percent for all recovery furnaces and 10 percent for all lime kilns, incinerators or other devices, except those emissions units subject to subparagraph 62-296.404(3)(a)2. and paragraph 62-296.404(3)(b), F.A.C., which shall be corrected to the actual oxygen content of the untreated flue gas stream).

Y = the measured 12-hour average volumetric oxygen concentration.

e. The data shall be rounded to the same number of significant digits as the standard.

(c) Incinerators subject to paragraph 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C., shall be equipped with devices to continuously monitor temperature at the point of combustion and oxygen. The temperature devices shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within + 1 percent of the temperature being measured. The oxygen monitors shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 0.1 percent oxygen by volume.

(d) The owner or operator of any kraft pulp mill shall provide the Department with a list of physical and chemical parameters for each regulated total reduced sulfur emissions unit that is not required to be equipped with a total reduced sulfur continuous monitor, which will be regularly monitored to demonstrate that the emissions unit is being operated in a manner that can reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the applicable total reduced sulfur emission limiting standards. The owner or operator shall provide information showing the correlation between the specific magnitudes of the specific surrogate parameters and the associated emissions of total reduced sulfur. The owner or operator shall recommend the frequency and method of monitoring for each parameter. The Department shall issue notice to the company pursuant to Chapter 62-103, F.A.C., that specifies the parameters that are to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the parameter limits that must be maintained. The parameters, parameter limits and frequency of monitoring shall become a modification to the permit for each affected emissions unit. Excess emissions shall be deemed to occur if the parameters exceed the parameter limits specified in the permit. Such parameter limits may be in the form of the applicable total reduced sulfur emission standard, if an equation is used that estimates the 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission rate based on the surrogate parameter values during each 12-hour averaging period; or the parameter limits may be in the form of specific parameter values that are not to be exceeded (or dropped below) more often than a specified period of time during each 12-hour averaging period.

(6) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owner or operator of any digester system, multiple effect evaporator system, condensate stripper system, tall oil plant, kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or other emissions unit subject to the provisions of subsection 62-296.404(5), F.A.C. (Continuous Monitoring Requirements), shall submit a written total reduced sulfur emissions and surrogate parameter data report to the Department postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

1. The magnitude of excess emissions and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period in which excess emissions occurred.

2. Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs including startups, shutdowns, and

malfunctions of the affected emissions unit. An explanation of the cause of each period of excess emissions, and any corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted. Excess emissions shall be all 12-hour periods for which the appropriate surrogate parameter data or total reduced sulfur continuous emissions monitoring data indicates that an applicable 12-hour average total reduced sulfur emission limiting standard for the emissions unit was exceeded.

3. The date and time identifying each period during which each continuous emissions monitoring system used to measure total reduced sulfur emissions or surrogate parameters was inoperative except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

4. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous emissions monitoring system(s) have not been operative, or have been repaired or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of subsections 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., shall maintain a complete file of any measurements, including continuous emissions monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; any continuous emissions monitoring system performance evaluations; any continuous emissions monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; any adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and any other information required, recorded in a permanent legible form available for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least three years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports and records.

(c) Evaluation of Excess Emissions. The Department shall consider periods of excess emissions from any kraft recovery furnace, lime kiln, calciner or any other regulated TRS emissions unit to be evidence of improper operation and maintenance of the monitored emissions unit provided that:

1. For kraft recovery furnaces subject to the emissions limits of paragraph 62-296.404(3)(c), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the kraft recovery furnace occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the kraft recovery furnace was not operating), or

2. For lime kilns and calciners subject to the emissions limits of paragraph 62-296.404(3)(e), F.A.C., the excess emissions occur during more than two percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown or malfunction of the lime kiln, calciner, or their control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the lime kiln or calciner was not operating), or

3. For other regulated non-NSPS total reduced sulfur emissions units, the excess emissions as indicated by the appropriate surrogate parameters occur during more than one percent of the total number of possible contiguous 12-hour periods of excess emissions in a calendar quarter rounded to the nearest whole number (excluding only the actual 12-hour periods during which a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emissions unit or its control equipment occurred and only the actual 12-hour periods when the source was not operating), and

4. The Department determines that the affected emissions unit, including air pollution control equipment, is not maintained and operated in a manner which is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Such determination shall be based on the failure of the owner or operator of the facility to provide records of maintenance and operation of the emissions unit and related equipment showing operation consistent with good air pollution control practices. Good air pollution control practices shall include:

a. Operation of all equipment within permit limits for loading rates and other process parameters,

b. An adequate preventive maintenance program based on manufacturer's recommendations or other accepted industry practices,

c. Training of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment,

d. Visual and instrument inspections of equipment on a regular basis, and

e. Maintenance of an adequate on-site, or readily available, supply of equipment for routine repairs.

(d) The owner or operator of any kraft pulp mill or tall oil plant shall notify the Department in writing within fourteen days of the date on which periods of excess emissions exceed the percentages allowed by subparagraphs 62-296.404(6)(c)1. through 3., F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(4), 17-

62-296.405 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input.

(1) Existing Emissions Units.

(a) Visible emissions – 20 percent opacity except for either one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent, or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit's construction and operation permits. Emissions units governed by this visible emission limit shall test for particulate emission compliance annually and as otherwise required by Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Emissions units electing to test for particulate matter emission compliance quarterly shall be allowed visible emissions of 40 percent opacity. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department. Upon demonstration that the particulate standard has been regularly complied with, the Secretary, upon petition by the applicant, shall reduce the frequency of particulate testing to no less than once annually.

(b) Particulate Matter – 0.1 pound per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

(c) Sulfur Dioxide, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

1. Emissions units burning liquid fuel.

Stations – 2.5 pounds per million Btu heat input.

a. Emissions units in Duval County with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 250 MW which commenced operation prior to August 1, 1977 – 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input.

b. Emissions units in Duval County with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 160 MW which commenced operation prior to October 1, 1964 – 1.10 pounds per million Btu heat input.

c. All other emissions units in Duval County – 1.65 pounds per million Btu heat input.

d. Hillsborough County, emissions units south of State Highway 60 with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 100 MW which commenced operation prior to June 1, 1955 – 1.1 pounds per million Btu heat input.

e. Escambia County, emissions units north of Interstate 10 with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 50 MW which commenced operation prior to October 1, 1952 – 1.98 pounds per million Btu heat input.

f. Escambia County, no emissions unit north of Interstate 10 with a rated heat input of 515 million Btu per hour or less for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to September 30, 1972 shall emit in the aggregate more than 57.5 tons per any 24 hour period.

g. Manatee County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 700 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to January 1, 1979 – 1.1 pounds per million Btu heat input.

h. Leon and Wakulla Counties, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 260 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to November 1, 1977 – 1.87 pounds per million Btu heat input.

i. Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of less than 170 MW which commenced operation prior to May 1, 1958 – 1.1 pounds per million Btu heat input, except in the event of a fuel or energy crisis declared by the Governor of Florida or the President of the United States – 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input. Notification concerning the quantity and estimated duration of the increase in emissions shall be given to the Department prior to burning the higher sulfur fuel.

j. All other areas of the State – 2.75 pounds per million Btu heat input.

2. Emissions units burning solid fuel.

a. Hillsborough County, no emissions unit with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 120 MW which commenced operation prior to November 1, 1967, shall emit more than 2.4 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu heat input on a weekly average nor shall a group of such emissions units located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are under common control emit more than 10.6 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a weekly average. A plan for assuring compliance with Florida Ambient Air Quality Standards will be incorporated into the revised operating permit for such emissions units.

b. Hillsborough County, no emissions unit with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 400 MW which commenced operation after November 1, 1967, and prior to June 1, 1976, shall emit in total more than 6.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu heat input on a two hour average nor shall a group of such emissions units located on

one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are under common control emit more than 31.5 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a three hour average and 25 tons per hour of sulfur dioxide on a 24 hour average.

c. Escambia County, emissions units north of Interstate 10 with a nameplate generating capacity of more than 50 MW which commenced operation prior to September 1, 1973 – 5.90 pounds per million Btu heat input.

d. All other areas of the State – 6.17 pounds per million Btu heat input.

3. Owners of fossil fuel steam generators shall monitor their emissions and the effects of the emissions on ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide, in a manner, frequency, and locations approved, and deemed reasonably necessary and ordered by the Department.

(d) Nitrogen Oxides (expressed as NO₂) – as measured by applicable compliance methods.

1. Duval County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 450 MW which commenced operation prior to August 1, 1977 – 0.30 pounds per million Btu heat input.

2. Manatee County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 700 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to January 1, 1979 – 0.30 pounds per million Btu heat input.

3. Leon County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 200 MW for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to November 1, 1977 – 0.30 pounds per million Btu heat input.

4. Hillsborough County, emissions units with a nameplate generating capacity of greater than 400 MW which commenced operation after January 1, 1976 and prior to January 1, 1985 – 0.70 pounds per million Btu heat input.

(e) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. In lieu of Method 9 testing, a transmissometer utilizing a 6-minute block average for opacity measurement may be used, provided such transmissometer is installed, certified, calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 75.

2. The test methods for particulate emissions shall be EPA Methods 17, 5, 5B, or 5F, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when the oxygen base F-factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Acetone wash shall be used with EPA Method 5 or 17.

3. The test methods for sulfur dioxide emissions shall be EPA Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Fuel sampling and analysis may be used as an alternate sampling procedure if such a procedure was incorporated in the operation permit for the emissions unit prior to April 23, 1985. Otherwise, fuel sampling and analysis may be used if the emissions unit obtains an alternate procedure under the provisions of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C. Such alternate procedure shall become a condition of the emissions unit's permit. The Department will retain the authority to require EPA Method 6 or 6C if it has reason to believe that exceedances of the sulfur dioxide emissions limiting standard are occurring. Results of an approved fuel sampling and analysis program or continuous emissions monitoring program shall have the same effect as EPA Method 6 test results for purposes of demonstrating compliance or noncompliance with sulfur dioxide standards.

4. For emission units not subject to nitrogen oxides continuous monitoring requirements, the test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, or 7E, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. Four grab samples at 15 minute intervals (±2 min.) per run shall be required for EPA Methods 7 and 7A. For emission units that are subject to continuous monitoring requirements under 42 U.S.C. sections 7661 – 7661f or 40 C.F.R. Part 75, compliance with nitrogen oxides emission limits shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average, except as specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 76.

5. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(f) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Each owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a continuous monitoring system for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in this subsection. Performance specifications, location of monitor,

data requirements, data reduction and reporting requirements shall conform with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P, adopted and incorporated by reference in subsection 62-204.800(2), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., for existing and new emissions units provided, however, any alternative procedure (as specified in Section 3.9, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) or special consideration (as specified in Section 6.0, 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Appendix P) shall be incorporated in the Department's air permit for the emissions unit and submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a proposed revision to the State Implementation Plan.

1. Existing fossil fuel steam generators with more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input and with a capacity factor of greater than 30 percent for the latest year of record or as otherwise documented to the Department by the owner or operator, shall install continuous monitoring systems as set forth in this subparagraph. Any reactivated or previously exempted unit whose operated capacity factor for the previous six months is greater than 30 percent must install continuous monitoring systems as set forth in this subparagraph no later than twelve months following the previous six month period of achieving a capacity factor greater than 30 percent.

a. Opacity. All emissions units as set forth in subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C., shall install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring opacity. Exempted are:

(i) Emissions units burning only gas, oil, or gas and oil which comply with the applicable state visible emission limiting standard without the use of emission control equipment.

(ii) Any emissions unit using a wet scrubber.

b. Sulfur dioxide. All emissions units as set forth in subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C., shall install sulfur dioxide continuous monitoring equipment on units which have installed sulfur dioxide control equipment. Those emissions units not having an operating flue gas desulfurization device may monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis according to methods approved by EPA.

c. Nitrogen Oxides. All new emissions units as set forth in subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C., with more than 1000 million BTU per hour heat input shall, during construction, install continuous monitoring systems for monitoring nitrogen oxides.

d. Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide. A continuous monitoring system shall be installed at each emissions unit, as set forth in subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(f)1., F.A.C., where measurements of oxygen or carbon dioxide in the flue gas are utilized to convert either sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides continuous emission monitoring data to units of the emission limiting standards for proof of compliance as set forth in subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C.

2. The exemption from opacity monitoring under sub-sub-subparagraph 62-296.405(1)(f)1.a.(i), F.A.C., shall not apply to any emissions unit which has been found to be in violation of the visible emission limiting standard pursuant to administrative proceedings conducted under Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, or judicial proceedings after January 1, 1978. No later than ninety days following the date an order establishing such violation becomes final, the owner or operator of such emissions unit shall submit to the Department a proposed compliance schedule for installing a continuous opacity monitoring system. Following incorporation of a compliance schedule into the emission unit's air permit, the owner or operator shall install the continuous monitoring system in accordance with the schedule.

(g) Quarterly Reporting Requirements. The owners or operators of facilities for which monitoring is required shall submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards as set forth in subsection 62-296.405(1), F.A.C., for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excessive emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the Source for a period of two years.

(2) New Emissions Units.

(a) Visible Emissions – (See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.42 and 60.42a).

(b) Particulate Matter – (See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.42 and 60.42a).

(c) Sulfur Dioxide – (See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.43 and 60.43a).

(d) Nitrogen Oxides – (See subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.44 and 60.44a).

3. For the purposes of this rule, nameplate generating capacity means the manufacturer's capacity rating of electrical generating output (expressed in MWe) as designed.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(5), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.405, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 3-2-99.

62-296.406 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with Less Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input, New and Existing Emissions Units.

The following standards apply to new and existing emissions units, except for emissions units that would otherwise be exempt from permitting pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., and emissions units that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1. or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C. These standards apply unless otherwise specified by rule, or by order or permit issued by the Department prior to July 15, 1989.

(1) Visible Emissions – 20 percent opacity except for either one six-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 27 percent, or one two-minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40 percent. The option selected shall be specified in the emissions unit’s construction and operation permits. An opacity of 30 percent shall be allowed for emissions units rated at 241 million Btu per hour heat input for which a valid Department operating permit was issued prior to October 1, 1972 in Escambia County, while burning fuel oil in conjunction with waste material derived from waste streams previously discharged into underground wells.

(2) Particulate Matter – Best available control technology.

(3) Sulfur Dioxide – Best available control technology.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(6), Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.406, Amended 11-23-94, 3-13-96, 3-2-99.

62-296.407 Portland Cement Plants.

(1) Existing kilns and coolers – as provided in the Process Weight Table, subsection 62-296.310(1), F.A.C.

(2) New Emissions Units.

(a) Kilns – 0.3 pounds of particulate matter per ton of feed to the kiln.

(b) Clinker coolers – 0.1 pounds of particulate matter per ton of feed to the kiln.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(7), 17-296.407, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.408 Nitric Acid Plants.

These limits are applicable to new and existing emissions units producing weak nitric acid (50 to 70 percent) by pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

(1) Visible emissions – 10 percent opacity.

(2) Nitrogen Oxides – 3 pounds per ton of acid produced (100 percent basis).

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test methods for nitrogen oxides emissions shall be EPA Methods 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, or 7D, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be as specified in EPA Method 7. Four grab samples at 15 minute intervals (± 2 minutes) per run required.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(8), 17-296.408, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.409 Sulfur Recovery Plants.

These limits are applicable to plants recovering sulfur from crude oil gas.

(1) New Plants – 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.004 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from an oil well.

(2) Existing Plants (for which a valid Department Construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1973) – 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur input to the recovery system or 0.08 pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur removed from crude oil or gas processed.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for sulfur dioxide shall be EPA Method 6, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 0.71 dry standard cubic feet. Two 20 minute samples (± 5 minutes) per run required.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(9), 17-296.409, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.410 Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment.

(1) Emissions units for which a valid Department operation or construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1974.

(a) Burners with a capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour heat input – Visible emissions with a density of Number 1 on the Ringelmann Chart (20 percent opacity) except that emissions with a density of Number 2 (40 percent opacity) are permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

(b) Burners with a capacity equal to or greater than 30 million Btu per hour heat input.

1. Visible emissions – Visible emissions with a density of Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

2. Particulate Matter – 0.3 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(2) New Emissions Units.

(a) Burners of capacity less than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input – Ringelmann Number 1 (20 percent opacity) except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

(b) Burners of capacity equal to or greater than 30 million Btu per hour total heat input.

1. Visible Emissions – Number 1.5 on the Ringelmann Chart (30 percent opacity) except that a density of Ringelmann Number 2 (40 percent opacity) is permissible for not more than two minutes in any one hour.

2. Particulate Matter – 0.2 pounds per million Btu of heat input of carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input of fossil fuel.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(10), 17-296.410, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.411 Sulfur Storage and Handling Facilities.

Except for those facilities exempted in subsection 62-296.411(5), F.A.C., or for handling of vatted sulfur as otherwise provided in this subsection, no person shall cause, suffer or allow elemental sulfur to be stored, handled or

transported within the state in crushed bulk or slate form or in any form other than standard sulfur pellets or in molten form, except that sulfur may be transferred within the boundaries of a single facility in other forms. Facilities using standard sulfur pellets or molten sulfur, or sulfur vatting facilities, may be permitted only in conformance with the following criteria and other applicable Department standards.

(1) Molten Sulfur Storage and Handling Facilities – All molten sulfur facilities shall employ, as a minimum, the following practices to minimize the emission of sulfur particulate matter into the atmosphere. Other relevant detailed requirements shall be specified, as necessary, in the permits for the facility.

(a) All molten sulfur transfer shall be through enclosed piping systems where feasible and practical. In user facilities, molten sulfur may be transferred by covered trench or a movable spout which is positioned over a receiving pit. Contact surfaces between movable unloading arms and stationary pipes shall seat effectively around the entire circumference to minimize spillage.

(b) All areas surrounding points where molten sulfur pipes are routinely disconnected and areas where molten sulfur is transferred to trucks or railcars shall be paved and curbed within 20 feet of the point of disconnection or transfer to contain any spilled molten sulfur, or shall be provided with noncorrosible drip pans or other secondary containment, positioned to collect spills, that are adequate to contain amounts of sulfur that may escape during routine disconnection, reconnection or operation of the piping system.

(c) Emissions of sulfur particulate matter from molten sulfur storage tanks and transfer systems in particulate matter air quality maintenance areas or within five kilometers of such areas shall not exceed 0.03 pounds per hour per thousand tons of storage capacity.

(d) All spilled molten sulfur shall be collected and properly disposed of whenever the containment area is filled to one-half its containment capacity, or monthly, whichever is more frequent. Spills of molten sulfur outside of a containment area, or where subject to vehicular traffic, shall be collected and disposed of as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the spill occurs. Drip pans or other secondary containment shall be cleaned as needed to prevent exceedance of capacity, but at least weekly.

(e) All vent surfaces shall be cleaned monthly to remove captured particles.

(f) All owners and operators of molten sulfur storage and handling facilities shall maintain records of spills outside of containment areas and of collection and disposal of spilled sulfur. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of two years and shall be available for inspection by the Department upon request.

(g) In any particulate matter air quality maintenance area, PSD Class I area, or within five kilometers of such an area, visible emissions from any emission point in a molten sulfur facility shall not exceed 10 percent opacity (six minute average). In other areas visible emissions from any emission point in a molten sulfur facility shall not exceed 20 percent opacity (six minute average).

(h) Operational procedures approved by the Department shall be established to minimize spills from any movable loading arm or pipe upon disconnection, reconnection or operation.

(i) Visible emissions of sulfur particulate matter during ship unloading in a particulate matter air quality maintenance area shall not exceed 15 percent (six minute average).

(j) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. A filter box or probe heat shall not be used. Use one point sampling in the center of the temporary stack extension erected over and completely covering the center tank vent. This stack extension shall be no more than ten feet in height and provide a minimum six inch clearance from the tank vent and shall be 12 inches in diameter beginning at the top of the tapered section. The sampling port shall be a minimum of eight stack diameters downstream from the top of the roof vent and a minimum of two stack diameters upstream from the top of the temporary stack. If the tank is equipped with other vents, determine the total volume of gas vented from the tank during the sampling period. Multiply the weight of particulate collected by the ratio of the total volume to the actual volume sampled corrected to standard temperature and pressure and compute the test result with the adjusted weight of particulate collected. Determine and report the average wind speed during each

test run at a point above and in the vicinity of the tank.

3. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(2) Solid Sulfur Storage and Handling Facilities – All solid sulfur storage and handling facilities shall employ as a minimum, the following practices to minimize the emission of sulfur particulate matter into the atmosphere. Other relevant detailed requirements shall be specified, as necessary, in the permits for the facility including, where appropriate, a minimum rate or amount of moisture to be applied by water spray systems.

(a) Marine Vessel Unloading.

1. Solid sulfur unloaded from marine vessels shall only be done by:

a. A self-unloading vessel of a design approved by the Department; or

b. A tight-lipped clamshell bucket (the clamshell bucket shall be inspected daily by qualified personnel during use to assure a tight seal); or

c. A continuous unloader.

2. Solid sulfur shall not be unloaded by clam shell bucket or any approved equivalent method from marine vessels when the wind speed exceeds 18 mph for any five minute period.

3. A floating boom shall be deployed so as to contain sulfur that may be spilled in the water during the unloading process whenever a clamshell bucket or equivalent unloading method is employed. Any sulfur floating in the contained area shall be reclaimed as soon as possible after unloading, but no later than 24 hours after unloading is completed.

4. The hopper receiving solid sulfur unloaded from marine vessels shall be constructed with wind walls and a top with slots provided to enable entry and exiting of a clamshell bucket. The walls shall be constructed on at least three sides and the height of the walls shall be a minimum of 1.5 times the height of the clamshell bucket.

5. The clamshell bucket shall be positioned within the wind walls prior to discharging sulfur into the receiving hopper.

6. The clamshell bucket shall be closed completely before being withdrawn from the receiving hopper and returned to the marine vessel.

7. The hopper receiving solid sulfur unloaded from marine vessels shall be equipped with a water spray system located around the periphery of the receiving hopper. The water spray system shall contain an effective wetting agent and shall be operated continuously during all unloading or transfer operations.

8. Operational procedures approved by the Department shall be established to minimize sulfur particulate emissions from marine vessel unloading operations.

(b) Solid Sulfur Transfer.

1. Sulfur Transferred by Conveyor Belt Systems.

a. The conveyor belts shall be of a deep-V design.

b. The maximum incline of any conveyor belt shall not exceed 15 degrees.

c. All conveyor-to-conveyor and all hopper-to-conveyor transfer points shall be enclosed.

d. Conveyor transfer systems shall include water spray systems at transfer points. The water spray systems shall spray water containing an effective wetting agent and shall be operated continuously at all times when transfer is occurring.

e. Hoppers receiving solid sulfur transferred by conveyor belt systems shall be constructed with wind walls enclosing the top and a minimum of three sides of the receiving hopper.

f. No vertical drop at any conveyor transfer point shall exceed five feet.

2. Sulfur Transfer by Pay-loaders or Mechanical Equipment.

a. The equipment used to transfer solid sulfur shall not exceed 75 percent bucket capacity.

b. Vehicles used to transfer solid sulfur within a solid sulfur handling facility shall operate at speeds not exceeding 15 mph.

c. Maximum drop height when transferring solid sulfur by pay-loader or mechanical equipment shall not exceed five feet.

d. Hoppers not within an enclosure that receive solid sulfur transferred by pay-loaders or mechanical equipment shall be constructed with a wind wall enclosing the top and a minimum of three sides of the receiving hopper.

e. Only rubber-tired pay-loaders and mechanical equipment shall be allowed to be operated in solid sulfur storage areas.

f. The transfer of solid sulfur by pay-loader or mechanical equipment outside of an enclosure shall not be permitted when the wind speed exceeds 18 mph for any five minute period.

g. All paved roads within a solid sulfur handling facility shall be wetted daily to reduce total sulfur particulate emissions.

(c) Solid Sulfur Storage.

1. Areas used for the storage of solid sulfur in a particulate matter air quality maintenance area, PSD Class I area, or within five kilometers of such an area, or at any marine terminal facility, shall be entirely housed in a vented structure completely enclosed by roof and walls, and shall be paved with an asphaltic material or Department approved equivalent. The vented emissions shall not exceed 0.03 pounds per hour per thousand tons of storage capacity.

2. Areas used for the storage of solid sulfur in all areas not covered by subparagraph 62-296.411(2)(c)1., F.A.C., above, shall be paved with an asphaltic material or Department approved equivalent and shall be surrounded by a berm at least three feet in height, except as necessary to permit vehicle access.

3. The stacker conveyor shall be equipped with a chute that shall extend to within five feet of the storage pile during times when sulfur is being transferred to storage. The vertical drop height may exceed five feet when the sulfur storage area is enclosed and an overhead shuttle conveyor is utilized to transfer the sulfur to storage. However, in some situations the sulfur pile shall be formed so that whenever possible the material shall be transferred to the side of an already existing pile.

4. Surfaces within the sulfur storage area traveled by pay-loaders or mechanical equipment used to transfer solid sulfur shall be periodically wetted with an effective wetting agent to minimize unconfined sulfur particulate emissions.

5. Surfaces within the sulfur storage area traveled by pay-loaders or mechanical equipment transferring solid sulfur shall be cleaned at least daily by spraying with water to prevent excessive accumulation of sulfur particulate.

6. For purposes of fire control, precautionary measures shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to the following:

a. All enclosed sulfur storage areas shall be equipped with water spray systems adequate to provide for rapid fire suppression.

b. Mobile and stationary equipment operated in the storage area shall be cleaned daily and maintained to minimize fire potential.

c. Electrical motors and other electrical fixtures used in the sulfur storage area shall be explosion proof.

d. Smoking within 100 feet of the solid sulfur storage area shall be prohibited.

(d) Truck and Railcar Unloading.

1. Bottom Unloading Vehicles.

a. The hopper used to receive solid sulfur from trucks or railcars shall be housed within a structure that covers the top and at least two sides of the receiving hopper. The structure shall have wind walls on at least two sides that extend from the ground to a height at least 1.5 times the drop distance between the vehicle and the top of the receiving hopper.

b. The hopper used to receive solid sulfur from trucks or railcars shall be equipped with a water spray system that shall deliver water containing an effective wetting agent that will be in operation during all sulfur transfer operations.

2. Rotary Railcar Unloading.

a. The hopper used to receive solid sulfur from railcars using rotary unloading shall be housed within a structure that completely covers the top and at least two sides of the railcar and hopper.

b. The structure housing the railcar and hopper shall be vented to an air pollution control device. Emissions from the device shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dscf.

c. The structure housing the railcar and hopper shall be equipped with a water spray system that shall be in continuous operation during all solid sulfur unloading operations including:

(i) Water sprays installed at the open sides of the structure that shall provide a water mist spray curtain to minimize the escape of particulate matter from the structure during the unloading process.

(ii) A water spray system containing an effective wetting agent that is applied directly to the solid sulfur during the unloading process.

(e) In any particulate matter air quality maintenance area, PSD Class I area, or within five kilometers of such an area, visible emissions from any emission point in a solid sulfur facility shall not exceed five percent opacity (six minute average). In other areas visible emissions from any emission point in a solid sulfur facility shall not exceed 10 percent opacity (six minute average).

(f) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The test method for visible emissions shall be DEP Method 9, incorporated in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. An acetone wash shall be used. A filter box or probe heat shall not be used.

3. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(3) Sulfur Vating and Sulfur Vat Reclamation Facilities. Sulfur vating or sulfur vat reclamation facilities shall not be permitted within any particulate matter nonattainment, PSD Class I area, or within five kilometers of such areas. All sulfur vating and vat reclamation facilities shall employ, as a minimum, the following practices to minimize the emission of sulfur particulate matter into the atmosphere. Other relevant detailed requirements shall be specified, as necessary, in the permits for the facility.

(a) The molten sulfur pouring arm shall be positioned within five feet of the surface of the vat to reduce splattering of molten sulfur.

(b) The forms used for forming the vat shall have smooth surfaces.

(c) The sulfur vat and forms shall be inspected by trained personnel continually during each pour to assure that any leakage is minimized.

(d) Sulfur pouring to the vat shall not be permitted when the wind speed exceeds 18 mph for any five minute period.

(e) The owner or operator shall establish, and the equipment operators shall attend, a training program on equipment operating practices for the minimization of unconfined sulfur particulate matter emissions.

(f) If a mechanical sulfur vat reclamation procedure is used, the following practices shall be employed.

1. Only rubber-tired pay-loaders and excavating equipment shall be allowed to operate on the surface of the vat.

2. Excavators shall be equipped with a water spray system located near the claw used for reclaiming sulfur. The water spray system shall be equipped with spray nozzles and shall spray water containing an effective wetting agent. Sulfur reclamation from the vat shall only be allowed when the water spray system is in operation.

3. Vat reclamation and reclaimed sulfur transfer shall not be permitted when the wind speed exceeds 18 mph for any five minute period.

4. Pay-loaders transferring reclaimed sulfur shall not exceed 75 percent bucket capacity.

5. Vehicles operating in the sulfur reclamation area shall not exceed speeds of 15 mph.

6. Maximum drop height when transferring reclaimed sulfur shall not exceed five feet.

7. The exterior walls of the vat shall be maintained as much as practical to serve as a wind break during reclamation and melting.

8. A wind screen shall be constructed to enclose the top and three sides of the static melter used to melt the reclaimed sulfur.

9. The static melter shall be located as close as practical to the sulfur reclamation area. The particulate matter emissions from the control device shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dscf.

10. During vat reclamation, all roads in the reclamation, transfer, storage and remelting areas shall be cleaned weekly by pay-loaders to prevent excessive accumulation of reclaimed sulfur.

11. During vat reclamation, all roads in the reclamation, transfer, storage and remelting areas shall be wetted twice daily with water to suppress unconfined sulfur particulate matter emissions.

12. All reclaimed sulfur shall be remelted prior to any expected shut-down of the static sulfur melter for a

period in excess of 10 days.

13. Any spilled sulfur extending more than 30 feet from the base of the vat shall be recovered as expeditiously as possible but no less frequently than daily.

14. Any spills within a 30 foot zone around the base of the vat shall be recovered prior to allowing any vehicle traffic within that zone, but no less frequently than monthly.

15. For purposes of fire control, precautionary measures shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to the following:

a. The vat area shall be inspected for fires during each shift.

b. An adequately sized water main shall be installed around the vat with risers equipped with sprinkler heads. In addition, fire hose connections shall be provided on all sides of the vat.

c. All mobile and stationary equipment operated on the surface of the vat shall be cleaned weekly and maintained to minimize fire potential.

d. Electrical motors and other electrical fixtures used in the vat area shall be explosion proof.

e. Smoking within 100 feet of the vat shall be prohibited.

f. The maximum height of the vat shall be limited to 30 feet to minimize the generation of fires from falling sulfur.

(g) If sulfur vat reclamation by in-situ melting is used, the following practices shall be employed. (Reserved).

(4) Alternate Emission Control Methods for Sulfur Storage and Handling Facilities. If the owner or operator of any facility subject to the provisions of subsections 62-296.411(1) through (3), F.A.C., above, wishes to utilize an alternate method or control technology for sulfur particulate emissions that would result in emissions less than or equal to those achieved by the equivalent methods or technologies specified in subsection 62-296.411(1) through (3), F.A.C., such owner or operator may request that the Department approve such alternate method or control. The Secretary or the Secretary's designee shall specify by order each alternate method or control technology approved in accordance with this rule or shall issue an order denying such request. The request shall set forth the following information at a minimum.

(a) The specific emissions unit or emission point, and permit number if any, for which the alternate method or control technology is requested.

(b) The basis for the alternate method or control technology including documentation necessary to demonstrate that the proposed alternative will result in emissions less than or equal to those achieved by the method or control technology that is proposed to be replaced.

(5) Exempt Emissions Units or Facilities. The following emissions units or facilities designed primarily for receiving, storing or transferring elemental sulfur are exempt from certain provisions of Rule 62-296.411, F.A.C., as specified below.

(a) Any sulfur storage and handling facility with a throughput of elemental sulfur in all forms of less than 5,000 tons per year shall be exempt from the provisions of Rule 62-296.411, F.A.C.

(b) Any emissions unit of sulfur particulate that has total sulfur particulate emissions of less than one ton per year shall be exempt from the weight emission limiting standards in Rule 62-296.411, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(11), 17-296.411, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.412 Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(1) All new and existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines) of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M, existing (as of December 9, 1991) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities with a solvent consumption of 1,475 gallons per year or more must also comply with the requirements of subsection 62-296.412(2), F.A.C. The requirements of subsection 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart M.

(2) The owner or operator of any existing perchlorethylene dry cleaning facility as specified in subsection 62-296.412(1), F.A.C., with total rated dryer capacity of 10 pounds of articles or greater, shall:

(a) Vent the entire dryer exhaust through a carbon adsorption system or refrigerated condensation unit which meets the following conditions:

1. The dryer/condenser system must be closed to the atmosphere at all times except when articles are being loaded or unloaded through the door of the machine; and

2. The dryer/condenser system must not vent to the atmosphere until the air-vapor stream temperature on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser is equal to or less than 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) Emit no more than 100 parts per million by volume of organic compounds from the dryer control device before dilution;

(c) Cook or treat all diatomaceous earth filters so that the residue contains 55 pounds or less of organic compounds per 220 pounds of wet waste material;

(d) Reduce the organic compounds from all solvent stills to 132 pounds or less per 220 pounds of wet waste material;

(e) Drain all filtration cartridges in the filter housing for at least 24 hours before discarding the cartridge; or dry all drained cartridges without emitting organic compounds to the atmosphere; and

(f) Repair all perceptible leaks of organic compounds within three working days or, if repair parts are necessary, order such parts within three working days.

(g) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.

(3) New or existing (as of October 1, 1986) perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities, located outside of ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., and their respective metropolitan statistical areas, with total rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 10 pounds of articles shall be exempt from the requirements of subsection 62-296.412(2), F.A.C., if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the solvent mileage (pounds of articles cleansed per drum of solvent consumed) is equal to or greater than 20,000 or 15,000 pounds of articles cleansed per 52-gallon drum of perchloroethylene consumed for new or existing facilities, respectively. Such facilities are not exempt from the requirements of the national emission standard for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities promulgated in 40 C.F.R. Part 63 and adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(4) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities, located in ozone nonattainment or air quality maintenance areas as defined in Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., (including the respective metropolitan statistical areas) and ozone attainment areas, with solvent consumption equal to or greater than 9,750 and 15,000 gallons per year, respectively, shall comply with the following:

(a) Each affected petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a solvent recovery dryer. The solvent recovery dryer(s) shall be properly installed, operated, and maintained.

(b) Each affected petroleum solvent filter that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a cartridge filter. Cartridge filters shall be drained in their sealed housings for at least eight hours prior to their removal.

(c) Each owner or operator of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state: "To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is required."

The equipment must be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period.”

(d) Keep monthly records of solvent consumption.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Leak Detection. Liquid leakage shall be detected by visual inspection of the sources identified in p. 6-3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-050, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The concentration of organic compounds in the filter residue, per paragraph 62-296.412(1)(c), F.A.C., shall be determined using ASTM 322-67, 1972.

(c) The mass reduction of organic compounds from solvent stills shall be determined using EPA Method 21, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(d) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of single bed carbon adsorbers shall be determined per the equipment specifications in “RACT Compliance for Carbon Adsorbers,” Task No. 119, or stack test per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(e) The concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent of multiple bed carbon adsorbers and others shall be determined using the equipment specifications per the manufacturer’s specifications, or stack testing per Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(f) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(12), 17-296.412, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96.

62-296.413 Synthetic Organic Fiber Production.

(1) General Applicability. This rule applies to acrylonitrile emitting facilities. An acrylonitrile emitting facility is a facility which produces or utilizes acrylonitrile as part of the facility's process operations, except that any new or existing acrylonitrile emitting facility which has maximum uncontrolled emissions of acrylonitrile of less than 600 pounds per year is exempt from the requirements of this rule.

(2) Emissions Unit Specific Performance Standards.

(a) Storage Tanks. No owner or operator of an acrylonitrile emitting facility subject to this rule shall transfer, or cause or allow the transfer of, acrylonitrile from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank unless there is in place a vapor-tight return line from the storage tank to the delivery vessel and a system that will ensure the vapor line is connected before acrylonitrile can be transferred into the tank.

(b) Delivery Vessels. The vapor-laden delivery vessel shall be maintained to be vapor-tight at all times while at the acrylonitrile emitting facility except for periods of normal pressure vacuum venting, for maintenance inspection, or for gauging.

(c) Process Equipment. The emission release, or escape, of acrylonitrile to the atmosphere from any equipment used in acrylonitrile formation or utilization shall be limited by the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). The phrase “equipment used in acrylonitrile formation or utilization” shall include transfer lines, reactor vessels, stripping columns, monomer recovery systems, vacuum pumps, feed tanks, weigh tanks, blend tanks, pipes, valves and flanges.

(d) Wastewater Treatment. All wastewater which comes in direct contact with acrylonitrile and other wastes containing acrylonitrile shall not cause a deviation from the pH range specified in the facility's air construction or air operation permit that provides for the optimum degradation of acrylonitrile in the receiving wastewater treatment system.

(e) Equipment Leaks. Acrylonitrile emissions due to leaks from equipment used in acrylonitrile formation or utilization shall be minimized by implementing a formal leak detection and elimination program. Such program must include the routine use of a reliable and accurate portable hydrocarbon detector to find small leaks (a portable hydrocarbon detector means a device which measures hydrocarbons with a lower limit of detection of at least 2 ppm and is of such design and size that it can be used to measure acrylonitrile emissions from localized emission points associated with the equipment used in acrylonitrile formation or utilization); provide for an acceptable calibration

and maintenance schedule for the portable hydrocarbon detector; and include at least a weekly survey of all representative facility locations or areas containing equipment used in the formation or utilization of acrylonitrile which may leak acrylonitrile.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(13), 17-296.413, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96, 2-12-06.

62-296.414 Concrete Batching Plants.

The following requirements apply to new and existing emissions units producing concrete and concrete products by batching or mixing cement and other materials. This rule also applies to facilities processing cement and other materials for the purposes of producing concrete, and to equipment used to mix cement and soil for onsite soil augmentation or stabilization.

(1) Stack Emissions. Emissions from silos, weigh hoppers (batchers), and other enclosed storage and conveying equipment shall be controlled to the extent necessary to limit visible emissions to 5 percent opacity.

(2) Unconfined Emissions. The owner or operator shall take reasonable precautions to control unconfined emissions from hoppers, storage and conveying equipment, conveyor drop points, truck loading and unloading, roads, parking areas, stock piles, and yards as required by paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C. For concrete batching plants the following shall constitute reasonable precautions:

(a) Management of roads, parking areas, stock piles, and yards, which shall include one or more of the following:

1. Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards.

2. Application of water or environmentally safe dust-suppressant chemicals when necessary to control emissions

3. Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under control of the owner or operator to **mitigate** reentrainment, and from building or work areas to reduce airborne particulate matter.

4. Reduction of stock pile height or installation of wind breaks to mitigate wind entrainment of particulate matter from stock piles.

(b) Use of spray bar, chute, or partial enclosure to mitigate emissions at the drop point to the truck.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The reference test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, as described at 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) Test procedures shall conform to the procedures specified in Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C. All test results shall be reported to the Department in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.

(c) Visible emissions tests of silo dust collector exhaust points shall be conducted while loading the silo at a rate that is representative of the normal silo loading rate. The minimum loading rate shall be 25 tons per hour unless such rate is unachievable in practice. If emissions from the weigh hopper (batcher) operation are also controlled by the silo dust collector, the batching operation shall be in operation during the visible emissions test. The batching rate during the emissions test shall be representative of the normal batching rate and duration. Each test report shall state the actual silo loading rate during emissions testing and, if applicable, whether or not batching occurred during emissions testing.

(d) If emissions from the weigh hopper (batcher) operation are controlled by a dust collector which is separate from the silo dust collector, visible emissions tests of the weigh hopper (batcher) dust collector exhaust point shall be conducted while batching at a rate that is representative of the normal batching rate and duration. Each test report shall state the actual batching rate during emissions testing.

(4) Frequency of Testing.

(a) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant using an air general permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point no later than thirty (30) days after commencing operation, and annually thereafter.

(b) The owner or operator of any concrete batching plant operating under the authority of an air construction

permit or air operation permit shall have a performance test conducted for visible emissions for each dust collector exhaust point prior to submitting the application for an initial air operation permit, and annually thereafter.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.600(14), 17-296.414, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 11-13-97, 1-10-07.

62-296.415 Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities.

This rule prescribes air pollution control requirements for soil thermal treatment facilities. Soil thermal treatment facilities are only authorized to treat petroleum contaminated soil as defined in Chapter 62-775, F.A.C., Soil Thermal Treatment Facilities. The following requirements apply to all new, modified, and existing soil thermal treatment facilities. All facilities shall comply with these requirements by December 1, 1992.

(1) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

(a) A soil thermal treatment facility shall be designed and operated to expose the organic vapors from the soil during thermal treatment to one of the following combinations:

Minimum Temperature (Fahrenheit)		Minimum Time (Seconds)
1,500	and	1.0
1,600	and	0.5
1,800	and	0.3

The minimum temperature shall be determined by a continuous temperature monitor pursuant to the applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsection 62-296.415(6), F.A.C. When soil is being treated, the minimum temperature shall be met or exceeded at all times except for 4 minutes in any 60 minute period, provided that the temperature does not fall below 100 degrees Fahrenheit of the required minimum temperature for the corresponding residence time. The minimum residence time shall be met or exceeded at all times while soil is being treated.

(b) The average carbon monoxide (CO) emissions shall not exceed 100 parts per million (ppm) by volume, dry basis, during all 60 consecutive minute periods of plant operation. The average CO emissions is the arithmetic mean of all CO concentration measurements during any consecutive 60 minutes of plant operation that were recorded by the continuous emissions monitor required pursuant to Rule 62-297.500, F.A.C.

(c) A soil thermal treatment facility shall continually monitor the temperature and carbon monoxide content of the flue gases leaving the high temperature zone pursuant to the applicable continuous emissions monitoring requirements of subsection 62-296.415(6), F.A.C. Temperature and carbon monoxide monitors shall be co-located unless otherwise approved by the Department.

(d) Soil thermal treatment facilities must possess an air permit authorizing the processing of soils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), if soil contaminated with PCBs is to be thermally treated.

(2) Visible Emissions. Visible emissions (VE) from a stack shall not exceed 5% opacity as determined by the test method specified in subsection 62-296.415(5), F.A.C., when thermally treating soil.

(3) Particulate Matter Emissions. The particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.04 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/ dscf) as determined by the test method specified in subsection 62-296.415(5), F.A.C.

(4) Unconfined Emissions. A soil thermal treatment facility is subject to Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter. As a minimum, before and after thermal soil treatment is accomplished, unconfined emissions of particulate matter from the soil shall be controlled by application of water or containment.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) The test method for carbon monoxide shall be EPA Method 10, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(6) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Requirements. Any facility subject to this rule shall be equipped with instruments to continuously monitor and record the temperature and the carbon monoxide concentration of the flue gases leaving the high temperature zone, but before any dilution air is mixed with the flue gases. The temperature monitor shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 1% of the temperature being measured. The temperature monitoring system shall be calibrated at least annually by the procedure recommended by the manufacturer. The calibration shall be at a minimum of three temperatures and over a range from 10% below to 10% above the designed flue gas hot zone temperature of the soil thermal treatment facility. Calibration records shall be kept for a minimum of three years. The carbon monoxide monitor shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 10% of the carbon monoxide concentration by volume, mean value, or 5% of the applicable standard of 100 ppm, whichever is greater, as determined by EPA Test Method 10 in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C. The carbon monoxide continuous emission monitoring device shall be certified, calibrated, and operated according to Performance Specification 4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, adopted by reference in subsection 62-204.800(7), F.A.C., excluding Section 5.2, Calibration Drift Test Period, of Performance Specification 2.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 11-17-92, Formerly 17-296.415, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.416 Waste-to-Energy Facilities.

(1) Applicability. The requirements of this rule apply to all waste-to-energy facilities with charging rates of 40 tons per day or more. For those facilities subject to this rule and paragraph 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., the mercury emissions limiting standards in this rule shall apply in place of the less restrictive mercury emission limiting standard set forth at paragraph 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C. However, the mercury percent reduction standard (85 percent) in paragraph 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C., shall apply in place of the less restrictive mercury percent reduction standard (80 percent) set forth in this rule.

(2) Relationship to Best Available Control Technology. The emission limitations in this rule supersede any less stringent emission limitations including those based on a best available control technology (BACT) determination made pursuant to Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., or 40 C.F.R. 52.21. The application of BACT shall not result in emissions of any air contaminant which exceeds the emission limits set forth in this rule.

(3) Mercury Emissions Limiting Standards. Waste-to-energy facilities subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the mercury emission limiting standards of paragraph 62-296.416(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C., depending on whether the facility chooses to control mercury emissions through the use of post-combustion control equipment designed to remove mercury from flue gases or mercury waste separation, respectively. Facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of mercury control equipment must also comply with the flue gas temperature standard of subsection 62-296.416(4), F.A.C.

(a) Emissions Standard for Facilities Using Mercury Control Equipment.

1. Mercury emissions from facilities using post-combustion control equipment designed to remove mercury from flue gases shall not exceed 70 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O₂, or 20 percent by weight of the mercury in the flue gas upstream of the mercury control device (80 percent reduction by weight), whichever occurs first.

2. Facilities with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride control equipment in place or under construction as of July 1, 1993, and which choose to control mercury emissions through the use of mercury control equipment, shall comply with the mercury emissions limiting standard of subparagraph 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C., by July 1, 1995. All other facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of mercury control equipment shall comply with the mercury emissions limiting standard of subparagraph 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C., by the date that the facility is required to demonstrate compliance with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride emission limits, which limits are established at paragraph 62-204.800(8)(b), F.A.C.

3. Facilities subject to the mercury emissions limiting standard of subparagraph 62-296.416(3)(a)1., F.A.C., shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance by the compliance date specified in subparagraph 62-

296.416(3)(a)2., F.A.C., and annually thereafter.

(b) Emissions Standards for Facilities Using Waste Separation. The Department recognizes that reduction of mercury emissions from waste-to-energy facilities may be achieved by implementation of mercury waste separation programs. Such programs would require removal of objects containing mercury from the waste stream before the waste is used as a fuel.

1. Facilities with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride control equipment in place or under construction as of July 1, 1993, and which choose to control mercury emissions exclusively through the use of a waste separation program, shall submit a program plan to the Department by March 1, 1994, and shall comply with the following emissions limiting schedule.

a. After July 1, 1995, mercury emissions shall not exceed 140 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O₂.

b. After July 1, 1997, mercury emissions shall not exceed 70 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O₂.

2. Beginning no later than July 1, 1994, facilities subject to subparagraph 62-296.416(3)(b)1., F.A.C., shall perform semiannual individual emissions unit mercury emissions tests. Facilities shall stagger the semiannual testing of individual emissions units such that at least one test is performed quarterly. All tests conducted after July 1, 1995, shall be used to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emissions limiting standards of subparagraph 62-296.416(3)(b)1., F.A.C.

3. Facilities which do not have sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride control equipment in place or under construction as of July 1, 1993, and which choose to control mercury emissions exclusively through the use of a waste separation program, shall comply with a mercury emission limitation of 70 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O₂, by the later of July 1, 1997, or the date that the facility is required to demonstrate compliance with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride emission limits, which limits are established after July 1, 1993. If the facility is required to demonstrate compliance with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride emission limits by a date prior to July 1, 1997, it shall comply with a mercury emission limitation of 140 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter of flue gas, corrected to 7 percent O₂, by that date and until July 1, 1997.

4. Facilities subject to subparagraph 62-296.416(3)(b)3., F.A.C., shall demonstrate individual emissions unit compliance with the mercury emission limiting standard by the date specified therein and semiannually thereafter. Facilities shall stagger the semiannual testing of individual emissions units such that at least one test is performed quarterly.

(c) Mercury Emissions Inventory. For emissions inventory purposes, all waste-to-energy facilities with charging rates of 40 tons or more per day shall perform annual individual emissions unit mercury emissions tests and report the results to the Department. This testing shall begin during calendar year 1993 and end upon initiation of mercury testing pursuant to paragraph 62-296.416(3)(a) or (b), F.A.C.

(d) Mercury Emissions Test Method and Procedures. All mercury emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following provisions.

1. The test method for mercury shall be EPA Method 29 adopted in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(4) Flue Gas Temperature Standard. Waste-to-energy facilities choosing to control mercury emissions through the use of post-combustion control equipment designed to remove mercury from flue gases shall comply with the flue gas temperature standard of paragraph 62-296.416(4)(a), F.A.C.

(a) Temperature Standard. The flue gas temperature standard set forth in 40 C.F.R. 60.53b(c), incorporated by reference in Rule 62.204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(b) Temperature Monitoring. The temperature monitoring requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. 60.58b(i), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(5) Carbon Usage Rate. The carbon injection rate operating standard and monitoring requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. 60.58b(m), incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., shall apply.

(6) Review of Standards. The Department shall review the mercury emission limits contained in subsection 62-296.416(3), F.A.C., and make recommendations to the Environmental Regulation Commission on revising the

mercury emission limits no later than July 1, 1998. The review shall include an examination of available mercury emissions data and advances in mercury control technologies and mercury source separation techniques.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 10-5-93, Formerly 17-296.416, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-20-96.

62-296.417 Volume Reduction, Mercury Recovery and Mercury Reclamation.

The terms “mercury recovery process” and “mercury reclamation process” are intended to have the same meanings as “mercury recovery facility” and “mercury reclamation facility,” respectively, as defined in Rule 62-737.200, F.A.C. The term “volume reduction process” means a facility where operations or processes are performed or equipment is used to receive and process spent mercury-containing lamps or devices in a manner such as crushing, grinding, compacting, or physically altering the state of the lamps or devices and which does not produce separation of the residuals, and is used for the size or volume reduction of lamps or mercury-containing devices. The term “facility” as used in this rule is intended to have the meaning as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. The following standards apply to all new and existing volume reduction, mercury recovery and mercury reclamation processes except those exempted in paragraph 62-210.300(3)(a), F.A.C.

(1) Operating Requirements. Facilities subject to this rule shall meet all operating requirements set forth herein, except that a facility may choose to control mercury emissions through the use of dual air handling systems or a single air handling system with redundant mercury controls, pursuant to either paragraph 62-296.417(1)(c) or (d), F.A.C., respectively.

(a) Permissible Exposure Limit. The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit for mercury vapor, set forth in 29 C.F.R. 1910.1000, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Negative Pressure Requirement for Processing Area. The area in which the processing equipment is located shall be fully enclosed and kept under negative pressure while processing mercury-containing lamps or devices. The term processing equipment is intended to have the meaning as defined in Rule 62-737.200, F.A.C.

(c) Facilities with Dual Air Handling Systems.

1. The owner or operator shall install a primary air handling system with air pollution control equipment in order to reduce the mercury content of the air collected during the volume reduction and mercury recovery and reclamation processes.

2. The air collected by the primary system shall be vented within a fully enclosed area of the facility after the air is filtered through the air pollution control equipment.

3. Once each day the facility processes any mercury-containing lamps or devices and while mercury-containing lamps or devices are being processed, a sample of air shall be collected within the fully enclosed area of the facility in which the air collected by the primary air handling system is vented. The mercury content of the sample shall be determined for comparison with the OSHA permissible exposure limit. The terms mercury-containing lamps and mercury-containing devices are intended to have the meanings as defined in Rule 62-737.200, F.A.C.

4. The owner or operator shall operate, monitor and maintain the primary system air pollution control equipment in such a manner as not to exceed the OSHA permissible exposure limit for mercury vapor within the fully enclosed area of the facility in which the air collected by the primary air handling system is vented.

5. The owner or operator shall install a secondary air handling system in order to maintain negative pressure in the fully enclosed area of the facility in which the air collected by the primary system is vented.

6. The owner or operator shall install, operate, monitor and maintain air pollution control equipment in order to reduce the mercury content of the air collected by the secondary air handling system.

7. The primary system with air pollution controls shall be independent and separate from the secondary system with air pollution controls. The primary and secondary system air pollution controls shall incorporate carbon filters or equivalent technology.

(d) Facilities Using a Single Air Handling System with Redundant Mercury Controls.

1. The owner or operator shall operate, monitor and maintain an air handling system with redundant air pollution control equipment in order to reduce the mercury content of the air collected during the volume reduction

and mercury recovery and reclamation processes.

2. Redundant air pollution control equipment shall incorporate at least two carbon filters or equivalent technology arranged in series so that the air passes through both filters before being released. Each filter shall be designed as to ensure compliance with the OSHA permissible exposure limit for mercury vapor at the emission point in the event of a single filter failure.

3. Once each day the facility processes any mercury-containing lamps or devices and while mercury-containing lamps or devices are being processed, a sample of air shall be collected downstream of the first carbon filter (or equivalent technology) and upstream of the second. The mercury content of the sample shall be determined for comparison with the OSHA permissible exposure limit.

4. The owner or operator shall operate, monitor and maintain the air pollution control equipment in such a manner as not to exceed the OSHA permissible exposure limit for mercury vapor downstream of the first carbon filter (or equivalent technology) and upstream of the second.

(2) Recordkeeping Requirements. The owner or operator of a facility subject to this rule shall maintain records of monitoring information that specify the date, place, and time of measurement; the methodology used; and the analytical results. These shall include all calibration and maintenance records of monitoring equipment. The owner or operator shall retain records of all monitoring data and supporting information, available for Department inspection, for a period of at least five years from the date of collection.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 10-16-95, Amended 3-13-96, 3-2-99.

62-296.418 Bulk Gasoline Plants.

(1) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant that has begun operation prior to August 1, 2007, is located in an area designated as a nonattainment area or air quality maintenance area for ozone under Rule 62-204.340, F.A.C., and has an average annual daily throughput of more than 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Gasoline shall not be loaded into a stationary storage tank at the bulk gasoline plant unless the storage tank is equipped for submerged filling, and such equipment is used as designed.

(b) Gasoline shall not be loaded into a gasoline cargo tank at the bulk gasoline plant unless the gasoline cargo tank is equipped for submerged filling, and such equipment is used as designed.

(2) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant that begins operation on or after August 1, 2007, at any location in the state and with any throughput rate shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Gasoline shall not be loaded into a stationary storage tank at the bulk gasoline plant unless the storage tank is equipped for submerged filling, and such equipment is used as designed.

(b) Gasoline shall not be loaded into a gasoline cargo tank at the bulk gasoline plant unless:

1. The gasoline cargo tank is equipped for submerged filling, and such equipment is used as designed;

2. The loading rack is equipped with a vapor collection and control system designed to minimize emissions of vapors displaced from the gasoline cargo tank during product loading; and

3. The loading rack vapor collection and control system is designed and operated to prevent any vapors collected at the loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 5-9-07.

62-296.470 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

(1) Definitions and Provisions Adopted by Reference.

(a) All provisions of 40 CFR Part 96 cited within this rule are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) For purposes of subsection 62-296.470(2), F.A.C., the terms “CAIR NO_x allowance,” “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance,” “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit,” “CAIR NO_x unit,” and “CAIR source” shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(c) For purposes of the verbatim application of the cited subparts of 40 CFR Part 96, as modified by the substitute language set forth in this rule, the definitions contained within 40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AA, AAA, and

AAAA, shall apply, with the understanding that, where context dictates, the term “permitting authority” shall mean the Department, the term “State” shall mean the State of Florida, and the phrase “permitting authority’s title V operating permits regulations” shall mean Chapter 62-213, F.A.C. When used in the 40 CFR Part 96 substitute language set forth in this rule the terms “best available control technology (BACT)” and “biomass” shall have the meanings given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.

(2) Orders.

(a) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 96.141(a), (b), or (c), or 40 CFR 96.143, the Department shall issue an administrative order pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S., to all CAIR sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x unit.

(b) Prior to submitting any CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations to the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 96.341(a), (b), or (c), the Department shall issue an administrative order to all CAIR sources giving notice and opportunity for hearing with regard to the amount of CAIR Ozone Season allowances the Department intends to submit to the Administrator for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

(3) CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart II, CAIR NO_x Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AA, CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Sources.

(c) Subpart CC, Permits.

(d) Subpart EE, CAIR NO_x Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions.

1. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.141(a), substitute:

“By October 31, 2006, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.142(a) and (b), for the control periods in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.”

2. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.141(b), substitute:

“By October 31, 2009, and October 31 of each third year thereafter, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.142(a) and (b), for the control periods in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this paragraph.”

3. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(1), substitute:

“The baseline heat input (in mmBtu) used with respect to CAIR NO_x allowance allocations under paragraph (b) of this section for each CAIR NO_x unit will be:

(i) For units commencing operation before January 1, 2000: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input for 2000 through 2004; for units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum adjusted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to sections 96.141(a) or 96.141(b); with the adjusted control period heat input for each year calculated as follows:

(A) If the unit is 85 percent or more (on a Btu basis) biomass-fired during the year and is subject to best available control technology (BACT) for NO_x emissions, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 150 percent;

(B) If the unit is coal-fired during the year, and not subject to sub-subparagraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section for the year, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent;

(C) If the unit is oil-fired during the year, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and

(D) If the unit is not subject to sub-subparagraph (a)(1)(i)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, the unit's control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent.

(ii) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit's total converted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum total converted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to section 96.141(b).

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, for any unit that is permanently retired and has not operated during the most recent five-year period for which the permitting authority has data upon which to base allocations: zero (0)."

4. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(2)(i), substitute:

"A unit's control period heat input, and a unit's status as biomass-fired, coal-fired or oil-fired, for a calendar year under subparagraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, and a unit's total tons of NO_x emissions during a calendar year under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, will be determined in accordance with part 75 of this chapter, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year, or will be based on the best available data reported to the permitting authority for the unit, to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year."

5. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(a)(2)(ii)(A), substitute:

"Except as provided in sub-subparagraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section, the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass-fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year, 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal-fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass-fired or coal-fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year;"

6. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(b)(1), substitute:

"For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a) of this section) a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section)."

7. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(c)(1), substitute:

"The permitting authority will establish a separate new unit set-aside for each control period. Each new unit set-aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140, adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sum of all allocations made by the permitting authority does not exceed the State trading budget."

8. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(c)(4)(iv), substitute:

"If the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period is less than the sum under subparagraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, then the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under subparagraph (c)(4)(i) of this section the amount of the CAIR NO_x allowances requested (as adjusted under subparagraph (c)(4)(i) of this section), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period, divided by the sum determined under subparagraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances in the new unit set-aside."

9. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.142(d), substitute:

“If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances remain in the new unit set-aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x allowances under paragraph (b) of this section an amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x allowances, multiplied by the unit’s allocation under paragraph (b) of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.140, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set-aside.”

10. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(a), substitute:

“The permitting authority will establish a separate compliance supplement pool for the control period in 2009 and will allocate CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 8,335 tons to such pool. These allowances are in addition to the CAIR NO_x allowances allocated under section 96.142.”

11. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(b), substitute:

“For any CAIR NO_x unit in the State, if the unit’s average annual NO_x emission rate for 2007 or 2008 is less than 0.25 lb/mmBtu and, where such unit is included in a NO_x averaging plan under section 76.11 of the chapter under the Acid Rain Program for such year, the unit’s NO_x averaging plan has an actual weighted average NO_x emission rate for such year equal to or less than the actual weighted average NO_x emission rate for the year before such year and if the unit achieves NO_x emission reductions in 2007 and 2008, the CAIR designated representative of the unit may request early reduction credits, and allocation of CAIR NO_x allowances from the compliance supplement pool under paragraph (a) of this section for such early reduction credits, in accordance with the following:”

12. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.143(b)(2), substitute:

“The CAIR designated representative of such CAIR NO_x unit shall submit to the permitting authority by May 1, 2009, a request, in a format specified by the permitting authority, for allocation of an amount of CAIR NO_x allowances from the compliance supplement pool not exceeding the sum of the unit’s heat input for the control period in 2007 multiplied by the difference (if any greater than zero) between 0.25 lb/mmBtu and the unit’s NO_x emission rate for the control period in 2007 plus the unit’s heat input for the control period in 2008 multiplied by the difference (if any greater than zero) between 0.25 lb/mmBtu and the unit’s NO_x emission rate for the control period in 2008, determined in accordance with subpart HH of this part and with the sum divided by 2,000 lb/ton and rounded to the nearest whole number of tons as appropriate.”

(e) Subpart FF, CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System.

(f) Subpart GG, CAIR NO_x Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HH, Monitoring and Reporting.

(4) CAIR SO₂ Trading Program. All provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart III, CAIR SO₂ Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AAA, CAIR SO₂ Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BBB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR SO₂ Sources.

(c) Subpart CCC, Permits.

(d) Subpart FFF, CAIR SO₂ Allowance Tracking System.

(e) Subpart GGG, CAIR SO₂ Allowance Transfers.

(f) Subpart HHH, Monitoring and Reporting.

(5) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program. Except as otherwise provided herein, all provisions of the following subparts of 40 CFR Part 96 shall apply verbatim. The provisions of Subpart IIII, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt-In Units, shall not apply.

(a) Subpart AAAA, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program General Provisions.

(b) Subpart BBBB, CAIR Designated Representative for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Sources.

(c) Subpart CCCC, Permits.

(d) Subpart EEEE, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations, provided that substitute language, as set forth below, shall apply in lieu of the indicated provisions.

1. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.341(a), substitute:

“By October 31, 2006, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.342(a) and (b), for the control periods in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.”

2. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.341(b), substitute:

“By October 31, 2009, and October 31 of each third year thereafter, the permitting authority will submit to the Administrator the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations, in a format prescribed by the Administrator and in accordance with sections 96.342(a) and (b), for the control periods in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the year of the applicable deadline for submission under this paragraph.”

3. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(1), substitute:

“The baseline heat input (in mmBtu) used with respect to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations under paragraph (b) of this section for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit will be:

(i) For units commencing operation before January 1, 2000: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input for 2000 through 2004; for units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit’s adjusted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum adjusted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to sections 96.341(a) or 96.341(b); with the adjusted control period heat input for each year calculated as follows:

(A) If the unit is 85 percent or more (on a Btu basis) biomass-fired during the year and is subject to best available control technology (BACT) for NO_x emissions, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 150 percent;

(B) If the unit is coal-fired during the year, and not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section for the year, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 100 percent;

(C) If the unit is oil-fired during the year, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 60 percent; and

(D) If the unit is not subject to paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A), (B), or (C) of this section, the unit’s control period heat input for such year is multiplied by 40 percent.

(ii) For units commencing operation on or after January 1, 2007: the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit’s total converted control period heat input over the first 5 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the average of the 2 highest amounts of the unit’s total converted control period heat input over the first 4 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, or the maximum total converted control period heat input over the first 1 to 3 calendar years following the year in which the unit commenced operation, depending on the maximum number (1 to 5) of such calendar years of data available to the permitting authority for determination of allowance allocations pursuant to section 96.341(b).

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, for any unit that is permanently retired and has not operated during the most recent five-year period for which the permitting authority has data upon which to base allocations: zero (0).”

4. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(2)(i), substitute:

“A unit’s control period heat input, and a unit’s status as biomass-fired, coal-fired or oil-fired, for a calendar year under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, and a unit’s total tons of NO_x emissions during a control period in a calendar year under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, will be determined in accordance with part 75 of this chapter, to the extent the unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year,

or will be based on the best available data reported to the permitting authority for the unit, to the extent the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of part 75 of this chapter for the year.”

5. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(a)(2)(ii)(A), substitute:

“Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section, the control period gross electrical output of the generator or generators served by the unit multiplied by 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is biomass-fired (85 percent or more on a Btu basis) for the year, 7,900 Btu/kWh if the unit is coal-fired for the year, or 6,675 Btu/kWh if the unit is not biomass-fired or coal-fired for the year, and divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu, provided that if a generator is served by 2 or more units, then the gross electrical output of the generator will be attributed to each unit in proportion to the unit’s share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year;”

6. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(b)(1), substitute:

“For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the permitting authority will allocate to all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in the State that have a baseline heat input (as determined under paragraph (a) of this section) a total amount of CAIR NO_x allowances equal to 95 percent of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340 (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section).”

7. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(c)(1), substitute:

“The permitting authority will establish a separate new unit set-aside for each control period. Each new unit set-aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340, adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sum of all allocations made by the permitting authority does not exceed the State trading budget.”

8. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(c)(4)(iv), substitute:

“If the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period is less than the sum under paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, then the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section the amount of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period, divided by the sum determined under paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances in the new unit set-aside.”

9. In lieu of the language at 40 CFR 96.342(d), substitute:

“If, after completion of the procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances remain in the new unit set-aside for the control period, the permitting authority will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under paragraph (b) of this section an amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances, multiplied by the unit’s allocation under paragraph (b) of this section, divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under section 96.340, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance using such rounding convention that results in allocation of the precise number of allowances remaining in the new unit set-aside.”

(e) Subpart FFFF, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Tracking System.

(f) Subpart GGGG, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Transfers.

(g) Subpart HHHH, Monitoring and Reporting.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 9-4-06, Amended 4-1-07, 10-6-08.

62-296.480 Implementation of Federal Clean Air Mercury Rule.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.087 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History–New 9-6-06, Repealed 1-7-10.

62-296.500 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall apply to existing VOC-emitting facilities in all designated ozone nonattainment and air quality maintenance areas. In addition, the emission limiting standards of these rules shall apply to new and modified VOC-emitting facilities in all designated ozone nonattainment and air quality maintenance areas except those new and modified VOC-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21 or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

(b) In addition to the applicable requirements of this rule the specific emission limiting standards and other requirements of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall apply in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach counties to major VOC-emitting facilities not regulated in whole under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and major NOx-emitting facilities, except those new and modified major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities which have been or would be subject to review pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 52.21 or Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400, or 62-212.500, F.A.C.

(2) Permit, Recordkeeping, and Compliance Reporting Requirements.

(a) Permits – Special Considerations.

1. Permits to construct or operate are required for all emissions units subject to a specific emission limiting standard or other requirement of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., or Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., except those emissions units subject to Rule 62-296.512, F.A.C., Cutback Asphalt.

2. Permits to operate shall contain conditions relating to operation, emission levels, control equipment, use of low solvent technology or other resource characteristics necessary to insure compliance with the applicable rules.

(b) Recordkeeping.

1. An owner or operator of a stationary emissions unit using adhesives, coating, solvents, and/or graphic arts materials and subject to a specific emission limiting standard or other requirement of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., or Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall maintain daily records of operations for the most recent two year period. The records shall be made available to the local, state, or federal air pollution agency upon request. The records shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. The rule number applicable to the operation for which the records are being maintained.
- b. The application method and substrate type (metal, plastic, paper, etc.).
- c. The amount and type of adhesive, coatings (including catalyst and reducer for multicomponent coatings), solvent, and/or graphic arts material used at each point of application, including exempt compounds.
- d. The VOC content as applied in each adhesive coating, solvent, and/or graphic arts material.
- e. The date for each application of adhesive coating, solvent, and/or graphic arts material.
- f. The amount of surface preparation, clean-up, wash-up of solvent (including exempt compounds) used and the VOC content of each.

g. Oven temperature (where applicable).

2. VOC content shall be calculated using a percent solids basis (less water and exempt solvents) for adhesives, coating, and inks, using EPA Reference Method 24.

3. VOC content and density of rotogravure publication inks shall be determined by EPA Reference Method 24A.

4. The Department may accept, instead of the coating analysis methods required under paragraphs 62-296.500(2)(b)2. and 3., F.A.C., a certification by the coating manufacturer of the composition of the coating if it is supported by actual batch formulation records. The manufacturer's certification shall be consistent with EPA's document number 450/3-84-019, titled, "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds

Emitted by Paint, Ink, and Other Coatings”.

5. When an emissions unit utilizes add-on controls to achieve compliance, documentation will be necessary to assure proper operation. Examples of some controls and related information are:

a. Thermal incinerator – combustion temperature, inlet and outlet VOC concentration from emission tests, how and when these concentrations were determined, destruction or removal efficiency, and manufacturer data.

b. Catalytic incinerator – exhaust gas temperature, change in temperature across catalyst bed, date of last change of catalyst bed, inlet and outlet VOC concentration from emission tests, how and when these concentrations were determined, destruction or removal efficiency, and manufacturer data.

c. Condenser – inlet temperature of cooling medium, outlet temperature of cooling medium, inlet and outlet VOC concentration from emission tests, how and when these concentrations were determined, removal efficiency, and manufacturer data.

(c) Reporting. Annually, in accordance with a schedule and reporting format provided by the Department, the owner or operator of any emissions unit having a Department air operation permit and subject to a specific emission limitation under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall provide the Department with proof of compliance with such limitation. Compliance with the requirements of Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., shall be demonstrated in accordance with the provisions of that rule.

(3) Exceptions.

(a) Emissions units which in combination with all other emissions units at the facility subject to the same specific emission limitation under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., emit VOC at rates of not more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) in any one day and not more than 3 pounds (1.4 kilograms) in any one hour.

(b) Emissions units used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis, or for the determination of product quality and commercial acceptance, provided:

1. The operation of the emissions unit is not an integral part of any production process; and,

2. The emissions from the emissions unit do not exceed 800 pounds (363 kilograms) in any one calendar month.

(4) Consideration of Exempt Solvents – Compliance calculations for coatings containing solvents exempted under the definition of VOC shall be determined as follows:

Given the mass of VOC and mass of exempt solvent per unit volume of coating, determine the mass of VOC per unit volume of coating less exempt solvent.

Let

x = mass of exempt solvent per unit volume of coating

y = mass of VOC per unit volume of coating

d = density of exempt solvent

z = mass of VOC per unit volume of coating less exempt solvent.

Then

$$z = [y / (1 - x/d)] \text{ or}$$

If more than one solvent is present and the individual volumes and densities are known, use:

$$d = \frac{d_1 V_1 + d_2 V_2 + \dots + d_n V_n}{V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n}$$

where

V = volume of each component solvent

(5) Compliance may be demonstrated for surface coating and graphic arts facilities on a 24-hour weighted average basis for a single emissions unit point with a single emission limit.

(6) Specific Emission Limitations. The specific volatile organic compounds emission limiting standards set forth in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.416, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT for each emissions unit category listed in those rules except for those emissions unit categories listed in Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C. For those emissions unit categories the volatile organic compounds emission standards of Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and Rule 62-296.570, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT. Emission limitations for surface coating operations

shall be expressed in units of pounds VOC/gallon of solids as applied rather than pounds VOC/gallon of coating (less water and exempt solvents) when crossline averaging or compliance using add-on control equipment such as incineration is involved. The method of calculating pounds VOC/gallon of solids as applied from the pounds VOC/gallon of coating is shown in Table 296.500-1.

TABLE 296.500-1 CALCULATION OF POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF SOLIDS FROM POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF COATING

These calculations shall be determined as follows:

EXAMPLE CONVERSION

GIVEN: COATING OF 3 POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF COATING (LESS WATER AND EXEMPT SOLVENTS) AND VOC DENSITY OF 7.36 POUNDS VOC/GALLON.

PROBLEM: CONVERT POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF COATING TO POUNDS VOL/GALLON OF SOLIDS.

STEP 1 – WHAT IS THE VOLUME OF VOC IN 1 GALLON OF COATING?

$$\frac{3 \text{ POUNDS VOC}}{\text{GALLON COATING}} \times \frac{1 \text{ GALLON VOC}}{7.36 \text{ POUNDS VOC}} = \frac{0.408 \text{ GALLON VOC}}{\text{GALLON COATING}}$$

STEP 2 – WHAT IS THE VOLUME OF SOLIDS IN 1 GALLON COATING?

1 GALLON COATING – VOLUME VOC = VOLUME SOLIDS

1 – 0.408 = 0.592 GALLON SOLIDS

STEP 3 – HOW MANY GALLONS OF COATING DOES IT TAKE TO GET A GALLON OF SOLIDS? (INVERSE OF STEP 2)

$$\frac{1 \text{ GALLON COATING}}{0.592 \text{ GALLON SOLIDS}} = \frac{1.689 \text{ GALLON COATING}}{\text{GALLON SOLIDS}}$$

STEP 4 – CONVERT 3 POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF COATING TO POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF SOLIDS

$$\frac{3 \text{ POUNDS VOC}}{\text{GALLON COATING}} \times \frac{1.689 \text{ GALLON COATING}}{\text{GALLON SOLIDS}} = \frac{5.07 \text{ POUNDS VOC}}{\text{GALLON SOLIDS}}$$

ANSWER: 3 POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF COATING (LESS WATER AND EXEMPT SOLVENTS) = 5.07 POUNDS VOC/GALLON OF SOLIDS

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1) – (1)(f), Amended 2-2-93, 3-17-94, Formerly 17-296.500, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.501 Can Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.501, F.A.C., will apply to:

(a) Coating applicators and ovens of sheet, can, or end coating lines involved in sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish;

(b) Two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish);

(c) Two- and three-piece can interior body spray;

(d) Two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat);

(e) Three-piece can side-seam and end sealing compound operation.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of can coating lines subject to Rule 62-296.501, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of the total discharge that would occur if each coating line complied with the emission limitations contained in paragraphs 62-296.501(2)(a) through (d), F.A.C. below. Compliance with these limitations for any given day's operation shall be determined by using the method contained in 45 FR80824. A copy of the above referenced document is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and may be inspected

at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(a) 2.8 pounds per gallon of coating (0.34 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator of;

1. Sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish, or
2. Two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish) operation.

(b) 4.2 pounds per gallon of coating (0.50 kilograms per liter), excluding water delivered to the coating applicator from two- and three-piece can interior body spray and two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat) operations.

(c) 5.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.66 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from three-piece can side-seam spray operations.

(d) 3.7 pounds per gallon of coating (0.44 kilograms per liter) excluding water delivered to the coating applicator from can side-seams and end sealing compound operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in subsection 62-296.501(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)1., 17-296.501, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.502 Coil Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard set forth in Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., will apply to coating applicators, coating lines with or without ovens, and quench areas of coil coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single-coat operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standard. No owner or operator of a coil coating line subject to Rule 62-296.502, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 2.6 pounds per gallon of coating (0.31 kilograms per liter), excluding water delivered to a coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single-coat operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.502(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as a total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)2., 17-296.502, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.503 Paper Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., will apply to roll, knife, or rotogravure coaters and drying ovens of paper coating lines. The following standards shall also apply to saturation operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a paper coating line subject to Rule 62-296.503, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating (0.35 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.503(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)3., 17-296.503, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.504 Fabric and Vinyl Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., will apply to roll, knife, or rotogravure coaters and drying ovens of fabric and vinyl coating lines. The following standards shall also apply to saturation operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) No owner or operator of a fabric coating line or a vinyl coating line subject to Rule 62-296.504, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

1. 2.9 pounds per gallon of coating (0.35 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator from a fabric coating line.

2. 3.8 pounds per gallon of coating (0.46 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator from a vinyl coating line.

(3) Control Technology.

The emission limits under subsection 62-296.504(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)4., 17-296.504, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.505 Metal Furniture Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., will apply to the application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens of metal furniture coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single-coating operations.

(2) Emissions Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line subject to Rule 62-296.505, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating (0.36 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single-coat operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(te)(z)(y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

where

X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)

Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)

Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)

TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.505(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)5., 17-296.505, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.506 Surface Coating of Large Appliances.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., shall apply to application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens of large appliance coating lines involved in prime, single, or topcoat coating operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(te)(z)(y)}{Y + (TE)(Z)}$$

where

- X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)
- Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)
- Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)
- TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(b) Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., does not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, provided that the volume of coating does not exceed one quart (0.95 liters) in any one 8-hour period.

(2) Emission Limiting Standard. No owner or operator of a large appliance coating line subject to Rule 62-296.506, F.A.C., may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime, single, or topcoat coating operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.506(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)6., 17-296.506, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.507 Magnet Wire Coating.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard set forth in Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., shall apply to the ovens

of magnet wire coating operations.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a magnet wire coating oven subject to Rule 62-296.507, F.A.C., may cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 1.7 pounds per gallon of coating (0.20 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from magnet wire coating operations.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limit under subsection 62-296.507(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)7., 17-296.507, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.508 Petroleum Liquid Storage.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall apply to all fixed roof storage vessels with capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters; nominal design 1,000 barrels (bbls.)) containing petroleum liquids whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.50 psia (10.3 kilopascals) but shall not be used if the petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure of 11.0 psia (76 kilopascals) or greater under actual storage conditions.

(b) Rule 62-296.508, F.A.C., shall not apply to volatile petroleum liquid storage vessels:

1. Equipped with external floating roofs before the effective date of this rule; or,

2. Having capacities equal to or less than 420,000 gallons (1,590,000 liters; nominal design 10,000 bbls.) located at oil field production sites and used to store produced oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer.

(2) Control Technology. Except as provided under paragraph 62-296.508(1)(b), F.A.C., no owner or operator of an affected emissions unit under paragraph 62-296.508(1)(a), F.A.C., shall permit the use of such emissions unit unless:

(a) The emissions unit has been retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall, or the emissions unit has been retrofitted with an equally effective alternative control; and,

(b) The emissions unit is maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and,

(c) All openings, except stub drains are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

1. The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except on demand for sampling, maintenance, repair, or necessary operational practices; and,

2. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,

3. Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Internal Floating Roof and Roof Seals. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be p. 6-2 of EPA 450/2-77-036, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)8., 17-296.508, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 10-6-08.

62-296.510 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standards or control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., applies to bulk gasoline terminals and the appurtenant equipment necessary to load the tank truck or trailer compartments.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. Emissions units affected under subsection 62-296.510(1), F.A.C., shall not allow mass emissions of volatile organic compounds from control equipment to exceed 4.7 grains per gallon (80 milligrams per liter) of gasoline loaded.

(3) Control Technology. No person shall load gasoline into any tank, trucks or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

(a) Displaced vapors are vented only to the vapor control system; and,

(b) A means is provided to prevent liquid waste from the loading device to exceed the quantity specified for the self sealing coupler or adapter according to API regulation RP 1004 (or equivalent) upon the loading device being disconnected or when it is not in use (the above referenced are available from the American Petroleum Institute, 2101 "L" Street N. W., Washington, D.C. 20037); and,

(c) All loading and vapor lines equipped with fittings are vapor tight; and,

(d) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a properly installed and operated vapor control system complying with Rule 62-296.510, F.A.C., and which recovers vapors from the equipment being controlled or which directs all vapors to a combustion or incineration system.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Vapor Control Emissions. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 2A, 2B, 25A and 25B, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. sub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)1.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(b) Equipment Vapor-Leak Detection. The test methods for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Methods 21 and 27, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. sub-subparagraph 62-297.440(2)(b)2.a., F.A.C., shall also apply.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)10., 17-296.510, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.511 Solvent Metal Cleaning.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards and control technology set forth in Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply to cold cleaning, open-top vapor degreasing, and conveyORIZED degreasing operations. All new and existing degreasing facilities using the following halogenated solvents are subject to the requirements (including compliance deadlines)

of the national emission standard for halogenated solvent degreasers at 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.: carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. Until compliance is achieved with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T, existing (as of November 29, 1993) halogenated solvent degreasing facilities must also comply with the requirements of this rule. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to any halogenated solvent degreasing facility after it has achieved compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart T.

(b) The provisions of Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., shall apply with the following exceptions:

1. Open-top vapor degreasers with an open area smaller than 10.8 square feet (one square meter) shall be exempt from paragraph 62-296.511(3)(c), F.A.C.;

2. Conveyorized degreasers with an air/vapor interface smaller than 21.5 square feet (2.0 square meters) shall be exempt from paragraph 62-296.511(4)(b), F.A.C.

(2) Cold Cleaning Control Technology. Except as provided under subsection 62-296.511(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall comply with each of the following requirements:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover. The cover shall be so designed that it can be easily operated with one hand if:

1. The solvent volatility is greater than 0.3 pounds per square inch (15 millimeters of mercury or 2 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius);

2. The solvent is agitated;

3. The solvent is heated.

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts. The drainage facility shall be constructed internally so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), except that the drainage facility may be external for the applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(c) Install one of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than 0.6 pounds per square inch (31 millimeters of mercury or 4.1 kilopascals) measured at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius), or if the solvent is heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit (50 degrees Celsius):

1. Freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.7; or,

2. Water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water); or,

3. Other systems of equivalent control such as refrigerated chiller or carbon absorption.

(d) Provided a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operating requirements.

(e) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(f) Close the cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner.

(g) Drain the cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases.

(h) If used, supply a solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower-type spray) at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(3) Open Top Vapor Degreaser Control Technology. Except as provided under Rule 62-296.511, F.A.C., the owner or operator of an open top vapor degreaser shall comply with each of the following requirements:

(a) Equip the vapor degreaser with a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone.

(b) Provide the following safety switches:

1. A condenser flow switch and thermostat which shut off the heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and,

2. A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil; and,

3. A vapor level control thermostat which shuts off the heat when the vapor level rises too high.

(c) Install one of the following control devices:

1. A freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.75, and a powered or mechanically assisted cover if the degreaser

opening is greater than 10.8 square feet (1.0 square meter); or,

2. Refrigerated chiller; or,

3. An enclosed design (cover or door opens only when the dry part is actually entering or exiting the degreaser);

or,

4. A carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 50 cubic feet per minute per square foot (15 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of air/vapor area (when cover is open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent averaged over one complete adsorption cycle.

(d) Keep the cover closed at all times except when processing work loads through the degreaser.

(e) Minimize solvent carryout by:

1. Racking parts to allow complete drainage; and,

2. Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 11 feet per minute (3.3 meters per minute); and,

3. Holding the parts in the vapor zone at least 30 seconds or until condensation ceases; and,

4. Decanting any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone; and,

5. Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser for at least 15 seconds or until visually dry.

(f) Not degrease porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope.

(g) Not occupy more than half of the degreaser's open-top area with a workload.

(h) Not load the degreaser to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil when the workload is removed from the vapor zone.

(i) Always spray below the vapor level.

(j) Repair solvent leaks immediately, or shut down the degreaser.

(k) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(l) Not operate the cleaner so as to allow water to be visually detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.

(m) Not use ventilation fans near the degreaser opening, nor provide exhaust ventilation exceeding 66 cubic feet per minute per square foot (20 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements.

(n) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label, summarizing the operating procedure of paragraph 62-296.511(3)(d) through (l), F.A.C.

(4) Conveyorized Degreaser Control Technology. Except as provided under subsection 62-296.511(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a conveyorized degreaser shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Not use work-place fans near the degreaser opening, nor provide exhaust ventilation exceeding 66 cubic feet per minute per square foot (20 cubic meters per minute per square meter) of degreaser opening, unless necessary to meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. OSHA regulations 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.

(b) Install one of the following control devices:

1. Refrigerated chiller; or,

2. Carbon absorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 49 cubic feet per minute per square foot (15 cubic meters per square meter) of air/vapor area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent by volume averaged over a complete absorption cycle.

(c) Equip the cleaner with equipment, such as a drying tunnel or rotating (tumbling) basket, sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent or liquid vapor.

(d) Provide the following safety switches:

1. A condenser flow switch and thermostat which shut off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and,

2. A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 4 inches (10 centimeters) below the bottom condenser coil; and,

3. A vapor level control thermostat which shuts off the heat when the vapor level rises too high.

(e) Minimize openings during operation so that entrances and exits will silhouette workloads with an average

clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening of less than 4 inches (10 centimeters) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening.

(f) Provide downtime covers for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours.

(g) Minimize carryout emissions by:

1. Racking parts for best drainage; and,

2. Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 11 feet per minute (3.3 meters per minute).

(h) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(i) Repair solvent leaks immediately, or shut down the degreaser.

(j) Not operate the cleaner so as to allow water to be visually detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.

(k) Place downtime covers over entrances and exits of conveyORIZED degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shutdown and do not remove them until just before a startup.

(5) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compound emissions from the specified equipment shall be EPA Method 21, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for non-halogenated organic solvent emissions from a destructive add-on control device shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(c) The test method for organic solvent emissions from a non-destructive add-on control device shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.8055 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)12., 17-296.511, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 6-25-96, 10-7-96.

62-296.512 Cutback Asphalt.

(1) Applicability. The emission limiting standard or control technology set forth in subsection 62-296.512(2), F.A.C., shall apply to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalts for paving or maintaining roads, streets, highways, and parking lots.

(2) Control Standards. No person shall cause, allow, or permit the manufacture, mixing, storage, use, or application of cutback asphalts except where:

(a) Long-life storage of liquid asphalt is necessary; or,

(b) Stockpile storage of cold mixed asphaltic concrete patching material is necessary; or,

(c) The use or application at ambient temperature less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Celsius) as determined by the nearest National Weather Service Station is necessary; or,

(d) The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat; or,

(e) The cutback asphalt is to be used in a sand seal coat; or,

(f) The cutback asphalt is to be used as a tack coat in the routine maintenance of public roads, or the minor betterment of public roads.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)13., 17-296.512, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.513 Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in subsection 62-296.513(2), F.A.C., shall apply to surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

1. Large farm machinery, such as harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors and combines;
2. Small farm machinery, such as lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers and rototillers;
3. Small appliances, such as fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers and vacuum cleaners;
4. Commercial machinery, such as office equipment, computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators and vending machines;
5. Industrial machinery, such as pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers and transformers;
6. Fabricated metal products, such as metal covered doors, frames, etc.; and,
7. Any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (nonelectric machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries). The Standard Industrial Classification Code is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, and may be examined at the Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee.

(b) The provisions of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., shall not apply to the surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

1. Automobiles and light-duty trucks;
2. Metal cans;
3. Flat metal sheets and strips in the form of rolls or coils;
4. Magnet wire for use in electrical machinery;
5. Metal furniture;
6. Large appliances;
7. Exterior of airplanes;
8. Automobile refinishing;
9. Customized top coating of automobiles and trucks if production is less than 35 vehicles per day; and,
10. Exterior of marine vessels.

(c) The provisions of Rule 62-296.513, F.A.C., apply to the application area(s), flashoff area(s), air and forced air dryer(s), and oven(s) used in the surface coating of the metal parts and products listed in paragraph 62-296.513(1)(a), F.A.C. These provisions also apply to prime coat, top coat, and single coat operations. Credit for transfer efficiency above the baseline of 60% for spray coating operations can be granted according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{(TE) (Z) (Y)}{Y + (TE) (Z)}$$

where

- X = allowable maximum VOC content (kg VOC/liter of coating less water)
- Y = density of the VOC in the maximum VOC content coating (kg/liter)
- Z = applicable emission limit (kg VOC/liter of coating solids deposited)
- TE = transfer efficiency

An EPA and state approved test method for determination of transfer efficiency above the baseline is required.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) No owner or operator of a coating line for miscellaneous metal parts and products shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

1. 4.3 pounds per gallon of coating (0.52 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;

2. 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that is air dried or forced warm air dried at temperatures up to 194 degrees Fahrenheit (90 degrees Celsius);

3. 3.5 pounds per gallon of coating (0.42 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings; or,

4. 3.0 pounds per gallon of coating (0.36 kilograms per liter), excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.

(b) If more than one emission limitation in paragraph 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

(c) All volatile organic compound emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in paragraph 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in paragraph 62-296.513(2)(a), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/ 2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)14., 17-296.513, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.514 Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The emission limiting standards set forth in subsection 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all flat wood manufacturing and surface finishing facilities that manufacture the following products:

1. Printed interior panels made of hardwood, plywood and thin particle board;

2. Natural finish hardwood plywood panels, or

3. Hardboard paneling with Class II finishes.

(b) The provisions stated in subsection 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., do not apply to the manufacture of exterior siding, tileboard, or particle board used as a furniture component.

(2) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a flat wood coating line subject to Rule 62-296.514, F.A.C., may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of:

(a) 6.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (2.9 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of printed interior panels, regardless of the number of coats applied;

(b) 12.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (5.8 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the coating of natural finish hardwood plywood panels, regardless of the number of coats applied; or,

(c) 10.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product (4.8 kilograms per 100 square meters) from the

coating of Class II finishes on hardboard panels, regardless of the number of coats applied.

(3) Control Technology. The emission limits in subsection 62-296.514(2), F.A.C., shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of low solvent coating technology; or,

(b) Incineration, provided that 90% of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24 or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)15., 17-296.514, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.515 Graphic Arts Systems.

(1) Applicability. The control technology and provisions set forth in subsection 62-296.515(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing operations whose prior to control potential to emit volatile organic compounds is equal to or more than 100 tons per year (90 megagrams per year).

(2) Control Technology.

(a) No owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing operation subject to Rule 62-296.515, F.A.C., and employing solvent containing ink shall cause, allow or permit the operation of the facility unless:

1. The volatile fraction of ink as it is applied to the substrate, contains 25 percent by volume or less of organic solvent and 75 percent by volume or more of water; or,

2. The ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, contains 60 percent by volume or more nonvolatile material; or,

3. An incineration system is employed which oxidizes at least 90 percent of the volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) Low Solvent Technology. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 24, 24A or EPA 450/3-84-019, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Add-on Control Device.

1. Destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 25 or Attachment 3 of EPA 450/2-78-041, with equipment specifications per Industrial Ventilation Manual, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

2. Non-destructive. The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA VOC Capture Efficiency Test Procedures subsection 62-297.440(7), F.A.C. The sampling time for each capture efficiency test run shall be at least 8 hours, unless otherwise approved by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)16., 17-296.515, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.516 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks with External Floating Roofs.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The control technology and provisions set forth in subsection 62-296.516(2), F.A.C., shall apply to all petroleum liquid storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs, having capacities equal to or greater than 42,000 gallons (159,000 liters, nominal design 1,000 barrels);

(b) Subsection 62-296.516(2), F.A.C., shall not apply to petroleum liquid storage vessels which:

1. Are used to store waxy, heavy pour crude oil; or,
2. Have capacities equal to or less than 420,000 gallons (1,590,000 liters, nominal 10,000 barrels) and are used to store crude oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer; or,
3. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 1.5 psia (10.15 kPa); or,
4. Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 4.0 psia (27.6 kPa) if such vessel is of welded construction and presently possesses a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled type of seal, or other closure device of demonstrated equivalence approved by the Department; or,
5. Are of welded construction, equipped with a metallic-type shoe primary seal and with a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal).

(2) Control Technology.

(a) No owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel subject to Rule 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall store a petroleum liquid in that vessel unless:

1. The vessel has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or another closure or device, approved by the Department, which is equally effective in controlling emissions; and,
2. All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:
 - a. The seal(s) are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall; and,
 - b. There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal(s) or seal fabric; and,
 - c. For vapor mounted (primary) seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter (21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter); and,
3. All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are:
 - a. Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and,
 - b. Equipped with projections in the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times; and,
4. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floating off or landed on the roof leg supports; and,
5. Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and,
6. Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for volatile organic compounds shall be EPA Method 21 and p. 5-3 of EPA 450/2-78-047, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(1)(f)17., 17-296.516, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.570 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Requirements for Major VOC- and NOx-Emitting Facilities.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The requirements of this rule shall apply to those major VOC- and NOx-emitting facilities specified in paragraph 62-296.500(1)(b), F.A.C.; specifically, to those VOC emissions units within such facilities which are not regulated for VOC under Rules 62-296.501 through 62-296.516, F.A.C., and those VOC and NOx emissions units which have not been exempted pursuant to paragraph 62-296.500(1)(b), F.A.C., or by a specific provision of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.516, F.A.C.

(b) The requirements of this rule shall not apply to emissions units that would otherwise be exempt from the air permitting requirements of the Department pursuant to subsection 62-210.300(3), F.A.C., or that would otherwise be considered insignificant pursuant to subparagraph 62-213.300(2)(a)1. or paragraph 62-213.430(6)(b), F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. Emissions units subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the operation permit requirements of subsection 62-296.570(3), F.A.C., and the RACT emission limiting standards of subsection 62-296.570(4), F.A.C. If, pursuant to an air operation or construction permit, the owner or operator of a emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule assumes (or has assumed) a more stringent NOx or VOC emissions limit than the RACT emissions limit established in subsection 62-296.570(4), F.A.C., for the applicable emissions unit category, compliance with the emissions unit's NOx or VOC emissions limit in its air operation or construction permit shall be considered compliance with RACT for purposes of this rule.

(3) Operation Permit Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall apply for a new or revised permit to operate in accordance with the provisions of this rule by March 1, 1993, unless a later filing date is specified by the Department in writing.

(b) If the existing operation permit for any emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule would expire between the effective date of this rule and March 1, 1993, or any later filing date specified by the Department, the expiration date of such permit is hereby extended until March 1, 1993, or such later date. This provision shall not apply in the case of a revocation or suspension of such permit pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C.

(4) RACT Emission Limiting Standards.

(a) Compliance Dates and Monitoring.

1. Each applicant for a new or revised operation permit for an emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule shall propose a schedule for implementing the RACT emission limiting standards as expeditiously as practicable but no later than May 31, 1995. The emissions unit shall demonstrate compliance with the RACT emission limiting standards in accordance with a schedule specified in the emissions unit's air operation permit issued pursuant to subsection 62-296.570(3), F.A.C.

2. Fuel-specific NOx and VOC emission limits established under this rule shall be incorporated into the new or revised operation permit for each emissions unit and become effective in accordance with the terms of the permit.

3. For units that are not equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) for NOx or VOCs, compliance with the emission limits established in this rule shall be demonstrated by annual emission testing in accordance with applicable EPA Reference Methods from Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., or other methods approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C., except as otherwise provided in paragraph 62-296.570(4)(b), F.A.C. If required, such annual emission testing shall be conducted during each federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30). Annual compliance testing while firing oil is unnecessary for units operating on oil for less than 400 hours in the current federal fiscal year.

4. For units that are equipped with a CEMs, compliance shall be demonstrated based on a 30-day rolling average. The CEMs must meet the performance specifications contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix B, or 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 75, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(b) Emission Limiting Standards.

1. Emissions of NOx from any rear wall fired, forced circulation, 16-burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.36 lb/million BTU while firing oil.

2. Emissions of NOx from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 18-burner, compact furnace shall not exceed

0.40 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.53 lb/million BTU of NO_x while firing oil.

3. Emissions of NO_x from any front wall fired, natural circulation, 24-burner, compact furnace shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.62 lb/million BTU of NO_x while firing oil.

4. Emissions of NO_x from any tangentially fired, low heat release, large furnace shall not exceed 0.20 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas.

5. Emissions of NO_x from any gas turbine shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU while firing natural gas and 0.90 lb/million BTU while firing oil. Unless compliance is demonstrated using a CEMs, compliance shall be demonstrated by a stack test on one representative turbine unit within a facility if the turbines are substantially similar.

6. Emissions of VOC and NO_x from carbonaceous fuel burning facilities, other than waste-to-energy facilities, shall not exceed 5.0 lbs/million BTU and 0.9 lb/million BTU, respectively.

7. Emissions of NO_x from any oil-fired diesel generator shall not exceed 4.75 lb/million BTU.

8. Emissions of NO_x from any cement plant shall not exceed 2.0 lb/million BTU.

9. Emissions of NO_x from any other external combustion emissions unit subject to the requirements of this rule, and not covered in subparagraph 62-296.570(4)(b)1. through 8., F.A.C., shall not exceed 0.50 lb/million BTU. Compliance shall be demonstrated annually in accordance with the applicable EPA Method from Rule 62-297.401, F.A.C., or other method approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-297.620, F.A.C.

10. Emissions of VOC from resin coating operations shall be limited by the use of low-VOC resin or thermal oxidation of emissions from the purge cycle.

11. Emissions of VOC from any emissions unit subject to this rule but specifically exempted from any of the control technology requirements of Rules 62-296.501, through 62-296.516, F.A.C., shall not exceed the applicable exemption criteria.

(c) Exception for Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction. The emission limits in this rule shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction as provided by Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 2-2-93, Amended 4-17-94, Formerly 17-296.570, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96, 3-2-99.

62-296.600 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Lead.

(1) Applicability. Any new or existing lead processing operation that is located in an area designated under Chapter 62-275, F.A.C., as a lead nonattainment or air quality maintenance area, or in the area of influence of such an area, shall limit the emission of lead through the application of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.601 through 62-296.605, F.A.C.

(2) Compliance Requirements. Lead processing operations subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the permit requirements, operation and maintenance plan requirements, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, and compliance demonstration requirements of subsections 62-296.600(3) through 62-296.600(6), F.A.C., respectively, the general requirements of Rule 62-296.601, F.A.C., and the specific emission limiting standards of Rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C. For existing facilities, compliance with these requirements shall be achieved as expeditiously as possible, in accordance with a schedule of compliance established in the permit required pursuant to this rule.

(3) Permit Requirements. By September 30, 1994, the owner or operator of any existing facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall apply for a new or revised federally enforceable, as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., air permit, pursuant to Chapter 62-4, F.A.C., addressing the requirements of this rule.

(4) Operation and Maintenance Plan. In any application for a permit, the owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall submit to the Department an operation and maintenance plan for the lead emissions control devices, collection systems, and processing systems. The operation and maintenance plan shall include quarterly inspection methods for the lead emissions control devices, including black light leak detection tests or broken bag detectors in the baghouses, to prevent reduced lead collection efficiency. Lead oxide handling operations with the potential to emit 200 pounds or less of lead per year shall be exempt from this

operation and maintenance plan provision.

(5) Recordkeeping and Reporting. The owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall keep the following records for a minimum of two years, and make them available to any representative of the Department or an approved local air program upon request:

(a) Records of control equipment operating parameters.

(b) Maintenance records on the control equipment, including black-light tests, bag replacements, structural repairs, and motor replacements.

(c) Records of control system malfunctions or failures and corrective actions taken.

(6) Compliance Demonstration. The owner or operator of any facility subject to an emissions limiting standard pursuant to Rules 62-296.602 through 62-296.605, F.A.C., shall demonstrate compliance with such limit by the initial compliance date established in the permit required pursuant to this rule, or in accordance with the terms of any construction permit addressing the requirements of this rule, and every five years thereafter unless a more frequent schedule is specified in the permit. Compliance shall be demonstrated as follows:

(a) Compliance with lead emission standards shall be demonstrated by EPA Method 12, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) Compliance with opacity standards shall be demonstrated by EPA Method 9, adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.600, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.601 Lead Processing Operations in General.

(1) Applicability. The provisions of this rule shall apply to all lead processing operations as specified in subsection 62-296.600(1), F.A.C.

(2) Prohibition.

(a) No owner or operator of a lead processing operation shall cause, allow, or permit the emissions of lead, including emissions of lead from vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, alteration, demolition or wrecking, or industrially-related activities such as loading, unloading, charging, melting, tapping, casting, storing or handling, unless reasonably available control technology is employed to control such lead emissions.

(b) Examples of measures that constitute RACT are:

1. Paving, curbing, and maintaining roads, parking areas and yards which are routinely used by vehicular traffic.

2. Applying water or chemicals to control emissions from such activities as demolition of buildings, grading roads, construction, and land clearing.

3. Installing a permanent sprinkler system to continuously moisten open stock piles.

4. Vacuuming the roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent lead from becoming airborne.

5. Landscaping or vegetating unpaved roads, parking areas and yards.

6. Using hoods, fans, filters, and similar equipment to capture, contain, and control lead emissions.

7. Enclosing or covering conveyor systems.

8. Using walls or windbreaks to contain lead-bearing scrap, products, or raw materials.

(c) As part of any application for a permit, the owner or operator of any facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall submit to the Department a description of the reasonably available control technology that will be employed to meet the requirements of this rule.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.601, Amended 1-1-96.

62-296.602 Primary Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a primary lead-acid battery manufacturing operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of lead in excess

of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

- (a) Grid casting sources: 0.000176 grains and 0% opacity.
- (b) Paste mixing sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.
- (c) Three-process operation sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.
- (d) Lead oxide manufacturing sources: 0.0005 grains and 0% opacity.
- (e) Lead reclamation sources: 0.00198 grains and 5% opacity.
- (f) Any other lead sources: 0.00044 grains and 0% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from all lead-emitting processes including charging, melting, tapping, and casting. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emission.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-204.240, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in subsection 62-204.220(2), F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.602, Amended 1-1-96, 3-13-96.

62-296.603 Secondary Lead Smelting Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a secondary lead smelting operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of lead in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

- (a) Blast and slag furnaces: 0.010 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.
- (b) Blast furnace charging: 0.002 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

1. Visible emissions from the closed charge doors on the blast furnace shall not exceed 3% opacity during furnace operation.

2. Visible emissions from the charge doors on the blast furnace shall not exceed 6% opacity during charging operation.

(c) Blast and slag furnaces, slag and product tapping: 0.002 grains and 3% opacity at the exit point of the emissions control device.

- (d) Melt kettles and pot furnaces: 0.0002 grains and 3% opacity.
- (e) Battery cracking operations: 3% opacity.
- (f) Slag handling and processing operations: 0.0000333 grains and 3% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from the storage, transport, and processing of all lead-bearing materials and products at secondary lead smelting operations. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emissions.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in Rule 62-210.500, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.603, Amended 1-1-96.

62-296.604 Electric Arc Furnace Equipped Secondary Steel Manufacturing Operations.

(1) Emission Limiting Standards. No owner or operator of a secondary steel manufacturing operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow or permit the discharge of lead into the atmosphere in excess of the following emission standards, in grains of lead per dry standard cubic foot as a weighted average of the exhaust from the entire control equipment system, nor shall visible emissions exceed the following standards, in percent opacity:

(a) Electric arc furnace control device: 0.0002 grains and 3% opacity.

(b) Melt shop building roof ventilators: 6% opacity.

(2) Collection Systems. Collection systems representing RACT shall be installed and operated to capture, contain, and control lead emissions resulting from all lead-emitting processes including charging, melting, tapping, and casting. No lead emissions shall be vented to the outside of any enclosed or partially enclosed process unless RACT is employed to control such emission.

(3) Attainment Demonstration. As part of the initial application for the permit required pursuant to subsection 62-296.600(3), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility subject to the requirements of this rule shall demonstrate to the Department that, after the application of RACT, the facility shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for lead as set forth in Rule 62-272.300, F.A.C. The demonstration shall be made using air quality models as provided in Rule 62-210.500, F.A.C., and shall address both stack and fugitive emissions.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.604, Amended 1-1-96.

62-296.605 Lead Oxide Handling Operations.

No owner or operator of a lead oxide handling operation subject to Rule 62-296.600, F.A.C., shall cause, allow, or permit visible emissions in excess of 3% opacity.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—New 8-8-94, Formerly 17-296.605.

62-296.700 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Particulate Matter.

(1) Applicability.

(a) Any existing emissions unit that emits particulate matter and is located in a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or in the area of influence of such an air quality maintenance area, except an emissions unit which has received a determination of Best Available Control Technology pursuant to Rule 17-2.630 (repealed) or 62-296.330, F.A.C., or received a permit in connection with Rule 17-2.500 (transferred), 17-2.510 (transferred), 62-212.400 or 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall limit the emission of particulate matter through the application of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) as specified in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C.

(b) [Reserved].

(2) Exemptions. The following facilities and emissions units which are located within a particulate matter air quality maintenance area or area of influence are exempt from the provisions of this rule:

(a) Any facility with total maximum allowable emissions of particulate matter of less than 15 tons per year and 5 pounds per hour.

(b) Any facility whose owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that the impact within the designated air quality maintenance area of the total maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from such facility will not exceed 1 ug/m³, annual average, and 5 ug/m³, 24-hour average.

(c) Any emissions unit which has total allowable emissions of particulate matter of less than one ton per year.

(d) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter which is located more than five kilometers outside the boundary of a particulate matter air quality maintenance area.

(e) Any emissions unit of unconfined particulate matter from open stockpiling of materials, vehicular traffic and other emissions from roads and plant grounds, or construction activities.

(f) Any moveable drop transfer point where the discharge point and receiving point of the materials being

handled must be moved in relationship to each other, either continuously or intermittently, such that enclosure of the drop transfer point with a device to control emissions of particulate matter is not practicable.

(3) Specific RACT Emission Limiting Standards for Stationary Emissions Units. The specific particulate matter emission limiting standards set forth in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT for each emissions unit category listed in those rules, except for those emissions unit categories listed in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C. For those emissions unit categories the particulate matter emission standards in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., have been found to represent the application of RACT.

(4) Maximum Allowable Emission Rates.

(a) Emissions Unit Data. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule shall specify:

1. The maximum heat input rate, charging rate, production rate, through-put rate, and/or materials handling rate, as appropriate; The maximum heat input rate, charging rate, production rate, through-put rate, or materials handling rate shall be the maximum rate at which the emissions unit is capable of being operated on a continuous basis.

2. The maximum dry standard volumetric flow rate for each emission point, when applicable:

The maximum dry standard volumetric flow rate for each emissions unit or component emissions unit operation shall be the minimum dry standard volumetric flow rate that is necessary to safely and properly vent or operate the emissions unit when it is operated at its maximum continuous operating rate.

3. The control device through which each gas stream is vented and the emission point from which each gas stream is discharged to the open air;

4. The height above ground, exit diameter, UTM coordinates, and nature of each emission point through which particulate is or may be vented;

5. The exit gas temperature, actual volumetric flow rate and moisture content of each particulate bearing gas stream that is or may be vented to the open air;

6. Pertinent operating or control equipment parameters, such as pH of scrubber solution, pressure drop in scrubber, pressure on spray nozzle, etc., when such information is needed to confirm the control device is operating normally;

7. The permitted operating schedule (hrs./day, days/wk., wk./yr.)

(b) Maximum Emission Rates. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit shall specify the maximum allowable emission rate for each emissions unit or group of commonly vented emissions units sources in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The maximum allowable emission rate expressed in lbs/hr, lbs/day and tons/yr (or other equivalent units) shall be determined for each emissions unit (for example, each drop transfer point, screening operation, kiln, or dryer) by applying the appropriate emission limitation contained in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., to the maximum applicable emissions unit operation rate or dry standard volumetric flow rate and the permitted operating schedule as specified in the operating permit pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 62-296.700(4)(a), F.A.C.

2. If several emissions units are vented through a common control device or emission point, the maximum allowable emission rate for the common emission point shall be the sum of the individual maximum allowable emission rates for each emissions unit vented by the emission point.

3. The owner or operator of an emissions unit or a group of emissions units that is subject to an emission limitation set forth in Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., and that is vented through more than one emission point, shall, subject to the approval of the Department, prorate the total allowable emission for such emissions unit among all emission points that vent the affected emissions unit such that a specific maximum allowable emission rate is assigned to each emission point. The operating permits for emissions units shall be revised in accordance with subsection 62-296.700(4), F.A.C., to reflect the maximum allowable emission rates for each emission point.

4. The operating permit shall specify whether compliance shall be determined by measuring the emissions vented from each individual emissions unit or by measuring the emissions from the common emission point. In

determining whether compliance shall be determined for each emissions unit individually or for a group of commonly vented emissions units at the common emission point, the department shall consider the following factors:

a. If all emissions units that are vented through a common emission point are subject to the same type of emission limiting standard (i.e., grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)) and are all part of the same system of unit operations such that when one emissions unit is in operation the other emissions units will also normally be in operation, the Department may specify that compliance be determined at the common point of emission.

b. If the various emissions units that are vented through a common emission point are parts of different operating systems or are subject to different types of emission limiting standards (i.e., gr/dscf, lbs/ton of feed, lbs/MMBTU, percent opacity, etc.). The Department may specify that compliance with the various emission standards be determined separately for each emissions unit operation.

(5) Circumvention. No owner or operator of an emissions unit subject to the requirements of Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.414 or Rules 62-296.701 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., establishing maximum concentrations of emissions of particulate matter in the exhaust gas from the emissions unit shall circumvent the provisions of an applicable emission limitation by increasing the volume of gas in any exhaust or group of exhausts for the purpose of reducing the stack gas concentration. This includes allowing dilution air to enter the system through leaks, open vents, or similar means.

(6) Operation and Maintenance Plan. The new or revised operating permit for each emissions unit subject to the provisions of this rule shall specify an operation and maintenance plan for the particulate control devices, the collection systems and the processing systems.

(a) Air Pollution Control Devices and Collection Systems. The plan shall include a schedule for the maintenance and inspection of each control device and collection system and a schedule for recording performance parameters of the control devices, collection systems and auxiliary equipment. Records of inspections, maintenance and performance data of control devices and auxiliary equipment shall be retained by the emissions unit for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request. The performance parameters shall include such physical, chemical or electrical characteristics as are applicable to the particular emissions unit and which are indicators of the condition, operating rates and efficiencies. Such parameters may include, but shall not be limited to, the following indicators for:

1. Scrubbers

Pressure drop, total

Pressure drop, scrubber

Pressure drop, mist eliminator

Liquor feed rate

Liquor feed composition and pH

Liquor feed solids and undissolved solids contents

Water makeup rate

Fan(s) current at rated voltage

Pump(s) current at rated voltage

Gas flowrate

Gas temperatures, inlet and outlet (minimum)

2. Baghouses

Bag pressure drop

Gas flowrate: direct method preferred; indirect method acceptable

Air to cloth ratio

Bag Weave

Bag material

Gas temperature, inlet and outlet

Bag cleaning conditions:

Pulse: Air pressure

Shake: shaker motor current
Reverse: reverse air fan current
Bag cleaning cycle:
Shake: duration, frequency, and delay periods
Reverse: duration, frequency, and delay periods

3. Electrostatic Precipitators.

The following information shall be recorded unless otherwise agreed to by the Department:

Primary voltage
Primary current
Secondary current
Spark rate

Additional information, including but not limited to the following, may be required to be included as descriptive information in the operation and maintenance plan, but shall not be required to be recorded routinely unless the Department determines that a precipitator's ability to achieve compliance with applicable emission limiting standards is questionable:

Secondary voltage
Rapper frequency, plate
Rapper Vibrator frequency, wire
Rapper duration, plate
Rapper Vibrator duration, wire
Gas temperature, inlet and outlet
Estimated gas flowrate
Static pressure

(b) Control Equipment Data. The Operation and Maintenance plan shall include identification of control device(s) for each emissions unit subject to provisions of this rule including but not limited to the following appropriate design specifications and other descriptive data:

1. Manufacturer;
2. Model name and number;
3. Type: scrubber, baghouse, electrostatic precipitator, dry scrubber, etc.;
4. Design flow rate (liquid and/or gas);
5. For EPS's: primary and secondary voltage and current;
6. Efficiency rating at design capacity;
7. Pressure drop;
8. Liquid to gas ratio;
9. Scrubbing liquor composition.

(c) Processing or Materials Handling Systems.

1. Appropriate parameters of processing or materials handling systems provide a measure of the rate of operations. The operation and maintenance plan shall include performance parameters which indicate the rate of operation, process weight through-put, the fuel or other energy source, the materials being processed or other physical or chemical characteristics, as applicable. Such parameters may include, but shall not be limited to the following:

- a. Weight per unit time of raw materials input;
- b. Process temperature or pressure;
- c. Fuel or fuel mixture;
- d. Chemical or physical data on product or raw materials;
- e. Air to fuel ratio or percent excess oxygen;
- f. Electrical power use rate by auxiliary equipment.

2. The plan shall contain inspection and maintenance schedules including periodic assessments of the condition of manholes, ducting, breaching, hoods, conveyor and elevator housing, loading sheds and other equipment, and a

schedule for recording of performance parameter data.

(d) Fossil Fuel Steam Generators. The operation and maintenance plan for fossil fuel steam generators may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

Steam flow

Fuel type (e.g., gas, oil, coal, or mixtures thereof)

Consumption rate for type(s) of fuel(s) burned

Fuel oil temperature (if applicable)

(e) Records of inspection, maintenance and performance parameter data shall be retained for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(a)FS. History(g), 17-296.700, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.701 Portland Cement Plants.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.701, F.A.C., shall apply to kilns and clinker coolers which are part of a Portland Cement Plant.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Kilns – No owner or operator of a Portland Cement kiln shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.50 pounds per ton to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(b) Clinker coolers – No owner or operator of a Portland Cement clinker cooler shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.25 pounds per ton of feed to the kiln (dry basis, excluding fuel), or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Alternate Emission Limitations.

(a) Applicability. The alternate emission limitations set forth in paragraph 62-296.701(3)(b), F.A.C., shall apply to the Portland Cement plants located in Hillsborough County south of State Highway 60 in Tampa.

(b) Emission Limitations.

1. Clinker Kilns All Portland Cement plants shall not cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Clinker Kilns in excess of 95 lbs./hr. as determined by EPA Method 5 nor in excess of 40 lbs./hr. as determined by EPA Method 17, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity as measured using a certified in-stack transmissometer. When method 17 is used the stack temperature shall not exceed 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Clinker Coolers – All Portland Cement plants shall not cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Clinker Coolers in excess of 45 lbs/hr as determined by EPA Method 5, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

(4) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) For emissions units subject to the visible emissions standard in subsection 62-296.701(2), F.A.C., the test method shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) A transmissometer shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emission standard in subsection 62-296.701(3), F.A.C. The transmissometer shall be calibrated in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C., and 40 C.F.R. 60.13.

(c) The test method for particulate emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)1., Amended 6-29-93, Formerly 17-296.701, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.702 Fossil Fuel Steam Generators.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.702, F.A.C., shall apply to fossil fuel steam

generating facilities including one or more boilers which individually or in combination have a heat input greater than or equal to 30 million British thermal units per hour.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Particulate Matter. No owner or operator of a fossil fuel steam generator shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.10 pounds per million BTU except as provided for in Rules 62-296.405 or 62-296.406 and Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C.

(b) Visible Emissions. No owner or operator of a fossil fuel fired steam generator shall allow visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity except as provided for in Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., Excess Emissions, and in Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C., for fossil-fuel steam generators with a heat input of greater than 250 million BTU per hour.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A transmissometer may be used and calibrated in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 17, EPA Method 5B, or EPA Method 5F, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with the filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. For EPA Method 17, stack temperature shall be less than 375 degrees Fahrenheit. The owner or operator may use EPA Method 5 to demonstrate compliance. EPA Method 3 or 3A with Orsat analysis shall be used when oxygen based F factor computed according to EPA Method 19 is used in lieu of heat input. Use Acetone wash with Method 5 or 17.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)2., 17-296.702, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.703 Carbonaceous Fuel Burners.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.703, F.A.C., shall apply to Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment that has a total heat input capacity of 30 million BTU's per hour or greater.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) Particulate Matter. No owner or operator of Carbonaceous fuel burning equipment shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter from such equipment in excess of 0.2 pounds per million BTU heat input of Carbonaceous fuel plus 0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input of fossil fuel.

(b) Visible Emissions. No owner or operator of carbonaceous fuel burning equipment shall cause, permit, or allow visible emissions the density of which is greater than 30 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. For EPA Method 5, the filter temperature may not exceed 320 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)3., 17-296.703, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.704 Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., shall apply to any facility used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements, excluding unloading and storage of raw materials.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of an asphalt concrete plant shall cause, permit, or allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.06 gr/dscf, or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)4., 17-296.704, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.705 Phosphate Processing Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., shall apply to all unit operations and auxiliary equipment which are an integral part of the process used to manufacture the finished products specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) below, including reactors, dryers, coolers, concentrators, screens, elevators, conveyor belts, grinders, and other unit operations, which exist as part of the manufacturing system from the point of introduction of raw materials feed into the process to the point of discharge of the finished product to the storage materials handling system;

- (a) Diammonium phosphate (DAP);
- (b) Run of pile triple super phosphate (ROPTSP);
- (c) Granular triple super phosphate (GTSP);
- (d) Normal super phosphate (NSP);
- (e) Monoammonium phosphate (MAP);
- (f) Phosphate animal feed ingredient (AFI).

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) No owner or operator of a phosphate processing facility shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the affected unit operations and auxiliary equipment in excess of 0.30 pounds per ton of product or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity from the above listed operations (paragraphs (a) through (f)).

(b) No owner or operator of a phosphate rock dryer or phosphate rock grinding operation which is not an integral part of the operations described in paragraphs 62-296.705(1)(a) through (f), F.A.C., shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the dryer or grinder in excess of 0.20 lb/ton of products or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(c) No owner or operator of a concentrator which is part of a phosphate processing facility shall cause, permit or allow total emissions of particulate matter from the concentrator in excess of 15 pounds per hour or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(d) No owner or operator of a Diammonium Phosphate cooler producing less than 50 tons per hour of product shall cause, permit, or allow total emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.60 pound per ton of product or visible emissions the density of which is greater than 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in

Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)5., 17-296.705, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.706 Glass Manufacturing Process.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.706, F.A.C., shall apply to glass melting furnaces producing container glass.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a glass melting furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of the following standards:

(a) Gas fired furnaces – 1.3 pounds per ton of glass produced.

(b) Oil fired furnaces – 1.5 pounds per ton of glass produced.

(c) Visible emissions – 20 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5A, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)6., 17-296.706, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.707 Electric Arc Furnaces.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.707, F.A.C., shall apply to all furnaces that heat materials with electric arcs from carbon electrodes, including phosphorus electric arc furnaces.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of an electric arc furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of the following standards:

(a) Phosphorus electric arc furnaces – 0.035 gr/dscf or any visible emissions (greater than five percent opacity) from a control device, except during tapping periods. No visible emissions greater than 60 percent opacity shall be allowed during the tapping period.

(b) All other electric arc furnaces – 0.010 gr/dscf or any visible emissions (greater than five percent opacity) from a control device, except during charging and tapping periods. No visible emissions greater than 20 percent opacity shall be allowed from the shop during charging periods. No visible emissions greater than 40 percent opacity shall be allowed during tapping periods.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5 or EPA Method 5D, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History--Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)7., 17-296.707, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.708 Sweat or Pot Furnaces.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.708, F.A.C., shall apply to indirectly heated furnaces which are temperature controlled for the differential melting of scrap or combined metal products or which melt metals for coating or reclamation.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a sweat or pot furnace shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.05 gr/dscf, or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)8., 17-296.708, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.709 Lime Kilns.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.709, F.A.C., shall apply to all lime kilns associated with a kraft pulp mill.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a lime kiln shall cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of that calculated by applying the formula $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$ for each kiln, where E is the emission rate in pounds per hour for each and P is the process weight in tons per hour; or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)9., 17-296.709, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.710 Smelt Dissolving Tanks.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.710, F.A.C., shall apply to all smelt dissolving tanks associated with a kraft pulp mill.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a smelt dissolving tank shall cause, permit or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of that calculated by applying the formula $E = 3.59P^{0.62}$ for each, where E is the emission rate in pounds per hour and P is the process weight in tons per hour; or visible emissions greater than 10 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)10., 17-296.710, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.711 Materials Handling, Sizing, Screening, Crushing and Grinding Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall apply to the handling, sizing, screening, crushing, or grinding of the materials such as, but not limited to, cement, clinker, fly ash, coke, gypsum, shale, lime, sulfur, phosphatic materials, slag, and grain or grain products, including but not limited to the following types of operations:

- (a) Loading or unloading of materials to or from such containers as railcars, trucks, ships, and storage structures;
- (b) Conveyor systems other than portable conveyor systems;
- (c) Storage of materials in storage structures, such as silos or enclosed bins, which have a storage capacity of fifty cubic yards or more;
- (d) Crushing and/or grinding operations;
- (e) Sizing and/or rescreening operations;
- (f) Static drop transfer points where the discharge point and receiving point of the materials being handled are not moving in relationship to one another.

The emission limitations set forth in Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall not apply to emissions from materials handling, sizing, screening, crushing and grinding operations governed by Rule 62-296.705, F.A.C., Phosphate Process Operations or Rule 62-296.704, F.A.C., Asphalt Concrete Plants.

(2) Emission Limitations.

(a) No owner or operator of an emissions unit governed by Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., shall cause, permit, or allow any visible emissions (five percent opacity) from such emissions unit except that at the point where material is being discharged to the hold of a ship from a conveyor system. When the conveyor and/or hatch covering is moved, an opacity of 10 percent will be allowed.

(b) If, in order to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) above, it is necessary to totally or partially enclose an operation and exhaust particulate laden gases through a vent or stack, emissions of particulate from such vent or stack shall not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf.

(c) An owner or operator may request the Department to determine that the emission standards of paragraphs 62-296.711(2)(a) and (b), F.A.C., do not constitute RACT for a facility. If the Department finds that the emission standards do not represent RACT, the Department shall make a determination of RACT for that facility.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) A visible emissions test indicating no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) may be submitted in lieu of a particulate stack test for materials handling emissions units subject to this rule, where the emissions unit is equipped with a baghouse.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)11., 17-296.711, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.

62-296.712 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Process Operations.

(1) Applicability. The emission limitations and other requirements of Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., shall apply to miscellaneous manufacturing process operations for which a specific RACT emission limitation has not been established in Rules 62-296.401 through 62-296.415, F.A.C., or Rules 62-296.701 through Rule 62-296.711, F.A.C., including but not limited to such operations as heat treating furnaces, waste heat evaporators, corebaking ovens, mixing kettles, blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, dryers, stills, roasters, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing which emit particulate matter.

(2) Emission Limitations. No owner or operator of a miscellaneous manufacturing process operation shall

cause, permit, or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf, or any visible emissions greater than 5 percent opacity. However the owner or operator may exceed these emission limits if he utilizes a pollution control device or system for control of particulate matter which has an actual particulate matter collection efficiency of at least 98 percent.

If Rule 62-296.712, F.A.C., is the least restrictive standard, the opacity standard for the emissions unit shall be the average opacity level achieved during the initial compliance test which establishes compliance with the standard, plus 5 percent opacity.

(3) Test Methods and Procedures. All emissions tests performed pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall comply with the following requirements.

(a) The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

(b) The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet.

(c) A visible emissions test indicating no visible emissions (5 percent opacity) may be submitted in lieu of a particular stack test for materials handling emissions subject to this rule, where the emissions unit is equipped with a baghouse.

(d) Test procedures shall meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-297, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.021, 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS. History—Formerly 17-2.650(2)(c)12., 17-296.712, Amended 11-23-94, 1-1-96.