

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**PROPOSED REVISION TO
STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**



SUBMITTAL NUMBER 2023-01

**CHAPTER 62-210, F.A.C.,
STATIONARY SOURCES – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
RULE AMENDMENTS**

August 15, 2023

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Proposed Revision to Florida’s State Implementation Plan

Florida Submittal Number 2023-01 Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – General Requirements Rule Amendments

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is proposing a revision to Florida’s State Implementation Plan (SIP) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). This proposed SIP revision includes amendments to update and clarify rule provisions from the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) to reflect state rulemaking completed since the date that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) last approved SIP amendments to these rules. EPA incorporates rules from the F.A.C. into Florida’s SIP on a rule-by-rule basis according to their state-established effective dates. The rule provisions that DEP is requesting be removed from or amended within Florida’s SIP are contained in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., “Stationary Sources – General Requirements.” This proposed SIP revision includes revisions to and removal of specified rules and rule provisions from Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.

The proposed SIP revisions to Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., addressed in this SIP submittal derive from thirteen separate sets of state rule amendments, which DEP completed between 1994 and 2020. Each of these amendments removed, expanded, updated, or clarified specific rule provisions in their respective section. The rationale and supporting documentation for each rule revision are included under subsequent sections of this submittal.

Background

Between 1994 and 2020, Florida amended through state rulemaking numerous rule provisions in the following sections in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. Florida is requesting that EPA approve specific revisions to Florida’s SIP to make these SIP rule sections consistent with the rule sections in the F.A.C.:

- Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., “Definitions”
- Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., “Emissions Computation and Reporting”
- Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C., “Stack Height Policy”
- Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., “Forms and Instructions”

In addition, Florida is requesting that EPA remove one F.A.C. rule section from Florida’s SIP in its entirety:¹

- Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., “Administrative Permit Corrections”

¹ Although DEP has not repealed Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., “Administrative Permit Corrections” from the F.A.C., Florida requests that EPA remove this rule from Florida’s SIP in its entirety. As described in further detail under the “Details of Proposed SIP Rule Amendments” heading, the administrative procedures contained in Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., are not required to be included in Florida’s SIP. Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., contains no emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions.

Florida is not requesting, as a component of this SIP submittal, that EPA approve any removals or amendments to the following rule sections in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C.:

- Rule 62-210.220, F.A.C., “Small Business Assistance Program”
- Rule 62-210.310, F.A.C., “Air General Permits”
- Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., “Permits Required”
- Rule 62-210.350, F.A.C., “Public Notice and Comment”
- Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C., “Circumvention”
- Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., “Excess Emissions”

There have been no amendments to Rules 62-210.220, 62-210.350, or 62-210.650, F.A.C., since these rules were last approved into Florida’s SIP.

On November 16, 2016, Florida submitted to EPA a proposed SIP revision requesting amendments to Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C. [FL-138]. Florida will address amendments to Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C., in a separate SIP submittal.

In accordance with CAA section 110(k)(6), on July 2, 2021, DEP submitted to EPA a letter requesting that EPA correct Florida’s SIP by removing several F.A.C. rule provisions that had been incorporated into Florida’s SIP in error. DEP requested that EPA remove from Florida’s SIP the following F.A.C. rule provisions:

- The definitions for these terms contained in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.: “Calcliner;” “Cross Recovery Furnace;” “Digester System;” “Green Liquor Sulfidity;” “Lime Kiln;” “Multiple Effect Evaporator System;” “Neutral Sulfite Semichemical (NSSC) Pulping Operation;” “New Design Direct-Fired Kraft Recovery Furnace;” “New Design Direct-Fired Suspension-Burning Kraft Recovery Furnace;” “New Design Kraft Recovery Furnace;” “Objectionable Odor;” “Odor;” “Old Design Kraft Recovery Furnace;” “Plant Section;” “Smelt Dissolving Tank;” “Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace;” and “Tall Oil Plant;”
- 62-210.310(4)(d)2.b., F.A.C. – “The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.”
- 62-210.310(4)(e)2.b., F.A.C. – “The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.”
- 62-210.310(4)(f)2.c., F.A.C. – “The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.”

Florida is not addressing these requested corrections at any further length in this SIP submittal. Florida is, however, requesting that EPA make specific amendments to other definitions contained in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., to reflect amendments to those definitions that have occurred since EPA last revised this rule section in Florida’s SIP.

In support of this request, Florida has included in this submittal a CAA Section 110(l) Noninterference Demonstration, which addresses each proposed SIP rule revision and the removal of Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., from Florida’s SIP in its entirety.

Table 1 below shows the status of Florida’s SIP submittals and EPA’s approvals of those submittals for revisions to the various sections of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., in Florida’s SIP, as detailed at 40 CFR § 52.520(c), as of March 31, 2023:

Table 1. EPA Approved Florida Regulations –
Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. (“Stationary Sources - General Requirements”)

State citation (section)	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
62-210.200	Definitions	10/23/2013	9/16/2020, 85 FR 57707	The ethanol production facility exclusion within the definition of “major stationary source” at 62-210.200 does not apply to 62-212.500. Except the following definitions: “animal crematory”; “biological waste”; “biological waste incinerator”; “biomedical waste”; “capture efficiency”; “cast polymer operation”; “human crematory”; “major source of air pollution,” “major source,” or “title V source”; “printed interior panels”; “unit-specific applicable requirement”; and “waste-to-energy facility”.
62-210.220	Small Business Assistance Program	10/6/2008	7/3/2017, 82 FR 30767	
62-210.300	Permits Required	5/9/2007	6/1/2009, 63 FR 26103	
62-210.310	Air General Permits	6/29/2011	10/6/2017, 82 FR 46682	
62-210.350	Public Notice and Comment	10/12/2008	7/29/2020, 85 FR 45539	Except for 62-210.350(1)(c) which was withdrawn from EPA consideration on June 28, 2017.
62-210.360	Administrative Permit Corrections	11/23/1994	6/16/1999, 64 FR 32346	
62-210.370	Emissions Computation and Reporting	2/2/2006	6/27/2008, 73 FR 36435	
62-210.550	Stack Height Policy	11/23/1994	6/16/1999, 64 FR 32346	
62-210.650	Circumvention	10/15/1992	10/20/1994, 59 FR 52916	
62-210.700	Excess Emissions	11/23/1994	6/16/1999, 64 FR 32346	
62-210.900	Forms and Instructions	2/9/1993	11/7/1994, 59 FR 46157	

Rule Adoption Process

The rule amendments addressed in this proposed SIP revision were adopted in accordance with Florida administrative procedures under Chapter 120, Florida Statutes (“Administrative Procedure Act”). Documentation of the state rule development process for each rule amendment is included in the “State Administrative Materials” section of this SIP submittal.

Details of Proposed SIP Rule Amendments
Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. (“Stationary Sources – General Requirements”)

Proposed Amendments to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. (“Definitions”)

Rule 62-210.200 - Current SIP

62-210.200 Definitions.

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

- (1) “Acid Mist” – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxide, hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid as measured by EPA test method 8, adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800(7)(e), F.A.C., and listed at Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C.
- (2) “Acid Rain Compliance Option” – A method of compliance available to an Acid Rain unit under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
- (3) “Acid Rain Compliance Plan” – That portion of an Acid Rain Part application submitted by the designated representative of an Acid Rain source which specifies the methods, or compliance options, by which each Acid Rain unit at the source will meet the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation and Acid Rain emissions reduction requirements.
- (4) “Acid Rain Compliance Schedule” - An enforceable sequence of actions, measures, or operations designed to achieve or maintain compliance, or correct noncompliance, with an applicable requirement of the Acid Rain Program, including any applicable Acid Rain Part permit requirement.
- (5) “Acid Rain Emissions Limitation” - The EPA-established sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
- (6) “Acid Rain Part” – That separate portion of the Title V source permit specifying the Federal Acid Rain Program requirements for an Acid Rain source, and for the owners, operators and the designated representative of the Acid Rain source or the Acid Rain unit.
- (7) “Acid Rain Program or Federal Acid Rain Program” – The national sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emissions reduction program established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 7651-7651o and 40 C.F.R. Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (8) “Acid Rain Source” – A Title V source with one or more Acid Rain units.
- (9) “Acid Rain Unit” – A fossil fuel-fired combustion device listed as subject to any Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement or Acid Rain emissions limitation at 40 C.F.R. 72.6, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (10) “Acrylonitrile” - An organic chemical, formula C_3H_3N , used in the production of various resins, polymers and acrylic fibers. Synonyms for acrylonitrile are: 2-propenitrile, acrylon, acrylonitrile monomer, cyanoethylene, AN, VCN, and vinyl cyanide. The Chemical Abstract Service registration number is 107-13-1.
- (11) “Actual Emissions” – The actual rate of emission of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following provisions:
 - (a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive 24-month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. The Department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of the normal operation of the emissions unit. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit’s actual operating hours, production rates

and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(18) “Air Emissions Bubble or Bubble”

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) “Non-Destructive Control Device” - Any device intended and designed for the reduction of VOC pollutant emissions from an emissions unit which does not alter the chemical composition of the pollutant flowing through the device.
- (23) “Air Quality Control Region” – Any air quality control region designated pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act. The boundaries of the air quality control regions in Florida are set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, Sections 81.49, 81.68, 81.91, 81.95, 81.96 and 81.97, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (24) “Allowable Emissions” – The emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the emissions unit, as limited or modified by any state or federally enforceable restrictions on the operating rate or hours of operation, or both, and the most stringent state or federal emission limiting standard applicable to the emissions unit; or the maximum allowable emission rate specified by any state or federally enforceable permit conditions.
- (25) “Alternate Designated Representative” -
- (a) For the purposes of the Acid Rain Program, alternate designated representative shall mean “alternate designated representative” as described in 40 CFR 72.22, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (b) For the purposes of the CAIR Program, alternate designated representative shall mean “alternate CAIR designated representative” as defined in 40 CFR 96.102, 96.202, or 96.302, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (26) “Alternative Control Techniques Document” or “ACT” - A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which identifies control alternatives for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) that emit more than 25 tons per year.
- (27) “Ambient Air Quality Standard” or “Ambient Standard” – A restriction established to limit the quantity or concentration of an air pollutant that may be allowed to exist in the ambient air for any specific period of time.
- (a) “National Ambient Air Quality Standard” means an ambient standard established by EPA and specified at 40 CFR Part 50, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (b) “Primary Standard” means an ambient standard established to protect public health.
- (c) “Secondary Standard” means an ambient standard established to protect the public welfare including the protection of animal and plant life, property, visibility and atmospheric clarity, and the enjoyment of life and property.
- (d) “State Ambient Air Quality Standard” means an ambient standard established or adopted by the Department.
- (29) NOT SIP-APPROVED
- (30) “Application Area” – The area where a coating is applied by spraying, dipping, or flowcoating techniques.
- (31) “Approved Conditional Compliance Option” – A conditional compliance option which has been incorporated into the Acid Rain Part.
- (32) “Area of Influence” – An area which is outside the boundary of a nonattainment or air quality maintenance area but within the locus of all points that are fifty kilometers outside of the boundary of the nonattainment or air quality maintenance area.
- (33) “Asphalt” – A dark brown to black cementitious material (solid, semi-solid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as a residue in refining petroleum.
- (34) “Asphalt Concrete Plant” or “Hot Mix Asphalt Plant” – Any facility that produces hot mix asphalt by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements.
- (35) “Base Emission Limit” – The maximum emission offset that any emissions unit is eligible to provide to another emissions unit. In an ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or higher, the

base emission limit is defined separately for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

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

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

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.
2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
3. For a PSD pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each PSD pollutant.
4. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraph (a)2. above.

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

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.
2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
3. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period.
4. For a PSD pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each PSD pollutant.
5. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraphs (b)2. and 3. above.

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

(37) “Baseline Area” –

(a) The baseline area for sulfur dioxide is all of the state.

- (b) The baseline area for nitrogen dioxide is all of the state.
 - (c) The baseline area for PM₁₀ is all of the state.
 - (d) The baseline area for PM_{2.5} is all of the state.
- (38) “Baseline Concentration” – For each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and for each averaging time for which a maximum allowable increase is established, the ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date.
- (a) The baseline concentration shall include the concentration attributable to:
 1. The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided at paragraph (b) below; and
 2. The federally enforceable allowable emissions of major stationary sources on which construction commenced on or before the major source baseline date but which were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.
 - (b) The baseline concentration shall not include the concentration attributable to the following emissions; rather, such emissions shall affect the amount of any applicable allowable increase remaining available:
 1. The actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and
 2. Any increase or decrease in the actual emissions of facilities occurring after the applicable minor source baseline date.
 - (c) For purposes of this definition, “construction” means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, shutdown or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions, and “commence construction” has the meaning given at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., provided, however, that in the case of demolition or shutdown of an emissions unit, “commence construction” means that the owner or operator has permanently ceased all operations of the unit.
 - (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) above:
 1. The change in concentration attributable to any decrease in the actual emissions of a facility on which the Department has relied in demonstrating attainment, defining reasonable further progress, or issuing a permit under the provisions of Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.510 (transferred), 17-2.650 (transferred), 62-212.500, 62-296.500 through 62-296.570, or 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., shall be included in the baseline concentration and not be considered in determining the amount of any maximum allowable increase remaining available; and
 2. Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified facilities shall be excluded in determining compliance with any maximum allowable increase.
- (39) “Batch Process” – A process which takes in the basic raw materials at the beginning of a cycle and processes them in accordance with a predetermined scheme during which no more basic raw materials are added to the process. Two variations include:
- (a) Processes where some of the reactants (materials) are added at the beginning with the remainder added as the reaction progresses.
 - (b) Processes where once the materials are added, one or more products are continuously removed as the reaction progresses. Such processes include production of super phosphate, basic oxygen furnaces, and cement batch plants.
- (40) “Best Available Control Technology” or “BACT” –
- (a) An emission limitation, including a visible emissions standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant emitted which the Department, on a case by case basis, determines is achievable through application of production processes and available methods, systems and techniques (including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques) for control

of each such pollutant, taking into account:

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

(b) If the Department determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular part of an emissions unit or facility would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reductions achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation.

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

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

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

(44) NOT SIP APPROVED

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

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

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

(48) “Bubble Baseline Emissions” or “Bubble Baseline”

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

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

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

(52) “CAIR” – Abbreviation for Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

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

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

(55) “CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance” – A limited authorization issued by the Department pursuant

to Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., to emit one ton of nitrogen oxides during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR NOx Ozone Season Trading Program.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) CAIR NOx Annual Trading Program;
- (b) CAIR SO₂ Trading Program; or
- (c) CAIR NOx Ozone Season Trading Program.

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

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

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

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

(65) “CAIR Unit” –

- (a) A CAIR NOx unit;
- (b) A CAIR SO₂ unit; or
- (c) A CAIR NOx Ozone Season unit.

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

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

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

(69) NOT SIP APPROVED

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

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

- (72) “Carbonaceous Fuel” – Solid materials composed primarily of vegetative matter such as tree bark, wood waste, or bagasse.
- (73) “Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment” – A firebox, furnace or combustion device which burns carbonaceous and fossil fuels for the primary purpose of producing steam or to heat other liquids or gases. The term includes bagasse burners, bark burners, and waste wood burners, but does not include teepee or conical wood burners or incinerators.
- (74) NOT SIP-APPROVED
- (75) “Cause or Contribute” – With respect to a violation of an ambient air quality standard, to have a significant impact on the ambient air concentration of a pollutant at any locality that does not or would not meet the applicable standard.
- (76) “C.F.R.” – Code of Federal Regulations
- (77) “Class I Area” – The following areas are designated as Class I areas.
- (a) Areas designated at 40 C.F.R. Part 81, Subpart D, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
 - (b) Bradwell Bay National Wilderness Area.
- (78) “Class II Area” – All areas of the state are designated Class II except for those areas designated Class I.
- (79) “Clean Air Act (CAA)” or “Act” – The Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7401 et seq.)
- (80) “Clean Coal Technology” – Any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.
- (81) “Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project” – A project using funds appropriated under the heading “Department of Energy – Clean Coal Technology”, up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project. A temporary clean coal technology demonstration project is a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plans for the state in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.
- (82) “Clear Coat ” – A coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.
- (83) “Coating” – The application of a protective, decorative, or functional film to a surface.
- (84) “Coating Application System” – Any operations and equipment which apply, convey, and dry a surface coating, including spray booths, flow coaters, conveyors, flashoff areas, air dryers and ovens.
- (85) “Coating Applicator” – An apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a surface.
- (86) “Coating Line” – One or more apparatus or operations which include a coating applicator, flashoff area, and oven wherein a surface coating is applied, dried and/or cured.
- (87) “Coil Coating” – The coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.
- (88) “Cold Cleaning” – The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.
- (89) “Cold Mixed Asphaltic Concrete Patching Material” – A mixture of asphalt cement, stone aggregate, and mineral filler blended together with a small amount of petroleum solvent (diluent). The diluent prevents the material from hardening after the heat of mixing has dissipated, thereby allowing stockpile storage of the material for use in pavement repairs when the use of hot asphaltic concrete is impractical.
- (90) “Commence Construction” – As applied to the construction or modification of a facility, means that the owner has all preconstruction permits and approvals required under federal air pollution control laws

and regulations and those air pollution control laws and regulations which are part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or which are part of Chapter 62-210 or 62-212, F.A.C., to the extent that the provisions of these laws and regulations specify conditions or requirements for obtaining a state construction permit for an emissions unit, and:

- (a) Begins a continuous program of actual on-site construction or physical modification of the facility, to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or
 - (b) Enters into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction or physical modification of the facility to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or
 - (c) Begins those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of a change in the method of operation of the facility.
- (91) “Commence Operation” –
- (a) For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, to begin any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including start-up of an emissions control technology or emissions monitor or of an emissions unit’s combustion chamber.
 - (b) For the purposes of the CAIR Program, commence operation shall mean “commence operation” as defined in 40 CFR 96.102, 96.202, or 96.302, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
 - (c) Otherwise, to set into operation any emissions unit for any purpose.
- (92) “Complete” – In reference to an application for a permit, means that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application, except as otherwise provided in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.
- (93) “Condensable Particulate Matter” or “Condensable PM” – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form particulate matter.
- (94) “Condensable PM₁₀” – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form PM₁₀.
- (95) “Condensable PM_{2.5}” – Gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense at ambient temperatures to form PM_{2.5}.
- (96) “Condensate” – Hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.
- (97) “Condensate Stripper System” – A column and associated condensers, used to strip, with air or steam, total reduced sulfur (TRS) compounds from contaminated condensate streams.
- (98) “Conditional Compliance Option” – A compliance option submitted as part of an Acid Rain compliance plan which is not intended to be immediately active, but which may be activated at a later date during the term of the permit.
- (99) “Construction” –
- (a) The act of performing on-site fabrication, erection, installation or modification of an emissions unit or facility of a permanent nature, including installation of foundations or building supports; laying of underground pipe work or electrical conduit; and fabrication or installation of permanent storage structures, component parts of an emissions unit or facility, associated support equipment, or utility connections. Land clearing and other site preparation activities are not a part of the construction activities.
 - (b) For the purposes of Rules 62-212.300, 62-212.400, 62-212.500, and 62-212.720, F.A.C., construction means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.
 - (c) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.
 - (d) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800,

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

- (100) “Continuous Emissions Monitoring System” or “CEMS” – All of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements to sample, condition or analyze; and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.
- (101) “Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring System” or “CERMS” - The total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate in terms of mass per unit of time.
- (102) “Continuous Monitoring System” – All equipment, required under applicable rules, used to calibrate, sample, condition (if applicable), and analyze air pollutant emissions, or used to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.
- (103) “Continuous Parameter Monitoring System” or “CPMS” – All of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of 40 CFR 52.21, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to monitor process and control device operational parameters including control device secondary voltages and electric currents; and other information including gas flow rate, oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations; and to record average operational parameter value (s) on a continuous basis.
- (104) “Continuous Unloader” - A bulk materials unloading system that is normally installed at wharf or pier side. A typical system is essentially of enclosed construction, providing for dust abatement and weather tightness, utilizing screw conveyors, elevators, conveyor belt arrangements, or similar devices to facilitate basically uninterrupted discharge of materials from vessel cargo holds.
- (105) “Control Device” See “Air Pollution Control Equipment” above
- (106) “Control System” – A combination of one or more capture systems and control devices working in concert to reduce the discharges of an air pollutant to the ambient air.
- (107) “Control Techniques Guidelines Document” or “CTG” - A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which defines reasonably available control technology (RACT) and presumptive RACT limits for a source category.
- (108) “Conveyorized Degreasing” – The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.
- (109) “Cross Recovery Furnace” – A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.
- (110) “Crude Oil” – A naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and/or sulfur, nitrogen and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is liquid at standard conditions.
- (111) “Cutback Asphalt” – Asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function.
- (112) “Delivery Vessel” - Tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.
- (113) “Department” – The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- (114) “Designated Facility Plan” – Collectively, all plans and plan revisions of a state approved by the Administrator pursuant to Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Unless otherwise stated, the term refers specifically to the Designated Facility Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. Part 62, Subpart K, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(115) “Designated Representative” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (129) “Emission Point” or “Discharge Point” – The point at which an air pollutant first enters the atmosphere.
- (130) “Emissions Unit” – Any part or activity of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.
- (131) “Emulsified Asphalt” - An emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing two normally immiscible phases (asphalt and water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.
- (132) “End Sealing Compound” – A synthetic rubber compound which when coated on a can end functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.
- (133) “Environmental Protection Agency” or “EPA” – The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (134) “Existing Emissions Unit” – An emissions unit which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972. However, “existing emissions unit” for the purposes of Rules 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, and 62-212.500, F.A.C., shall mean any emissions units which is not defined as a new emissions unit with respect to a specific rule or provision of any of those sections. For the purpose of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.512, F.A.C., existing emissions units are those emissions units which were constructed or for which a construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1979. For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., an existing emissions unit is an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit as defined for the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.
- (135) “Exterior Base Coating” – A coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and background for the lithographic or printing operation.
- (136) “External Floating Roof” – A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.
- (137) “Extreme Performance Coating” – Coating designed to withstand exposure to harsh conditions such as continuous weather exposure and temperatures consistently above 203 degrees Fahrenheit (95 degrees Celsius), or abrasive and scouring agents.
- (138) “Fabric Coating” – The coating of a textile substrate with a knife, roll, or rotogravure coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance.
- (139) “Facility” – All of the emissions units which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).
- (140) “Federal Land Manager” – With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.
- (141) “Federally-Enforceable” – Pertaining to limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including any requirements developed pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any requirements within the State Implementation Plan, and any requirements established pursuant to permits issued under:
- (a) The state’s Title V operation permit program;
 - (b) Paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.;
 - (c) 40 C.F.R. 52.21; or
 - (d) Subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., F.A.C. (formerly 62-204.800(10)(d)2.); Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.300, formerly 17-2.520); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.400, formerly 17-2.500); Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.500, formerly 17-2.510); Rule 17-2.17, F.A.C. (repealed); or Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C. (formerly 17-4.210, formerly 17-4.21).
- (142) “Final Permit” – The version of a Title V source permit issued by the Department for which all review procedures required by Rule 62-213.450, F.A.C., have been completed.

- (143) “Firebox” – The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.
- (144) “Flashoff Area” – The space between the application area and the oven.
- (145) “Flexographic Printing” – The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.
- (146) “Fossil Fuel” – Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.
- (147) “Fossil Fuel Steam Generator” – A furnace or boiler which produces steam by combustion of oil, coal, or gas of fossil origin.
- (148) “Fountain Solution” – A mixture of water and other volatile and non-volatile chemicals and additives that maintains the quality of the printing plate and reduces the surface tension of the water so that it spreads easily across the printing plate surface. The fountain solution wets the non-image area so that the ink is maintained within the image areas. Non-volatile additives include mineral salts and hydrophilic gums.
- (149) “Fountain Solution Additives” – Wetting additives that include alcohol and alcohol substitutes, including isopropyl alcohol, glycol ethers and ethylene glycol, which are used to reduce the surface tension of the fountain solution.
- (150) “Freeboard Height” –
- (a) For heated vapor degreasers is the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank.
 - (b) For cold cleaning degreasers is the distance from the solvent to the top edge of the cold cleaner.
- (151) “Freeboard Ratio” – The freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.
- (152) “Fugitive Emissions” – Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.
- (153) “Gas/Gas Method” – Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which rely only on gas phase measurements. One method, prescribed in Rule 62-297.450(2)(a), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary total enclosure to assure all otherwise unconfined air pollutant emissions are measured. The other method, prescribed in Rule 62-297.450(2)(c), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.
- (154) “Gasoline” – Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 psia (27.6 kilopascals) or greater.
- (155) “Gasoline Cargo Tank” – A delivery tanker truck, trailer, or railcar that is loading or unloading gasoline.
- (156) “Gasoline Dispensing Facility” – Any stationary facility that dispenses gasoline directly into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.
- (157) “Green Liquor Sulfidity” – The sulfidity of the liquor which leaves the smelt dissolving tank.
- (158) “Hardboard” – A panel manufactured primarily from inter-felted lignocellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.
- (159) “Hardwood Plywood” – Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer or hardwood.
- (160) “Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)” – An air pollutant:
- (a) Identified by the CAS number or chemical name from the following list:
- | CAS Number | Chemical Name |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 75070 | Acetaldehyde |
| 2. 60355 | Acetamide |
| 3. 75058 | Acetonitrile |
| 4. 98862 | Acetophenone |
| 5. 53963 | 2-Acetylaminofluorene |
| 6. 107028 | Acrolein |

7. 79061	Acrylamide
8. 79107	Acrylic acid
9. 107131	Acrylonitrile
10. 107051	Allyl chloride
11. 92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
12. 62533	Aniline
13. 90040	o-Anisidine
14. 0	Antimony Compounds
15. 0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
16. 1332214	Asbestos
17. 71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
18. 92875	Benzidine
19. 98077	Benzotrichloride
20. 100447	Benzyl chloride
21. 0	Beryllium Compounds
22. 92524	Biphenyl
23. 117817	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
24. 542881	Bis (chloromethyl) ether
25. 75252	Bromoform
26. 106990	1, 3-Butadiene
27. 0	Cadmium Compounds
28. 156627	Calcium cyanamide
29. Reserved	
30. 133062	Captan
31. 63252	Carbaryl
32. 75150	Carbon disulfide
33. 56235	Carbon tetrachloride
34. 463581	Carbonyl sulfide
35. 120809	Catechol
36. 133904	Chloramben
37. 57749	Chlordane
38. 7782505	Chlorine
39. 79118	Chloroacetic acid
40. 532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
41. 108907	Chlorobenzene
42. 510156	Chlorobenzilate
43. 67663	Chloroform
44. 107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
45. 126998	Chloroprene
46. 0	Chromium Compounds
47. 0	Cobalt Compounds
48. 0	Coke Oven Emissions
49. 1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
50. 95487	o-Cresol
51. 108394	m-Cresol
52. 106445	p-Cresol
53. 98828	Cumene
54. 0	Cyanide Compounds (X' CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca (CN) 2.)

55. 94757	2, 4-D, salts and esters
56. 3547044	DDE
57. 334883	Diazomethane
58. 132649	Dibenzofurans
59. 96128	1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
60. 84742	Dibutylphthalate
61. 106467	1, 4-Dichlorobenzene (p)
62. 91941	3, 3-Dichlorobenzidene
63. 111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether)
64. 542756	1, 3-Dichloropropene
65. 62737	Dichlorvos
66. 111422	Diethanolamine
67. 121697	N, N-Diethyl aniline (N, N-Dimethylaniline)
68. 64675	Diethyl sulfate
69. 119904	3, 3-Dimethoxybenzidine
70. 60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
71. 1119937	3, 3-Dimethyl benzidine
72. 79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
73. 68122	Dimethyl formamide
74. 57147	1, 1-Dimethyl hydrazine
75. 131113	Dimethyl phthalate
76. 77781	Dimethyl sulfate
77. 534521	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
78. 51285	2, 4-Dinitrophenol
79. 121142	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene
80. 123911	1, 4-Dioxane (1, 4-Diethyleneoxide)
81. 122667	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine
82. 106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2, 3-epoxypropane)
83. 106887	1, 2-Epoxybutane
84. 140885	Ethyl acrylate
85. 100414	Ethyl benzene
86. 51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
87. 75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
88. 106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
89. 107062	Ethylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloroethane)
90. 107211	Ethylene glycol
91. 151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
92. 75218	Ethylene oxide
93. 96457	Ethylene thiourea
94. 75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1, 1-Dichloroethane)
95. 50000	Formaldehyde
96. 0	Glycol ethers (Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n -OR' where n =1, 2, or 3; R = alkyl C7 or less; or R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl; R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate. Excludes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE, 2 - Butoxyethanol - CAS Number 111-76-2).)

97. 76448	Heptachlor
98. 118741	Hexachlorobenzene
99. 87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
100. 77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
101. 67721	Hexachloroethane
102. 822060	Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate
103. 680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
104. 110543	Hexane
105. 302012	Hydrazine
106. 7647010	Hydrochloric acid
107. 7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
108. 123319	Hydroquinone
109. 78591	Isophorone
110. 0	Lead Compounds
111. 58899	Lindane (all isomers)
112. 108316	Maleic anhydride
113. 0	Manganese Compounds
114. 0	Mercury Compounds
115. 67561	Methanol
116. 72435	Methoxychlor
117. 74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
118. 74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
119. 71556	Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane)
120. Reserved	
121. 60344	Methyl hydrazine
122. 74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
123. 108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
124. 624839	Methyl isocyanate
125. 80626	Methyl methacrylate
126. 1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
127. 101144	4, 4-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)
128. 75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
129. 101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
130. 101779	4, 4-Methylenedianiline
131. 0	Mineral fibers (fine), includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.
132. 91203	Naphthalene
133. 0	Nickel Compounds
134. 98953	Nitrobenzene
135. 92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
136. 100027	4-Nitrophenol
137. 79469	2-Nitropropane
138. 684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
139. 62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
140. 59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
141. 56382	Parathion
142. 82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
143. 87865	Pentachlorophenol

144. 108952	Phenol
145. 106503	p-Phenylenediamine
146. 75445	Phosgene
147. 7803512	Phosphine
148. 7723140	Phosphorus
149. 85449	Phthalic anhydride
150. 1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
151. 0	Polycyclic organic matter (includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100° C)
152. 1120714	1, 3-Propane sultone
153. 57578	beta-Propiolactone
154. 123386	Propionaldehyde
155. 114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
156. 78875	Propylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloropropane)
157. 75569	Propylene oxide
158. 75558	1, 2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
159. 91225	Quinoline
160. 106514	Quinone
161. 0	Radionuclides (including radon), a type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay
162. 0	Selenium Compounds
163. 100425	Styrene
164. 96093	Styrene oxide
165. 1746016	2, 3, 7, 8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
166. 79345	1, 1, 2, 2- Tetrachloroethane
167. 127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
168. 7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
169. 108883	Toluene
170. 95807	2, 4-Toluene diamine
171. 584849	2, 4-Toluene diisocyanate
172. 95534	o-Toluidine
173. 8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
174. 120821	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene
175. 79005	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane
176. 79016	Trichloroethylene
177. 95954	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol
178. 88062	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol
179. 121448	Triethylamine
180. 1582098	Trifluralin
181. 540841	2, 2, 4-Trimethylpentane
182. 108054	Vinyl acetate
183. 593602	Vinyl bromide
184. 75014	Vinyl chloride
185. 75354	Vinylidene chloride (1, 1-Dichloroethylene)
186. 1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixtures)
187. 95476	o-Xylenes
188. 108383	m-Xylenes

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

- (161) “Heatset” – A lithographic web printing process where heat is used to evaporate ink oils from the printing ink. Heatset dryers (typically hot air) are used to deliver the heat to the printed web.
- (162) “Hood” – A partial enclosure or canopy for capturing and exhausting, by means of a draft, an air pollutant rising from an activity, process, or source of the air pollutant.
- (163) NOT SIP-APPROVED
- (164) “Hydrocarbon” – Any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.
- (165) “Incinerator” – A combustion apparatus designed for the ignition and burning of solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous combustible wastes.
- (166) “Indian Governing Body” – The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.
- (167) “Indian Reservation” - Any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.
- (168) “Innovative Control Technology” – Any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts.
- (169) “Interior Base Coating” – A coating applied by roller coater or spray to the interior of a can to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.
- (170) “Interior Body Spray” – A coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.
- (171) “Internal Floating Roof” – A cover or roof in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.
- (172) “Isokinetic Sampling” or “Isokinetic Conditions” - Sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.
- (173) “Knife Coating” – The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a knife that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.
- (174) “Kraft (Sulfate) Pulp Mill” – Any facility that produces cellulose or cellulosic materials by chemically cooking (digesting) wood chips or other cellulosic raw materials in an alkaline solution containing water, sodium hydroxide, and sodium sulfide under conditions of elevated temperature and pressure. The regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process also constitutes part of the kraft (sulfate) pulp mill.
- (175) “Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any straight kraft recovery furnace or cross recovery furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur by burning black liquor. If the kraft recovery furnace is equipped with a direct contact evaporator or wet-bottom electrostatic precipitator, this equipment shall be considered part of the kraft recovery furnace.
- (176) “Land Clearing Debris” – Uprooted or cleared vegetation resulting from a land clearing operation, including any untreated wood generated by the land clearing operation (e.g., untreated fence posts).
- (177) “Land Clearing Operation” – The uprooting or clearing of vegetation in connection with construction for buildings and rights-of-way; land development; or mineral operations. It does not include landscaping and yard maintenance operations or other such routine property clean-up activities.
- (178) “Large Appliances” – For purposes of the Reasonably Available Control Technology rules of

Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners and other similar products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(188) “Lowest Achievable Emission Rate” or “LAER” – An allowable emission rate determined in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. This term applied to a modification means the lowest achievable emission rate for that portion of the facility which is modified.

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

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

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

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

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

(191) “Major Modification” –

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

increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

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

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

1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement.
2. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, or any superseding legislation, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;
3. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act;
4. Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
5. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:
 - i. The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975; or
 - ii. The source is approved to use under any federally enforceable permit condition issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;
6. An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.
7. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.
8. The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:
 - i. The State Implementation Plan, and
 - ii. Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.
9. The installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit of any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.
10. The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

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

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

- (a) In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;
- (b) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- (c) In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2010.

(194) “Major Stationary Source” –

(a) A major stationary source is:

1. Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any PSD pollutant: Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), kraft pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal

incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants (the term “chemical process plants” shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140, fossil plants, fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal production plants;

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

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

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

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

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

2. Kraft pulp mills;

3. Portland cement plants;

4. Primary zinc smelters;

5. Iron and steel mills;

6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

7. Primary copper smelters;

8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

10. Petroleum refineries;

11. Lime plants;

12. Phosphate rock processing plants;

13. Coke oven batteries;

14. Sulfur recovery plants;

15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);

16. Primary lead smelters;

17. Fuel conversion plants;

18. Sintering plants;

19. Secondary metal production plants;

20. Chemical process plants (the term “chemical process plants” shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140)

21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

23. Taconite ore processing plants;

24. Glass fiber processing plants;

25. Charcoal production plants;

26. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, and

27. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(210) “Net Emissions Increase” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (220) “North American Industry Classification System” or “NAICS” – A federal system of classifying business establishments according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services, as described in the 2007 NAICS definition file (available free of cost at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> or available in CD ROM or book form at a cost from the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1(800)553-6847), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-00705>).
- (221) “Objectionable Odor” – Any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.
- (222) “Odor” – A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.
- (223) “Old Design Kraft Recovery Furnace” – Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is not of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage.
- (224) “Opacity” – A condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light causing obstruction of observer’s view.
- (225) “Open Burning” – The burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outdoor atmosphere without passing through a stack or chimney.
- (226) “Open Top Vapor Degreasing” – The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.
- (227) “Operating Change” – For purposes of the Title V source permitting program, any physical change to, or change to the operation of, any Title V source or any emissions unit within any Title V source which contravenes a permit term or condition, other than one described at Rule 62-213.400(2)(a)-(j), F.A.C., but which does not constitute a modification and does not otherwise subject the source to a requirement for permit revision pursuant to Rule 62-213.400, F.A.C.
- (228) “Organic Compounds” – Any substance that contains the element carbon, except carbon oxides and various carbonates.
- (229) “Oven” – A chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, and/or dry a surface coating.
- (230) “Overall Emission Reduction Efficiency” – The product of the capture efficiency and the control equipment destruction or removal efficiency, divided by 100, expressed as a percentage.
- (231) “Overvarnish” – A coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide a gloss, and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.
- (232) “Owner” or “Operator” – Any person or entity who or which owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an emissions unit or facility.
- (233) “Packaging Rotogravure Printing” – Rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packing products and labels for articles to be sold.
- (234) “Paper Coating” – Coatings put on paper and pressure sensitive tapes regardless of substrate. Related web coating processes on plastic film and decorative coatings on metal foil are included in this definition.
- (235) “Particulate Matter” –
- (a) With respect to concentrations in the atmosphere, particulate matter means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material.
 - (b) With respect to emissions, particulate matter means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the atmosphere as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method, specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (236) “Penetrating Prime Coat” – An application of low viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface. It

is used to prepare an untreated base for an asphalt surface. The prime penetrates the base and plugs the voids, hardens the top, and helps bind to the overlying asphalt course. It also reduces the necessity of maintaining an untreated base course prior to placing the asphalt pavement.

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

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

(239) “Petroleum Liquids” – Petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D 396-69, gas turbine fuel oils No. 2-GT through No. 4-GT as specified in ASTM D 2880-71, or diesel fuel oils No. 2-D and No. 4-D as specified in ASTM D 975-68, all of which are adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 62- 297, F.A.C. .

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

(241) “Plant Section” – A part of a plant consisting of one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment which provides the complete processing of input (raw) materials to produce a marketable product, including granular triple super phosphate, phosphoric acid, run-of-pile triple super phosphate, and diammonium phosphate, or one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment or structures which are used for the functions such as: storage, shipping, loading, unloading, or bagging.

(242) “PM₁₀” –

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

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

“PM₁₀” –

(a) With respect to concentrations in the atmosphere, PM₁₀ means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 C.F.R. Part 50 Appendix J, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) With respect to emissions, PM₁₀ means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the atmosphere as measured by an applicable reference method or by an equivalent or alternative method specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(243) “PM_{2.5}” –

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

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

and conditions of the permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(250) NOT SIP-APPROVED

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

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

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

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

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

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

to product demand growth; or

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

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

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

(256) "PSD Pollutant" –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(263) "Regulated Air Pollutant" –

(a) Nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds;

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

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

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

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

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

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

not be operable while in transit.

(267) “Removal Efficiency” – See “Destruction or Removal Efficiency” above.

(268) “Repowering” – For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(279) “Secondary Emissions” – The emissions which occur as a result of the construction or operation of a facility or a modification to a facility, but which are not discharged into the atmosphere from the facility

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

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

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

(282) “Significant Emissions Rate” –

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

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

- a. Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy);
- b. Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;
- c. Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;
- d. Particulate matter: 25 tpy;
- e. PM₁₀: 15 tpy;
- f. PM_{2.5}: 10 tpy of direct PM_{2.5} emissions, 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions, or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxides emissions;
- g. Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides;
- h. Lead: 0.6 tpy;
- i. Fluorides: 3 tpy;
- j. Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy;
- k. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 tpy;
- l. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- m. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- n. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tons per year);
- o. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year);
- p. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year);
- q. Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year); or

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

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

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

(283) “Significant Impact” – An impact of emissions on ambient air quality in excess of any of the

following pollutant-specific concentration values:

(a) Sulfur Dioxide.

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

(b) PM₁₀.

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

(c) Nitrogen Dioxide.

Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(d) Carbon Monoxide.

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

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

(284) “Single Coat” – Single film of coating applied directly to the metal substrate omitting the primer application.

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

(a) A facility which:

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

(b) A facility which:

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

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

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

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

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

operations.

(290) "Solvent" – Organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as solvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Not more than 20 percent retained on a 1/4 inch U. S. (6.3 mm) screen, determined in accordance with SUDIC Test Method S2-77: Sieve Analysis of Sulfur Forms, as adopted in Rule 62-297 , F.A.C.
- (b) Less than six percent additional fines (minus 50 U. S. screen) generated under SUDIC's standard Stress Level II test (Method S5-77: Determination of Friability of Sulfur Forms -- 28 inch (700 mm) Diameter Tumbler Test).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (304) “Sulfuric Acid Plant” – Any installation producing sulfuric acid by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfides, organic sulfides, mercaptans, or acid sludge.
- (305) “Synthetic Non-Title V Source” – A facility that would be classified as a Title V source, but for a physical or operational limitation assumed by the owner or operator on the capacity of the facility to emit a pollutant, including any air pollution control equipment and any restriction on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, provided that such physical or operational limitation is federally enforceable.
- (306) “Tack Coat” – A light application of liquid asphalt to an existing asphalt pavement or base to insure a bond between the surface being paved, or repaired, and the overlying paving or patching material.
- (307) “Tall Oil Plant” – A plant which recovers the crude tall oil fraction from the spent kraft cooking liquor (black liquor) used in the kraft process. Included are all associated tanks and vents from which reduced sulfur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere.
- (308) “Temporary Total Enclosure” – With respect to VOC emissions, a temporary total enclosure is an enclosure which is built around an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits VOC and meets the specifications given in Procedure T which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (309) “Thermography” – The process of spreading thermal powders on the wet ink of a print application and heating it in order to melt the powder into a single solid mass which creates a raised printing effect. The heating is accomplished with a natural gas or electric oven.
- (310) “Thin Particleboard” – A manufactured board 1/2 inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.
- (311) “Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray” – A coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.
- (312) “Tight-lipped Clamshell Bucket” - A clamshell bucket designed with appropriate materials and geometry to provide and maintain a secure seal to prevent material loss or spillage. The following are typical features of such a bucket:
- (a) “Composition” - All plate and bar stock shall be a combination of 100,000 and 70,000 psi minimum yield steel. Such steel shall be used in those parts of the bucket where strength or weldability are needed.
 - (b) “Lips” - The lips (cutting edge) shall be composed of a high strength abrasion resistant alloy steel which is weldable and has a minimum hardness of 250 Brinell. The lips shall be hard surfaced for the entire length of the outer edge to provide continuing lead edge as they wear and shall be designed to be replaceable. The lips shall be bevelled for the entire length of the bottom and sides so the cutting edge will wear evenly. Where appropriate with respect to the material being handled, the lips shall be designed so that they come together in a tongue and groove fashion. The lips shall be provided with a hard rubber insert, which shall run the full length of the bottom and side lips of the bowls.
 - (c) “Design” - The geometry of the bucket shall provide maximum force on the lips in the closed position and the bowls (scoops) of the bucket shall have adequate gussets, and stiffeners to assure lip alignment. Side and cover plates will be installed to contain particulate emissions or spillage. The exposed plates may be streamlined to minimize material clinging to the outside of the bucket after it clears the ship's hold.
 - (d) “Bearings, Crosshead and Corner Arms” - All wear points shall be constructed of appropriate material. Bushings shall be composed of a chromium-molybdenum alloy steel and heat treated to approximately 450 Brinell. All shafts shall be made of heat treated 4140 Chromium-molybdenum steel. All wear points shall be grease lubricated.
- (313) “Tileboard” – Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.
- (314) “Title V Operation Permit Program” – The EPA-approved operation permit program which Title V of the Act requires a state to submit to the Administrator.
- (315) “Title V Source” – A major source of air pollution as defined above.
- (316) “Title V Source Permit” – A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

- (317) “Topcoat” – The final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.
- (318) “Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)” – The sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide that are released during the kraft pulping process and measured by Reference Method 16 or a designated alternate method.
- (319) “Total Suspended Particulate” or “TSP” - Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (320) “True Vapor Pressure” – The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, “Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,” 1980. The above reference is available from American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L. Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department’s Tallahassee office.
- (321) “Two-Piece Can Exterior End Coating” – A coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.
- (322) “Ultraviolet-Cured” – An ink and coating drying process by which monomers, oligomers, and other components polymerize to form a film when exposed to ultraviolet radiation.
- (323) “Unconfined Emissions” – Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack.
- (324) NOT SIP-APPROVED
- (325) “Unit-Specific Limitation or Requirement” – For purposes of the air construction and air operation permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C., and for purposes of the air general permit provisions and air permitting exemption criteria of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., a unit-specific limitation or requirement means any limitation or requirement that applies specifically to a given emissions unit, including a PAL; however, limitations and requirements which are not considered unit-specific limitations or requirements for these purposes include the following:
- (a) Any limitation or requirement under any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, or 63 that has not been adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
 - (b) Any limitation or requirement under any of the following EPA regulations adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
 - 1. 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M – National Emission Standard for Asbestos, Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation.
 - 2. Any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, or 63 that imposes nothing more than a recordkeeping or reporting requirement on an emissions unit.
 - (c) Subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C., Objectionable Odor Prohibited.
 - (d) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., General Visible Emissions Standard, except subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(b)2., F.A.C.
 - (e) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.
 - (f) Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.
 - (g) Any standard or other requirement under Chapter 62-252, 62-256, 62-257, or 62-281, F.A.C.
- (326) “Untreated Wood” – Wood (including lighter pine, tree trunks, limbs and stumps, shrubs, and lumber) which is free of paint, glue, filler, pentachlorophenol, creosote, tar, asphalt, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), and other wood preservatives or treatments.
- (327) “Vapor Balance System” - A combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tanks are transferred to the tank being unloaded.
- (328) “Vapor Collection System” – A vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.
- (329) “Vapor Control System” – A system that will not allow emissions of volatile organic compounds in the displaced vapor at a rate greater than 80 milligrams per liter (4.7 grains/gallon (gr./gal.)) of gasoline transferred.

- (330) “Vapor-mounted Seal” – A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.
- (331) “Vapor Recovery System” - A system that collects and conserves vapors that would otherwise be released to them atmosphere.
- (332) “Vinyl Coating” – Applying a decorative or protective topcoat, or printing on vinyl-coated fabric or vinyl sheets. VOC emission reduction credit is not allowed when plastisols are used in emission averaging involving vinyl printing and topcoating.
- (333) “Visible Emission” – An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or 1/4 Ringelmann measured by standard methods.
- (334) “Visibility Impairment” or “Impairment to Visibility” – Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.
- (335) “Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)” – Any one or more volatile organic compounds as defined at 40 CFR 51.100, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (336) NOT SIP-APPROVED
- (337) “Water-based Ink/Coating/Adhesive” – An ink, coating or adhesive with a VOC content less than or equal to 25 percent by weight as applied.
- (338) “Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil” – A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees² or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils". A copy of the above referenced document is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, and may be examined at the Department's Tallahassee office.
- (339) “Yard Waste” - Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping and yard maintenance operations and other such routine property clean-up activities. It includes materials such as leaves, shrub trimmings, grass clippings, palm fronds, and brush.

History—Formerly 17-2.100, Amended 2-9-93, 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.200, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 10-15-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 2-19-03, 4-1-05, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 4-1-06, 9-4-06, 9-6-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 7-16-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-09, 3-11-10, 6-29-11, 12-4-11, 3-28-12, 10-23-13.

62-210.200

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/11/1993	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/12/1993	09/07/1994	59 FR 46175
2 nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/24/1995	04/25/1996	61 FR 18259
4 th Revision	12/10/1996	05/27/1998	63 FR 28905
5 th Revision	03/16/2007	10/12/2007	72 FR 58016
6 th Revision	02/03/2006	06/27/2008	73 FR 36435
7 th Revision	05/31/2007	06/01/2009	74 FR 26103
8 th Revision	06/17/2009	04/12/2011	76 FR 20239
9 th Revision	10/19/2007	06/15/2012	77 FR 35862
	07/01/2011	06/15/2012	77 FR 35862
10 th Revision	03/15/2012	09/19/2012	77 FR 58027
11 th Revision	12/19/2013	05/19/2014	79 FR 28607

² Although not specified in the rule language, this standard is based on the Fahrenheit scale (i.e., 50 degrees F).

12 th Revision	07/01/2011	07/03/2017	82 FR 30767
13 th Revision	02/27/2013	10/06/2017	82 FR 46682
14 th Revision	10/23/2013	09/16/2020	85 FR 57707

Rule 62-210.200 - Requested SIP Revisions

Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., consists of terms and definitions used in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., and in Chapters 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C. Although the terms and definitions in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., are integral to Florida's air regulatory programs, the rule does not itself contain any emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. These emissions limits, emissions control standards, and substantive requirements relating to air emissions, the potential to emit air emissions, or the permitting of sources of air emissions, which are essential to Florida's attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are contained in other rule sections in Florida's SIP. As such, revision of specific terms and definitions in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or removal of specific terms and definitions from Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., from Florida's SIP will not impact ambient air quality. The specific rule revisions and rule removals that Florida is requesting in this SIP submittal are detailed below. These specific rule revisions and rule removals reflect a series of discrete rulemaking actions in the State of Florida between 2013 and 2022.

- 1) Effective October 23, 2013, Florida amended Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., to remove multiple definitions that were either obsolete or redundant. Florida also updated definitions for numerous terms in this rule for clarification purposes. Florida is requesting that EPA revise Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. in Florida's SIP to reflect the following amendments. (Note that Florida will address the renumbering of the definitions contained in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., in Florida's SIP under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in in this submittal.)

(1) "Acid Mist" – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxide, hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid as measured by EPA test method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800(7)(e), F.A.C., and listed at Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C.

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

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

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

(13) Adverse Impact on Visibility – An impairment to visibility which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Federal Class I area. This determination shall be made during the permitting process, utilizing EPA approved methods of visibility impairment analysis and taking into account such factors as the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility

impairments, and how these factors correlate with the times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area and the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

~~(18) "Air Emissions Bubble or Bubble"~~

~~(22) "Air Pollution Control Equipment"—Equipment, including that used to separate entrained particulate matter or organic vapors from gases, gas separation equipment, thermal oxidation equipment, and chemical reaction/conversion equipment, which is designed and used to reduce the discharge of a specific air pollutant to the atmosphere.~~

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

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

~~(25) "Alternate Designated Representative"—~~

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

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

~~(26) "Alternative Control Techniques Document" or "ACT"—A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which identifies control alternatives for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) that emit more than 25 tons per year.~~

~~(19)(27) "Ambient Air Quality Standard" or "Ambient Standard"—A restriction established specified at 40 C.F.R. Part 50 and monitored by the Department pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 53 and 58, all adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to limit the quantity or concentration of an air pollutant that may be allowed to exist in the ambient air for any specific period of time.~~

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

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

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

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

~~(45) "Black Liquor Oxidation System"—The vessels used to oxidize, with air or oxygen, the black liquor, and associated storage tank(s).~~

~~(47) "Brown Stock Washer System"—Brown stock washers and associated knotters, vacuum pumps, and filtrate tanks used to wash the pulp following the digester system.~~

~~(48) "Bubble Baseline Emissions" or "Bubble Baseline"~~

~~(101) "Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring System" or "CERMS"—The total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate in terms of mass per unit of time.~~

~~(104) "Continuous Unloader"—A bulk materials unloading system that is normally installed at wharf or pier side. A typical system is essentially of enclosed construction, providing for dust abatement and weather tightness, utilizing screw conveyors, elevators, conveyor belt arrangements, or similar devices to facilitate basically uninterrupted discharge of materials from vessel cargo holds.~~

~~(92)(105) "Control Device" or See "Air Pollution Control Equipment" above - Device or equipment, including that used to separate entrained particulate matter or organic vapors from gases, gas separation equipment, thermal oxidation equipment, and chemical reaction/conversion equipment, which is designed and used to reduce the discharge of a specific air pollutant to the atmosphere.~~

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

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

~~(107) "Control Techniques Guidelines Document" or "CTG"—A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which defines reasonably available control technology (RACT) and presumptive RACT limits for a source category.~~

~~(112) "Delivery Vessel"—Tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.~~

~~(119) "Draft Acid Rain Part"—Means the version of the Acid Rain Part of a Title V source operation permit that the Department offers for public comment.~~

~~(122) "Electrical Power Plant"—Any electrical generating facility that uses any process or fuel and that is owned or operated by an electric utility and includes any associated facility that directly supports the operation of the electrical power plant.~~

~~(131) "Emulsified Asphalt"—An emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing two normally immiscible phases (asphalt and water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.~~

~~(123)(141)~~ “Federally-Enforceable” – Pertaining to limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including any requirements developed pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any requirements within the State Implementation Plan, and any requirements established pursuant to permits issued under:

(a) through (d) no change.

~~(167)~~ “Indian Reservation” — Any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.

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

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

~~(203)~~ “Method of Operation” — For purposes of the Title V source permitting program, a procedure to operate one or more specific emissions units within a Title V source in a particular manner which may affect air pollutant emissions.

~~(206)~~ “Molten Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility” — A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring or storing elemental sulfur in liquid form from ships, barges, railcars, trucks or other methods of water or land transport to heated storage tanks.

~~(218)(239)~~ “Petroleum Liquids” — Petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oils, gas turbine fuel oils No. 2-GT through No. 4-GT as specified in ASTM D 2880, or diesel fuel oils No. 2-D and No. 4-D as specified in ASTM D 975, all of which are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C..

~~(240)~~ “Petroleum Refinery” — Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of crude oils, or through redistillation, cracking, extraction, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

~~(262)~~ “Refinery Fuel Gas” — Any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas.

~~(270)~~ “Ringelmann Chart” — The Chart published and described in the U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circulars No. 8333 and No. 7718. The above references are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

~~(288)~~ “Solid Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility” — A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring, or storing elemental sulfur in pelletized form.

~~(296)~~ “Standard Sulfur Pellets” — Any generally spherical form of solid sulfur (such as air

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(319) "Total Suspended Particulate" or "TSP"—Particulate matter as measured by the

method described in 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(331) "Vapor Recovery System" – A system that collects and conserves vapors that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere.

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

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

(306) ~~(338)~~ "Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil" – A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees³ or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils". A copy of the above referenced document is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, and may be examined at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(339) "Yard Waste" – Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping and yard maintenance operations and other such routine property clean up activities. It includes materials such as leaves, shrub trimmings, grass clippings, palm fronds, and brush.

- 2) Effective August 25, 2014, Florida amended rule subsection 62-210.200(1), F.A.C., "Acid Mist," because EPA had changed the title of the referenced federal appendix in the subsection 62-210.200(1), F.A.C., definition of "Acid Mist" from "Appendix A" to "Appendix A-4." Florida also removed from the definition references to hydrochloric acid and nitric acid because EPA Test Method 8, as specified by EPA, does not apply to those acids. Florida requests that EPA amend rule subsection 62-210.200(1), F.A.C., in Florida's SIP to reflect the following amendments:

(1) "Acid Mist" – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide, ~~hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid~~ as measured by EPA test method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800(7)(e), F.A.C.

- 3) Effective April 26, 2017, Florida amended rule subsections 62-210.200(153), F.A.C., "Gas/Gas Method," and 62-210.200(183), F.A.C., "Liquid/Gas Method," to remove these defined terms from the F.A.C. because these obsolete definitions were only found in a rule that had been repealed. Florida requests that EPA remove rule subsections 62-210.200(153) and (183), F.A.C.,

³ Although not specified in the rule language, this standard is based on the Fahrenheit scale (i.e., 50 degrees F).

from Florida's SIP and renumber the remaining subsections as indicated under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in in this submittal.

~~(153) "Gas/Gas Method"—Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which rely only on gas phase measurements. One method, prescribed in Rule 62-297.450(2)(a), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary total enclosure to assure all otherwise unconfined air pollutant emissions are measured. The other method, prescribed in Rule 62-297.450(2)(c), uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.~~

~~(183) "Liquid/Gas Method"—Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which require both gas phase and liquid phase measurements and analysis. One liquid/gas method, prescribed in Rule 62-297.450(2)(b), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary enclosure. The other, prescribed in Rule 62-297.450(2)(d), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.~~

- 4) Effective July 3, 2018, Florida amended numerous subsections in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., "Definitions," to clarify, correct, and remove obsolete or unnecessary definitions. Florida deleted the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) programmatic definitions, as well as references to CAIR, as CAIR is no longer operative as a rule. Florida requests that EPA make the following amendments to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., in Florida's SIP and renumber the remaining subsections as indicated under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in in this submittal.

~~(52) "CAIR"—Abbreviation for Federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.~~

~~(53) "CAIR NO_x Allowance"—A limited authorization issued by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C., to emit one ton of nitrogen oxides during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program.~~

~~(54) "CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program"—The program implemented at subsection 62-296.470(3), F.A.C., which, upon approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, requires CAIR NO_x units in Florida to participate in the multi-state air pollution control and emission reduction program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR Part 96, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(55) "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance"—A limited authorization issued by the Department pursuant to Rule 62-296.470, F.A.C. to emit one ton of nitrogen oxides during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.~~

~~(56) "CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program"—The program implemented at subsection 62-296.470(5), F.A.C., which, upon approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, requires CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in Florida to participate in the multi-state air pollution control and emission reduction program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR Part 96, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(57) "CAIR NOx Ozone Season Unit" A unit that is subject to the CAIR NOx Ozone Season Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.304, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(58) "CAIR NOx Unit" A unit that is subject to the CAIR NOx Annual Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.104, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(59) "CAIR Part or CAIR Permit" That portion of the Title V source permit specifying the CAIR Program requirements applicable to a CAIR source, to each CAIR unit at the source, and to the owners and operators and the CAIR designated representative of the CAIR source and each such CAIR unit.~~

~~(60) "CAIR Program" Any or all of the following:
(a) CAIR NOx Annual Trading Program;
(b) CAIR SO2 Trading Program; or
(c) CAIR NOx Ozone Season Trading Program~~

~~(61) "CAIR SO2 Allowance" A limited authorization issued by the Administrator under the Acid Rain Program to emit sulfur dioxide during the control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated, or of any calendar year thereafter, under the CAIR SO2 Trading Program. 62-210-10~~

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

~~(63) "CAIR SO2 Unit" A unit that is subject to the CAIR SO2 Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96.204, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800 F.A.C.~~

~~(64) "CAIR Source" A facility that includes one or more CAIR units.~~

~~(65) "CAIR Unit"
(a) A CAIR NOx unit;
(b) A CAIR SO2 unit; or
(c) A CAIR NOx Ozone Season unit.~~

~~(79)(91) "Commence Operation" –~~

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

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

~~(b)(e) Otherwise, to set into operation any emissions unit for any purpose.~~

~~(103)(115) "Designated Representative" –~~

~~(a) For the purposes of the Acid Rain Program, a responsible natural person authorized,~~

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

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

~~(120)(134) “Existing Emissions Unit” –~~

~~(a) An emissions unit which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.~~

~~(b) However, “existing emissions unit” fE For the purposes of Rules 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, and 62-212.500, F.A.C., “existing emissions unit” shall mean any emissions units which is not defined as a new emissions unit with respect to a specific rule or provision of any of those sections.~~

~~(c) For the purposes of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.512, F.A.C., “existing emissions units” shall mean an are those emissions units which was were constructed or for which a construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1979.~~

~~(d) For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., an “existing emissions unit” shall means an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit as defined for the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.~~

~~(168) “Innovative Control Technology” — Any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts.~~

~~(190) “Major Facility” — Any facility which emits, or has the potential to emit:~~

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

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

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

~~(198) “Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions” — The maximum capacity of an emissions unit or facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design, including any quantifiable fugitive and unconfined emissions and excluding any restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material that may be combusted, stored, or processed and any air pollution control equipment, methods, or techniques that may be used. The maximum uncontrolled emission rate is the maximum emission rate that would occur absent the use of any air pollution control equipment, methods, or techniques and absent any regulatory restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of fuels or materials combusted, stored, or processed, when the emissions unit is operated at its maximum physical and operational capacity. The maximum uncontrolled emissions of an emissions unit or facility do not include any secondary emissions that may be associated with the emissions unit or facility.~~

~~(201) “Minor Facility” — Any facility that is not a major facility.~~

~~(208) “Natural Conditions” — Naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of visual range, contrast, or coloration.~~

~~(197)(242)~~ “PM₁₀” –

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

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

~~(198)(243)~~ “PM_{2.5}” –

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

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

~~(246) “Portland Cement Plant” – Any facility manufacturing Portland Cement by either the wet or dry process.~~

~~(294) “Stack in Existence” – A stack where the owner or operator had, as of a particular date:~~

~~(a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack; or~~

~~(b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed in a reasonable time.~~

~~(246)(297) “Startup” – The commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances; ~~which result in excess emissions.~~~~

~~(334) “Visibility Impairment” or “Impairment to Visibility” – Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.~~

~~(333) “Visible Emission” – An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or 1/4 Ringelmann measured by standard methods.~~

- 5) Effective September 29, 2020, Florida amended Rule 62- 210.200, F.A.C., “Definitions,” to add new definitions of “nonattainment area,” “attainment area,” “unclassifiable area,” and “air quality maintenance area” to increase consistency with federal regulations, to remove obsolete and unnecessary language, and to make other corrective and clarifying changes to existing definitions. Florida requests that EPA make the following amendments to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., in Florida’s SIP and renumber the remaining subsections as indicated under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in in this submittal.

(18) “Air Quality Maintenance Area” – Any area that was designated as “Nonattainment” for a specific National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and was redesignated as “Attainment” for that NAAQS and subject to a maintenance plan as required by Clean Air Act section 175A. Air Quality Maintenance Areas have a duration of 20 years from their initial approval. Initial approval dates are specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart K, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(28) “Attainment Area” – Any area attaining a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a particular pollutant and designated as “Attainment” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

(a) No change.

(b) Processes where once the materials are added, one or more products are continuously removed as the reaction progresses. Such processes include production of super phosphate, basic oxygen furnaces, and concrete batching ~~ement batch~~ plants.

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

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

(102)(134) “Existing Emissions Unit” –

(a) An emissions unit which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.

(b) For the purposes of rules 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, and 62-212.500, F.A.C., “existing emissions unit” shall mean any emissions units which is not defined as a new emissions unit with respect to a specific rule or provision of any of those sections.

(c) For the purposes of rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.512, F.A.C., “existing emissions unit” shall mean an emissions unit which was constructed or for which a construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1979.

(d) For the purposes of Chapter 62-212 rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., an “existing emissions unit” shall mean an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit ~~as~~ defined for the purposes of rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.

(173)(215) “New Emissions Unit” – An emissions unit which is not in existence, for which an application for a permit to construct has not been submitted before the effective date of an applicable section or provision. For the purposes of Chapter 62-212 rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., a new emissions unit is any emission unit that is or will be newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

~~(176)(218)~~ “Nonattainment Area” – Any area not attaining a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a particular pollutant and designated as “Nonattainment” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. ~~meeting ambient air quality standards and designated as a nonattainment area under rule 62-204.340, F.A.C. Such an area may be designated as a particulate, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead or ozone nonattainment area, depending on which ambient standard has been violated. An area may be designated as nonattainment for more than one air pollutant. Ozone nonattainment areas may be transitional, marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as classified in rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.~~

~~(221)(266)~~ “Relocatable Facility” – A stationary facility such as, but not limited to, an asphalt concrete plant, portable power generator, nonmetallic mineral processing plant, air curtain incinerator, or concrete batching ~~ement batch~~ plant, which is designed to be physically moved to, and operated on, different sites by being wholly or partially dismantled and re-erected in essentially the same configuration. It shall not be operable while in transit.

~~(241)(287)~~ “Soil Thermal Treatment Facility” – Either a stationary or relocatable ~~mobile~~ facility system designed, constructed, or utilized, and permitted by the Department to handle, store, and thermally treat or process petroleum contaminated soils. “Soil thermal treatment facility” does not include electrical power plants in which thermal treatment of contaminated soils from their own property results in ash which is disposed of in accordance with chapter 62-701 or 62-702, F.A.C., or facilities that treat RCRA and hazardous waste or hazardous substances.

~~(270)~~ “Unclassifiable Area” – Any area which cannot, on the basis of available information, be classified as an attainment area or a nonattainment area for a particular pollutant and designated as “Unclassifiable” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

- 6) In a letter submitted to EPA on July 2, 2021, through the CAA 110(k)(6) process, Florida requested that specified definitions in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., be revised consistent with the following table to increase consistency with federal regulations, to remove obsolete and unnecessary language, and to make other corrective and clarifying changes to existing definitions.⁴ Florida requests that EPA renumber the remaining subsections as indicated under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading to reflect those rule language revisions in concert with the revisions requested in this SIP submittal. For ease of reference, please find below a summary table reflecting the revisions that Florida requested in its July 2, 2021, CAA 110(k)(6) letter to EPA.

⁴ On September 23, 2022, EPA noticed its intent “to correct the erroneous incorporation of several rules and related definitions into the Florida State Implementation Plan (SIP). The rules being proposed for removal from the SIP, which are identified by Florida in letters to EPA dated March 16, 2021, and July 2, 2021, regulate odor, fluoride, and total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions. EPA is proposing to remove these rules and definitions from the Florida SIP because they are not related to implementation, maintenance, or enforcement of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) or otherwise required to be included in the SIP.” (Document Citation: 87 FR 58045 [Docket No. EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0355; FRL-10157-01-R4]). The comment period for EPA’s proposed rule closed on October 24, 2022. As of the date of this submittal, Florida understands that EPA is in the process of preparing responses to comments, and that final agency action will be forthcoming in a future Federal Register notice.

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Regulations to be Removed from SIP by 110(k)(6) Process	
Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
62-210.200 Definition – “Calciner: A device used to calcine lime mud, consisting primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime (calcium oxide), by using a fluidized bed to burn or reburn the lime mud in suspension.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Cross Recovery Furnace: A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), and 62-297.440(2)(f), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Digester System: Each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s) and condenser(s).”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Green Liquor Sulfidity: The sulfidity of the liquor which leaves the smelt dissolving tank.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Lime Kiln: An inclined rotary drum device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Multiple Effect Evaporator System: The multiple effect evaporators and concentrators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquor (black liquor) that is separated from the pulp.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Neutral Sulfite Semichemical (NSSC) Pulping Operation: Any series of unit operations in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium sulfite and sodium bicarbonate, followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Regulations to be Removed from SIP by 110(k)(6) Process	
Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
62-210.200 Definition – “New Design Direct-Fired Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any new design kraft recovery furnace which was initially designed and constructed to burn black liquor received from a multiple effect evaporator system using a noncontact evaporator or concentrator to achieve the final level of solids concentration rather than a direct contact evaporator system connected to the kraft recovery furnace duct work.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “New Design Direct-Fired Suspension-Burning Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any new design direct-fired kraft recovery furnace designed to evaporate remaining water from and burn the organic content of a spray of finely divided concentrated black liquor droplets while the droplets are in suspension. Such a furnace will have only two levels of air introduction (primary and secondary) and a flat hearth with the smelt spouts located above the hearth.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “New Design Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage and has an adjustable air introduction system to deliver an adequate quantity of air while providing both effective air distribution and penetration into the furnace. The air induction system on “new design” Babcock & Wilcox furnaces will consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary ports. In Combustion Engineering units the secondary air (introduced above the black liquor gun elevation) will be introduced tangentially.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Objectionable Odor: Any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.”	This term is only used in 62-210.310(4) in 3 different Air General Permits, and Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Odor: A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.”	This term is only used in 62-210.310(4) in 3 different Air General Permits, and Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Regulations to be Removed from SIP by 110(k)(6) Process	
Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
62-210.200 Definition – “Old Design Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is not of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Plant Section: A part of a plant consisting of one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment which provides the complete processing of input (raw) materials to produce a marketable product, including granular triple super phosphate, phosphoric acid, run-of-pile triple super phosphate, and diammonium phosphate, or one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment or structures which are used for the functions such as: storage, shipping, loading, unloading, or bagging.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Smelt Dissolving Tank: A vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(4)(c), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace: A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains 7 weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process or has a green liquor sulfidity of 28 percent or less.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(4), (5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Tall Oil Plant: A plant which recovers the crude tall oil fraction from the spent kraft cooking liquor (black liquor) used in the kraft process. Included are all associated tanks and vents from which reduced sulfur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.

- 7) Florida requests that reference to the terms denoted by the following subparagraph numbers be removed from EPA’s compendium of SIP contents as there are no corresponding terms or definitions approved by EPA. Florida does not request that any terms or definitions that may have previously been associated with these subparagraph numbers be included in EPA’s compendium of Florida’s SIP:

~~(18) Air Emissions Bubble or Bubble~~

~~(29) NOT SIP-APPROVED~~

~~(44) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(48) “Bubble Baseline Emissions” or “Bubble Baseline”~~

~~(69) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(74) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(163) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(250) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(324) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(336) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

In addition, in the interest of clarity and avoiding inconsistency between the numbering of terms and definitions contained within Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., as incorporated into Florida’s SIP, and the numbering of terms and definitions contained within the whole of Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Florida requests that EPA remove from EPA’s compendium of Florida’s SIP the numbering of the terms contained within Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. For ease of reference, EPA’s compendium of Florida’s SIP will present these rules and definitions in alphabetical order, and without numbering each defined term. This revision will in no way affect the utility or substance of these terms and definitions within Florida’s SIP. References to defined terms do not include citations to the specific number assigned to the term under Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., only the term itself. The numbering of individual terms and definitions is an arbitrary feature of the coding of rule language, and it has no bearing on the manner in which the term and definition are used in Florida’s air regulations. EPA’s revision to the presentation of the contents of Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., in Florida’s SIP, will enable Florida and EPA to revise or update the terms and definitions more efficiently in the future, as the arbitrary numbering of individual terms and definitions will no longer be a factor. (For ease of reading, Florida has presented under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading below each term defined under Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., which Florida requests that EPA include in Florida’s SIP. Florida recommends that EPA distinguish the defined term by showing it in **bold font**.)

- 8) Florida requests that EPA update the list of historical rule amendment dates included at the end of Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., in Florida’s SIP and as listed under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal.

History—Formerly 17-2.100, Amended 2-9-93, 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.200, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 10-15-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 2-19-03, 4-1-05, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 4-1-06, 9-4-06, 9-6-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 7-16-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-09, 3-11-10, 6-29-11, 12-4-11, 3-28-12, 10-23-13, 8-25-14, 4-26-17, 7-3-18, 9-29-20.

Rule 62-210.200 - Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions

62-210.200 Definitions.

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

“Acid Mist” – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide, as measured by EPA test method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800(7)(e), F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Air Quality Maintenance Area” – Any area that was designated as “Nonattainment” for a specific National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and was redesignated as “Attainment” for that NAAQS and subject to a maintenance plan as required by Clean Air Act section 175A. Air Quality Maintenance Areas have a duration of 20 years from their initial approval. Initial approval dates are specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart K, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Asphalt Concrete Plant” or **“Hot Mix Asphalt Plant”** – Any facility that produces hot mix asphalt

by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements.

“Attainment Area” – Any area attaining a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a particular pollutant and designated as “Attainment” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.
2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
3. For a PSD pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each PSD pollutant.
4. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraph (a)2. above.

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

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.
2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
3. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period.
4. For a PSD pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each PSD pollutant.
5. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and

for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraphs (b)2. and 3. above.

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

“Baseline Area” –

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

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

- (a) The baseline concentration shall include the concentration attributable to:
 - 1. The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided at paragraph (b) below; and
 - 2. The federally enforceable allowable emissions of major stationary sources on which construction commenced on or before the major source baseline date but which were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.
- (b) The baseline concentration shall not include the concentration attributable to the following emissions; rather, such emissions shall affect the amount of any applicable allowable increase remaining available:
 - 1. The actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and
 - 2. Any increase or decrease in the actual emissions of facilities occurring after the applicable minor source baseline date.

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

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

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

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

furnaces, and concrete batching plants.

“Best Available Control Technology” or “BACT” –

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

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

(b) If the Department determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular part of an emissions unit or facility would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reductions achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation.

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

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

“Biomass” – Vegetative matter and untreated wood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

adsorbed.

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

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

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

“C.F.R.” – Code of Federal Regulations

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

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

(b) Bradwell Bay National Wilderness Area.

“Class II Area” – All areas of the state are designated Class II except for those areas designated Class I.

“Clean Air Act” or **“CAA”** or **“Act”** – The Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7401 et seq.)

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

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

“Clear Coat” – A coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

“Coating” – The application of a protective, decorative, or functional film to a surface.

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

“Coating Applicator” – An apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a surface.

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

“Coil Coating” – The coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

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

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

“Commence Construction” – As applied to the construction or modification of a facility, means that the owner has all preconstruction permits and approvals required under federal air pollution control laws and regulations and those air pollution control laws and regulations which are part of the State

Implementation Plan (SIP) or which are part of Chapter 62-210 or 62-212, F.A.C., to the extent that the provisions of these laws and regulations specify conditions or requirements for obtaining a state construction permit for an emissions unit, and:

- (a) Begins a continuous program of actual on-site construction or physical modification of the facility, to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or
- (b) Enters into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction or physical modification of the facility to be completed within a time commensurate with the nature of the construction project; or
- (c) Begins those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of a change in the method of operation of the facility.

“Commence Operation” –

- (a) For purposes of the Acid Rain Program, to begin any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including start-up of an emissions control technology or emissions monitor or of an emissions unit’s combustion chamber.
- (b) Otherwise, to set into operation any emissions unit for any purpose.

“Complete” – In reference to an application for a permit, means that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application, except as otherwise provided in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Construction” –

- (a) The act of performing on-site fabrication, erection, installation or modification of an emissions unit or facility of a permanent nature, including installation of foundations or building supports; laying of underground pipe work or electrical conduit; and fabrication or installation of permanent storage structures, component parts of an emissions unit or facility, associated support equipment, or utility connections. Land clearing and other site preparation activities are not a part of the construction activities.
- (b) For the purposes of Rules 62-212.300, 62-212.400, 62-212.500, and 62-212.720, F.A.C., construction means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.
- (c) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.
- (d) For the purposes of the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., construction means the on-site fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source. Construction does not include the removal of all equipment comprising an affected source from an existing location and reinstallation of such equipment at a new location. The owner or operator of an existing affected source that is relocated may elect not to reinstall minor ancillary equipment

including piping, ductwork, and valves. However, removal and reinstallation of an affected source will be construed as reconstruction if it satisfies the criteria for reconstruction as defined in this section. The costs of replacing minor ancillary equipment must be considered in determining whether the existing affected source is reconstructed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Department” – The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

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

“Designated Representative” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Emissions Unit” – Any part or activity of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.

“End Sealing Compound” – A synthetic rubber compound which when coated on a can end functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

“Environmental Protection Agency” or **“EPA”** – The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Existing Emissions Unit” – For the purposes of Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., an “existing emissions unit” shall mean an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit.

“Exterior Base Coating” – A coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and background for the lithographic or printing operation.

“External Floating Roof” – A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

“Extreme Performance Coating” – Coating designed to withstand exposure to harsh conditions such as continuous weather exposure and temperatures consistently above 203 degrees Fahrenheit (95 degrees Celsius), or abrasive and scouring agents.

“Fabric Coating” – The coating of a textile substrate with a knife, roll, or rotogravure coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance.

“Facility” – All of the emissions units which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).

“Federal Land Manager” – With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the

department with authority over such lands.

“Federally-Enforceable” – Pertaining to limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including any requirements developed pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any requirements within the State Implementation Plan, and any requirements established pursuant to permits issued under:

- (a) The state’s Title V operation permit program;
- (b) Paragraph 62-210.300(2)(b), F.A.C.;
- (c) 40 C.F.R. 52.21; or
- (d) Subparagraph 62-204.800(11)(d)2., F.A.C. (formerly 62-204.800(10)(d)2.); Rule 62-212.300, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.300, formerly 17-2.520); Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.400, formerly 17-2.500); Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. (formerly 17-212.500, formerly 17-2.510); Rule 17-2.17, F.A.C. (repealed); or Rule 62-4.210, F.A.C. (formerly 17-4.210, formerly 17-4.21).

“Final Permit” – The version of a Title V source permit issued by the Department for which all review procedures required by Rule 62-213.450, F.A.C., have been completed.

“Firebox” – The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.

“Flashoff Area” – The space between the application area and the oven.

“Flexographic Printing” – The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

“Fossil Fuel” – Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

“Fossil Fuel Steam Generator” – A furnace or boiler which produces steam by combustion of oil, coal, or gas of fossil origin.

“Fountain Solution” – A mixture of water and other volatile and non-volatile chemicals and additives that maintains the quality of the printing plate and reduces the surface tension of the water so that it spreads easily across the printing plate surface. The fountain solution wets the non-image area so that the ink is maintained within the image areas. Non-volatile additives include mineral salts and hydrophilic gums.

“Fountain Solution Additives” – Wetting additives that include alcohol and alcohol substitutes, including isopropyl alcohol, glycol ethers and ethylene glycol, which are used to reduce the surface tension of the fountain solution.

“Freeboard Height” –

- (a) For heated vapor degreasers is the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank.
- (b) For cold cleaning degreasers is the distance from the solvent to the top edge of the cold cleaner.

“Freeboard Ratio” – The freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.

“Fugitive Emissions” – Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

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

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

“Gasoline Dispensing Facility” – Any stationary facility that dispenses gasoline directly into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

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

“Hardwood Plywood” – Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer or hardwood.

“Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)” – An air pollutant:

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

CAS Number	Chemical Name
1. 75070	Acetaldehyde
2. 60355	Acetamide
3. 75058	Acetonitrile
4. 98862	Acetophenone
5. 53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
6. 107028	Acrolein
7. 79061	Acrylamide
8. 79107	Acrylic acid
9. 107131	Acrylonitrile
10. 107051	Allyl chloride
11. 92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
12. 62533	Aniline
13. 90040	o-Anisidine
14. 0	Antimony Compounds
15. 0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
16. 1332214	Asbestos
17. 71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
18. 92875	Benzidine
19. 98077	Benzotrichloride
20. 100447	Benzyl chloride
21. 0	Beryllium Compounds
22. 92524	Biphenyl
23. 117817	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
24. 542881	Bis (chloromethyl) ether
25. 75252	Bromoform
26. 106990	1, 3-Butadiene
27. 0	Cadmium Compounds
28. 156627	Calcium cyanamide
29. Reserved	
30. 133062	Captan
31. 63252	Carbaryl
32. 75150	Carbon disulfide
33. 56235	Carbon tetrachloride
34. 463581	Carbonyl sulfide
35. 120809	Catechol
36. 133904	Chloramben
37. 57749	Chlordane
38. 7782505	Chlorine
39. 79118	Chloroacetic acid
40. 532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
41. 108907	Chlorobenzene
42. 510156	Chlorobenzilate
43. 67663	Chloroform
44. 107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
45. 126998	Chloroprene
46. 0	Chromium Compounds
47. 0	Cobalt Compounds

48. 0	Coke Oven Emissions
49. 1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
50. 95487	o-Cresol
51. 108394	m-Cresol
52. 106445	p-Cresol
53. 98828	Cumene
54. 0	Cyanide Compounds (X' CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca (CN) 2.)
55. 94757	2, 4-D, salts and esters
56. 3547044	DDE
57. 334883	Diazomethane
58. 132649	Dibenzofurans
59. 96128	1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
60. 84742	Dibutylphthalate
61. 106467	1, 4-Dichlorobenzene (p)
62. 91941	3, 3-Dichlorobenzidene
63. 111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether)
64. 542756	1, 3-Dichloropropene
65. 62737	Dichlorvos
66. 111422	Diethanolamine
67. 121697	N, N-Diethyl aniline (N, N-Dimethylaniline)
68. 64675	Diethyl sulfate
69. 119904	3, 3-Dimethoxybenzidine
70. 60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
71. 1119937	3, 3-Dimethyl benzidine
72. 79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
73. 68122	Dimethyl formamide
74. 57147	1, 1-Dimethyl hydrazine
75. 131113	Dimethyl phthalate
76. 77781	Dimethyl sulfate
77. 534521	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
78. 51285	2, 4-Dinitrophenol
79. 121142	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene
80. 123911	1, 4-Dioxane (1, 4-Diethyleneoxide)
81. 122667	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine
82. 106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2, 3-epoxypropane)
83. 106887	1, 2-Epoxybutane
84. 140885	Ethyl acrylate
85. 100414	Ethyl benzene
86. 51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
87. 75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
88. 106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
89. 107062	Ethylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloroethane)
90. 107211	Ethylene glycol
91. 151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
92. 75218	Ethylene oxide
93. 96457	Ethylene thiourea
94. 75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1, 1-Dichloroethane)

95. 50000	Formaldehyde
96. 0	Glycol ethers (Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n -OR' where n =1, 2, or 3; R = alkyl C7 or less; or R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl; R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate. Excludes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE, 2 - Butoxyethanol - CAS Number 111-76-2).)
97. 76448	Heptachlor
98. 118741	Hexachlorobenzene
99. 87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
100. 77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
101. 67721	Hexachloroethane
102. 822060	Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate
103. 680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
104. 110543	Hexane
105. 302012	Hydrazine
106. 7647010	Hydrochloric acid
107. 7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
108. 123319	Hydroquinone
109. 78591	Isophorone
110. 0	Lead Compounds
111. 58899	Lindane (all isomers)
112. 108316	Maleic anhydride
113. 0	Manganese Compounds
114. 0	Mercury Compounds
115. 67561	Methanol
116. 72435	Methoxychlor
117. 74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
118. 74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
119. 71556	Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane)
120. Reserved	
121. 60344	Methyl hydrazine
122. 74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
123. 108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
124. 624839	Methyl isocyanate
125. 80626	Methyl methacrylate
126. 1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
127. 101144	4, 4-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)
128. 75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
129. 101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
130. 101779	4, 4-Methylenedianiline
131. 0	Mineral fibers (fine), includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.
132. 91203	Naphthalene
133. 0	Nickel Compounds
134. 98953	Nitrobenzene
135. 92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl

136. 100027	4-Nitrophenol
137. 79469	2-Nitropropane
138. 684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
139. 62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
140. 59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
141. 56382	Parathion
142. 82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
143. 87865	Pentachlorophenol
144. 108952	Phenol
145. 106503	p-Phenylenediamine
146. 75445	Phosgene
147. 7803512	Phosphine
148. 7723140	Phosphorus
149. 85449	Phthalic anhydride
150. 1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
151. 0	Polycyclic organic matter (includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100° C)
152. 1120714	1, 3-Propane sultone
153. 57578	beta-Propiolactone
154. 123386	Propionaldehyde
155. 114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
156. 78875	Propylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloropropane)
157. 75569	Propylene oxide
158. 75558	1, 2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
159. 91225	Quinoline
160. 106514	Quinone
161. 0	Radionuclides (including radon), a type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay
162. 0	Selenium Compounds
163. 100425	Styrene
164. 96093	Styrene oxide
165. 1746016	2, 3, 7, 8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
166. 79345	1, 1, 2, 2- Tetrachloroethane
167. 127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
168. 7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
169. 108883	Toluene
170. 95807	2, 4-Toluene diamine
171. 584849	2, 4-Toluene diisocyanate
172. 95534	o-Toluidine
173. 8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
174. 120821	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene
175. 79005	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane
176. 79016	Trichloroethylene
177. 95954	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol
178. 88062	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol
179. 121448	Triethylamine
180. 1582098	Trifluralin

181. 540841	2, 2, 4-Trimethylpentane
182. 108054	Vinyl acetate
183. 593602	Vinyl bromide
184. 75014	Vinyl chloride
185. 75354	Vinylidene chloride (1, 1-Dichloroethylene)
186. 1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixtures)
187. 95476	o-Xylenes
188. 108383	m-Xylenes
189. 106423	p-Xylenes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Interior Body Spray” – A coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

conditioners and other similar products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Lowest Achievable Emission Rate” or **“LAER”** – An allowable emission rate determined in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. This term applied to a modification means the lowest achievable emission rate for that portion of the facility which is modified.

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

“Major Modification” –

- (a) Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant emissions increase of a PSD pollutant and a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.
- (b) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides shall be considered significant for ozone.
- (c) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:
 1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement.
 2. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, or any superseding legislation, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;
 3. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act;
 4. Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
 5. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

- i. The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975; or
 - ii. The source is approved to use under any federally enforceable permit condition issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;
6. An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.
7. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.
8. The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:
- i. The State Implementation Plan, and
 - ii. Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.
9. The installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit of any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.
10. The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

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

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

- (a) In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;
- (b) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- (c) In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2010.

“Major Stationary Source” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The sulfur dioxide minor source baseline date for the sulfur dioxide baseline area is December 27, 1977;
- (b) The nitrogen dioxide minor source baseline date for the nitrogen dioxide baseline area is March 28, 1988;
- (c) The PM₁₀ minor source baseline date for the PM₁₀ baseline area is December 27, 1977; and
- (d) The PM_{2.5} minor source baseline date for the PM_{2.5} baseline area is October 21, 2011.

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

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

- (a) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:
 1. Routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of component parts of an emissions unit; or
 2. A change in ownership of an emissions unit or facility.
- (b) For any pollutant that is specifically regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act, a change in the method of operation shall not include an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.
- (c) For any pollutant that is not specifically regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act, a change in the method of operation shall not include an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would exceed any restriction on hours of operation or production rate included in any applicable Department air construction or air operation permit.

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

“Net Emissions Increase” –

- (a) With respect to any PSD pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero (0):
 1. The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation as calculated pursuant to paragraph 62-212.400(2)(a), F.A.C.; and
 2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under this subparagraph shall be determined as provided by the definition of “baseline actual emissions”, except that subparagraphs (a)3. and (b)4. of such

definition shall not apply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;
2. It is federally enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and
3. It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

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

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

“New Emissions Unit” – For the purposes of Chapter 62-212, F.A.C., a new emissions unit is any emission unit that is or will be newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

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

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

“Nonattainment Area” – Any area not attaining a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a particular pollutant and designated as “Nonattainment” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

“North American Industry Classification System” or “NAICS” – A federal system of classifying business establishments according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services, as described in the 2007 NAICS definition file (available free of cost at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> or available in CD ROM or book form at a cost from the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1(800)553-6847), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-00705>).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Particulate Matter” –

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

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

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

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

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

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

“PM₁₀” –

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

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

“PM₁₀” –

(a) With respect to concentrations in the atmosphere, PM₁₀ means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 C.F.R. Part 50 Appendix J, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) With respect to emissions, PM₁₀ means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the atmosphere as measured by an applicable reference method or by an equivalent or alternative method specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

“PM_{2.5}” –

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

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

“**Pollution Control Project**” – Any activity or project undertaken at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are limited to:

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

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

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

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

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

“**Prime Coat**” – The first film of coating applied in a multi-coat operation.

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

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

“**Projected Actual Emissions**” – The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a PSD pollutant in any one of the 5 years following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project

involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that PSD pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source. One year is one 12-month period. In determining the projected actual emissions, the Department:

- (a) Shall consider all relevant information, including historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans or orders, including consent orders; and
- (b) Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns; and
- (c) Shall exclude that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or
- (d) In lieu of using the method set out in paragraphs (a) through (c) above, may be directed by the owner or operator to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year.

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

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

“PSD Pollutant” –

- (a) Any pollutant listed as having a significant emission rate as defined in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C.; and
- (b) Any “Regulated NSR Pollutant” as defined at 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50) and as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

“Regulated Air Pollutant” –

- (a) Nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds;
- (b) Any pollutant regulated under 42 U.S.C. s. 7411 – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, or 42 U.S.C. s. 7412 – Hazardous Air Pollutants; or
- (c) Any pollutant for which a national primary ambient air quality standard has been specified at 40 C.F.R. Part 50, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (d) Any pollutant listed at 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Appendix A or B, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

“Relocatable Facility” – A stationary facility such as, but not limited to, an asphalt concrete plant, portable power generator, nonmetallic mineral processing plant, air curtain incinerator or concrete batching plant, which is designed to be physically moved to, and operated on, different sites by being wholly or partially dismantled and re-erected in essentially the same configuration. It shall not be operable while in transit.

“Removal Efficiency” – See “Destruction or Removal Efficiency” above.

“Repowering” – For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

“Responsible Official” – One of the following:

- (a) For a corporation, the president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit under Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.;
- (b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- (c) For a municipality, county, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official; or
- (d) For implementation of the Federal Acid Rain Program at an Acid Rain source: The designated representative. For other purposes at an Acid Rain source: Either the designated representative or any person that would qualify as a responsible official under paragraphs (a) through (c) of this definition.

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

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

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

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

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

“Sand Seal Coat” – A thin asphalt surface treatment designed to seal surface cracks in existing

pavements for the purpose of preventing the intrusion of water into the pavement base. The sand seal coat consists of a light application of liquid asphalt covered with fine aggregate.

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

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

“Secretary” – The Secretary of the Department.

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

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

“Significant Emissions Rate” –

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

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

- a. Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy);
- b. Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;
- c. Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;
- d. Particulate matter: 25 tpy;
- e. PM₁₀: 15 tpy;
- f. PM_{2.5}: 10 tpy of direct PM_{2.5} emissions, 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions, or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxides emissions;
- g. Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides;
- h. Lead: 0.6 tpy;
- i. Fluorides: 3 tpy;
- j. Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy;
- k. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 tpy;
- l. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- m. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- n. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tons per year);
- o. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year);
- p. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year);
- q. Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year); or

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

(b) Significant emissions rate also means, for the pollutants listed above in paragraph (a), any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major

modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 microgram per cubic meter, 24-hour average.

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

“Significant Impact” – An impact of emissions on ambient air quality in excess of any of the following pollutant-specific concentration values:

(a) Sulfur Dioxide.

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

(b) PM₁₀.

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

(c) Nitrogen Dioxide.

Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(d) Carbon Monoxide.

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

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

“Single Coat” – Single film of coating applied directly to the metal substrate omitting the primer application.

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

(a) A facility which:

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

(b) A facility which:

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

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

or hazardous substances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Sulfur Recovery Plant” – Any plant that recovers sulfur from crude (unrefined) petroleum materials.

“Sulfuric Acid Plant” – Any installation producing sulfuric acid by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfides, organic sulfides, mercaptans, or acid sludge.

“Synthetic Non-Title V Source” – A facility that would be classified as a Title V source, but for a physical or operational limitation assumed by the owner or operator on the capacity of the facility to emit a pollutant, including any air pollution control equipment and any restriction on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, provided that such physical or operational limitation is federally enforceable.

“Tack Coat” – A light application of liquid asphalt to an existing asphalt pavement or base to insure a bond between the surface being paved, or repaired, and the overlying paving or patching material.

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

“Thermography” – The process of spreading thermal powders on the wet ink of a print application and heating it in order to melt the powder into a single solid mass which creates a raised printing effect. The heating is accomplished with a natural gas or electric oven.

“Thin Particleboard” – A manufactured board 1/2 inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

“Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray” – A coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.

“Tileboard” – Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

“Title V Operation Permit Program” – The EPA-approved operation permit program which Title V of the Act requires a state to submit to the Administrator.

“Title V Source” – A major source of air pollution as defined above.

“Title V Source Permit” – A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

“Topcoat” – The final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

“Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)” – The sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide that are released during the kraft pulping process and measured by Reference Method 16 or a designated alternate method.

“True Vapor Pressure” – The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, “Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,” 1980. The above reference is available from American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L. Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department’s Tallahassee office.

“Two-Piece Can Exterior End Coating” – A coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

“Ultraviolet-Cured” – An ink and coating drying process by which monomers, oligomers, and other components polymerize to form a film when exposed to ultraviolet radiation.

“Unclassifiable Area” – Any area which cannot, on the basis of available information, be classified as an attainment area or a nonattainment area for a particular pollutant and designated as “Unclassifiable” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

“Unconfined Emissions” – Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Vapor-mounted Seal” – A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal.

The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

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

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

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

“Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil” – A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees⁵ or higher.

History—Formerly 17-2.100, Amended 2-9-93, 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.200, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 10-15-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 2-19-03, 4-1-05, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 4-1-06, 9-4-06, 9-6-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 7-16-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-09, 3-11-10, 6-29-11, 12-4-11, 3-28-12, 10-23-13, 8-25-14, 4-26-17, 7-3-18, 9-29-20.

62-210.200

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/11/1993	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/12/1993	09/07/1994	59 FR 46175
2 nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/24/1995	04/25/1996	61 FR 18259
4 th Revision	12/10/1996	05/27/1998	63 FR 28905
5 th Revision	03/16/2007	10/12/2007	72 FR 58016
6 th Revision	02/03/2006	06/27/2008	73 FR 36435
7 th Revision	05/31/2007	06/01/2009	74 FR 26103
8 th Revision	06/17/2009	04/12/2011	76 FR 20239
9 th Revision	10/19/2007	06/15/2012	77 FR 35862
	07/01/2011	06/15/2012	77 FR 35862
10 th Revision	03/15/2012	09/19/2012	77 FR 58027
11 th Revision	12/19/2013	05/19/2014	79 FR 28607
12 th Revision	07/01/2011	07/03/2017	82 FR 30767
13 th Revision	02/27/2013	10/06/2017	82 FR 46682
14 th Revision	10/23/2013	09/16/2020	85 FR 57707
15 th Revision	08/15/2023		

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Proposed Amendments to Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C. (“Administrative Permit Corrections”)

Rule 62-210.360 - Current SIP

62-210.360 Administrative Permit Corrections.

- (1) A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:
 - (a) Typographical errors noted in the permit;
 - (b) Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;
 - (c) Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and
 - (d) A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.
 - (e) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o;
 - (f) Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651o, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 17-210.360(1)(e).
- (2) Upon receipt of such notifications the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.
- (3) For facilities subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a copy shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.
- (4) The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of new or revised construction permits into existing operation permits issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if the construction permit revisions incorporate requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review and if the applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.

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

62-210.360

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Rule 62-210.360 - Requested SIP Revision

Florida requests that EPA remove from Florida’s SIP Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., in its entirety. Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C. addresses the processes whereby facility owners or operators may request that DEP make minor administrative corrections to existing operating permits and the processes for incorporating requirements resulting from the issuance of new or revised construction permits into facilities’ operating permits. The administrative procedures contained in Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., are not required to be included in Florida’s SIP. This rule does not authorize the construction or modification of any regulated emissions unit or facility; such authorizations are addressed under the state’s Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Minor New Source Review permitting rules, which are found elsewhere in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. In practice, the procedures for which the state allows under Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., are used to make minor administrative corrections to permits issued under the state’s Title V operating permit

program and minor operating permit program, the rules for which are contained in Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.

Administrative permit corrections under Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., cannot substantively change any aspect of an air construction permit pertaining to potential to emit, emissions limits, performance standards, or monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements. Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., contains no emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions, the potential to emit air emissions, or monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements pertaining to air emissions or the operations of regulated sources of air emissions. As such, removal of this rule from Florida’s SIP will not impact ambient air quality, removal of this rule from Florida’s SIP will not adversely affect Florida’s ability to permit and regulate major and minor stationary sources in the state, and removal of this rule from Florida’s SIP will not affect Florida’s ability to attain and maintain the NAAQS.

~~62-210.360 Administrative Permit Corrections.~~

~~(1) A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:~~

- ~~(a) — Typographical errors noted in the permit;~~
- ~~(b) — Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;~~
- ~~(c) — Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and~~
- ~~(d) — A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.~~
- ~~(e) — Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651e;~~
- ~~(f) — Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651e, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 17-210.360(1)(e).~~

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

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

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

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

62-210.360

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Rule 62-210.360 - Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revision

No provisions of Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., will remain in Florida’s SIP.

Proposed Amendments to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. (“Emissions Computation and Reporting”)

Rule 62-210.370 - Current SIP

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) Applicability. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of Rules 62-210.370(3) and 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

(2) Computation of Emissions. For any of the purposes set forth in Rule 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(a) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

1. If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

2. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of Rule 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

3. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of Rule 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(b) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

1. An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

a. The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

b. The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

2. Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

a. A calibrated flowmeter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or

b. The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year

period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

3. The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at Rule 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(c) Mass Balance Calculations.

1. An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

a. Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and

b. Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

2. Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

3. In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(d) Emission Factors.

1. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

a. If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

b. Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.

c. The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

2. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

- (e) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.
- (f) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.
- (g) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.
- (h) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.
- (3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.
- (a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:
1. All Title V sources.
 2. All synthetic non-Title V sources.
 3. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.
 4. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.
- (b) Notwithstanding Rule 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.
- (c) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by March 1 of the following year.
- (d) Beginning with 2007 annual emissions, emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.
- (4) Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility. An air permit for a relocatable facility shall be amended upon each change of location of the facility. The owner or operator of the facility must submit a Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(3)) to the Department at least seven (7) days prior to the change, if the facility would be relocated to a county in which public notice of the proposed operation of the facility had been given within the previous five years pursuant to Rule 62-210.350(1), F.A.C., or otherwise thirty (30) days prior to the change. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.
- (2) Notification of Intent to Construct Air Pollution Control Equipment - (Reserved).

*Specific Authority 403.061 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.087 FS.
History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.370, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96.*

62-210.370

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	01/12/1993	09/07/1994	59 FR 46175
2nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	02/03/2006	06/27/2008	73 FR 36435

Rule 62-210.370 - Requested SIP Revisions

- 1) Effective July 3, 2008, Florida revised Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., to require that the Annual Operating Report (AOR) for 2008 be submitted to DEP by May 1, 2009, and that subsequent AORs be submitted to DEP by April 1 each year. The previous due date for AORs was March 1 of each year. Florida also revised Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., to clarify that if the AOR is submitted electronically, there is no requirement to send a physical copy to DEP or to any local air program office.

Florida requests that EPA make the following amendments to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. in Florida's SIP and renumber the subsections as indicated under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in this submittal.

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office by April ~~March~~ 1 of the following year, except that the annual operating report for year 2008 shall be submitted by May 1, 2009. If the report is submitted using the Department's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit a copy to any DEP or local air program office.

(d) ~~Beginning with 2007 annual emissions,~~ Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

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

(2) (Reserved).No change.

- 2) Effective December 31, 2013, Florida revised Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., to add Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., "Annual Emissions Fee," to the list of rules containing reporting requirements that are to be based on the emissions computation methodologies prescribed by Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. Florida also revised the rule to clarify that Title V sources must include the Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation with their Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility. (The emissions fee calculation was previously submitted on a separate form.) The 2013 revisions to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., also removed an obsolete 2009 reporting deadline and incentivize the use of the DEP's electronic annual operating report software.

Florida requests that EPA make the following amendments to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. in Florida's SIP and renumber the subsections as indicated under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in this submittal.

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) *Applicability.* This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of ~~subsection Rule 62-210.370(3)~~ and ~~paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), and Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.,~~ or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

(2) *Computation of Emissions.* For any of the purposes set forth in ~~subsection Rule 62-210.370(1), F.A.C.,~~ the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(a) *Basic Approach.* The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

1. If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of ~~paragraph Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C.,~~ the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

2. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of ~~paragraph Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C.,~~ but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of ~~paragraph Rule 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C.,~~ the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

3. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of ~~paragraph Rule 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C.,~~ and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of ~~paragraph Rule 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C.,~~ unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(b) *Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).*

1. through 2. No change.

3. The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at ~~subparagraph Rule 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C.,~~ above.

(c) through (h) No change.

(3) *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.*

(a) *The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:*

1. through 4. No change.

(b) *Notwithstanding ~~paragraph Rule 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C.,~~ no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.*

(c) ~~By April 1 of the year following each calendar year, an~~ ~~The annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or ~~DEP~~-approved local air pollution control program office, ~~by April 1 of the following year, except that the annual operating report for year 2008 shall be submitted by May 1, 2009.~~ However, if the annual operating report is submitted using the ~~DEP's~~ ~~Department's~~ electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) ~~a copy~~ to any DEP or local air program office. Each Title V Source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, unless a technical or financial hardship can be demonstrated to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management. (See <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/> for information.) Any Title V Source requesting a hardship exemption shall submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software.~~

(d) No change.

(4) No change.

- 3) Effective August 25, 2014, Florida revised Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., pursuant to a clarification request that Florida's Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC) had submitted to DEP. JAPC requested that DEP revise specific language in paragraph 62-210.370(3)(c), F.A.C., to clarify that a Title V source can effectuate a claim that using DEP's electronic annual operating report software is a technical or financial hardship simply by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to DEP's Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Though this revision only affects Title V sources, and it is not necessary for Title V provisions to be included in Florida's SIP, to maintain the cohesiveness of subsection 62-210.370(3), F.A.C., Florida requests that EPA further amends subsection 62-210.370(3), F.A.C., as follows:

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) through (2) No change.

(3) Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) By April 1 of the year following each calendar year, an annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office. However, if the annual operating report is submitted using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to any DEP or local air program office. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship can be demonstrated to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management. A technical or financial hardship is claimed by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management at:

AOR and Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee

P.O. Box 3070

Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.

(See <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/> for information regarding annual operating reports.). ~~Any Title V Source requesting a hardship exemption shall submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software.~~

(d) No change.

(4) No change.

- 4) Florida requests that EPA update the list of historical rule amendment dates included at the end of Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., to reflect the additional dates as follows:

History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.370, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 2-11-99, 6-21-01, 2-2-06, 7-3-08, 12-31-13, 8-25-14.

Rule 62-210.370 – Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) Applicability. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3), paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e) and Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

(2) Computation of Emissions. For any of the purposes set forth in subsection 62-210.370(1), F.A.C., the owner or operator of a facility shall compute emissions in accordance with the requirements set forth in this subsection.

(a) Basic Approach. The owner or operator shall employ, on a pollutant-specific basis, the most accurate of the approaches set forth below to compute the emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit; provided, however, that nothing in this rule shall be construed to require installation and operation of any continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) not otherwise required by rule or permit, nor shall anything in this rule be construed to require performance of any stack testing not otherwise required by rule or permit.

1. If the emissions unit is equipped with a CEMS meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such CEMS to compute the emissions of the pollutant, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate because the CEMS represents still-emerging technology.

2. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., but emissions of the pollutant can be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(c), F.A.C., the owner or operator shall use such methodology, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

3. If a CEMS is not available or does not meet the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(b), F.A.C., and emissions cannot be computed pursuant to the mass balance methodology, the owner or operator shall use an emission factor meeting the requirements of paragraph 62-210.370(2)(d), F.A.C., unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative approach is more accurate.

(b) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

1. An owner or operator may use a CEMS to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided:

a. The CEMS complies with the applicable certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B and F, or, for an acid rain unit, the certification and quality assurance requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, all adopted by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; or

b. The owner or operator demonstrates that the CEMS otherwise represents the most accurate means of computing emissions for purposes of this rule.

2. Stack gas volumetric flow rates used with the CEMS to compute emissions shall be obtained by the most accurate of the following methods as demonstrated by the owner or operator:

- a. A calibrated flowmeter that records data on a continuous basis, if available; or
- b. The average flow rate of all valid stack tests conducted during a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.

3. The owner or operator may use CEMS data in combination with an appropriate f-factor, heat input data, and any other necessary parameters to compute emissions if such method is demonstrated by the owner or operator to be more accurate than using a stack gas volumetric flow rate as set forth at subparagraph 62-210.370(2)(b)2., F.A.C., above.

(c) Mass Balance Calculations.

1. An owner or operator may use mass balance calculations to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the owner or operator:

- a. Demonstrates a means of validating the content of the pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials or fuels used in or at the emissions unit; and,
- b. Assumes that the emissions unit emits all of the pollutant that is contained in or created by any material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process or in the capture and destruction of the pollutant by the unit's air pollution control equipment.

2. Where the vendor of a raw material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material or fuel, the owner or operator shall use the highest value of the range to compute the emissions, unless the owner or operator demonstrates using site-specific data that another content within the range is more accurate.

3. In the case of an emissions unit using coatings or solvents, the owner or operator shall document, through purchase receipts, records and sales receipts, the beginning and ending VOC inventories, the amount of VOC purchased during the computational period, and the amount of VOC disposed of in the liquid phase during such period.

(d) Emission Factors.

1. An owner or operator may use an emission factor to compute emissions of a pollutant for purposes of this rule provided the emission factor is based on site-specific data such as stack test data, where available, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the department that an alternative emission factor is more accurate. An owner or operator using site-specific data to derive an emission factor, or set of factors, shall meet the following requirements.

- a. If stack test data are used, the emission factor shall be based on the average emissions per unit of input, output, or gas volume, whichever is appropriate, of all valid stack tests conducted during at least a five-year period encompassing the period over which the emissions are being computed, provided all stack tests used shall represent the same operational and physical configuration of the unit.
- b. Multiple emission factors shall be used as necessary to account for variations in emission rate associated with variations in the emissions unit's operating rate or operating conditions during the period over which emissions are computed.
- c. The owner or operator shall compute emissions by multiplying the appropriate emission factor by the appropriate input, output or gas volume value for the period over which the emissions are computed. The owner or operator shall not compute emissions by converting an emission factor to pounds per hour and then multiplying by hours of operation, unless the owner or operator demonstrates that such computation is the most accurate method available.

2. If site-specific data are not available to derive an emission factor, the owner or operator may use a published emission factor directly applicable to the process for which emissions are computed. If no directly-applicable emission factor is available, the owner or operator may use a factor based on a similar, but different, process.

(e) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Missing Data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of missing data from CEMS, PEMS, or CPMS using other site-specific data to generate a reasonable estimate of such emissions.

(f) Accounting for Emissions During Periods of Startup and Shutdown. In computing the emissions of a pollutant, the owner or operator shall account for the emissions during periods of startup and shutdown of the emissions unit.

(g) Fugitive Emissions. In computing the emissions of a pollutant from a facility or emissions unit, the owner or operator shall account for the fugitive emissions of the pollutant, to the extent quantifiable, associated with such facility or emissions unit.

(h) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator shall retain a copy of all records used to compute emissions pursuant to this rule for a period of five years from the date on which such emissions information is submitted to the department for any regulatory purpose.

(3) Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility.

(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

1. All Title V sources.

2. All synthetic non-Title V sources.

3. All facilities with the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides and located in an ozone nonattainment area or ozone air quality maintenance area.

4. All facilities for which an annual operating report is required by rule or permit.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph 62-210.370(3)(a), F.A.C., no annual operating report shall be required for any facility operating under an air general permit.

(c) By April 1 of the year following each calendar year, an annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office. However, if the annual operating report is submitted using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to any DEP or local air program office. Each Title V Source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's electronic annual operating report software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship. A technical or financial hardship is claimed by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management at:

AOR and Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee

P.O. Box 3070

Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.

(See <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/> for information regarding annual operating reports.)

(d) Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

(4) Facility Relocation. Unless otherwise provided by rule or more stringent permit condition, the owner or operator of a relocatable facility must submit a Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6)) to the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to the relocation. A separate form shall be submitted for each facility in the case of the relocation of multiple facilities which are jointly owned or operated.

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

History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.370, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 2-11-99, 6-21-01, 2-2-06, 7-3-08, Amended 12-31-13, 8-25-14.

62-210.370

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	01/12/1993	09/07/1994	59 FR 46175
2nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	02/03/2006	06/27/2008	73 FR 36435
4 th Revision	08/15/2023		

Proposed Amendments to Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C. (“Stack Height Policy”)

Rule 62-210.550 - Current SIP

62-210.550 Stack Height Policy.

(1) General. The degree of emission limitation required of any emissions unit for control of any air pollutant on a continuous basis shall not be affected by so much of any emissions unit’s stack height that exceeds good engineering practice, as provided in Rule 62-210.550(3), F.A.C., or by any other dispersion technique, as provided in Rule 62-210.550(2), F.A.C. This provision shall not apply to those stacks in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented, on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by emissions units, as defined in section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which modifications under Rule 62-212.400, 62-212.500, 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), or 17-2.510 (transferred), F.A.C., or 40 C.F.R. 52.21, were carried out after December 31, 1970. Also, this provision shall not restrict in any manner the actual stack height of any emissions unit.

(2) Dispersion Technique.

(a) “Dispersion technique” means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:

1. Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;
2. Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant, or
3. Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters (other than stack height), or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.

(b) The preceding sentence does not include:

1. The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream,
2. The merging of exhaust gas streams where:
 - a. The owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams,
 - b. After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of “dispersion

techniques” shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation, or

c. Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the Department shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the Department shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the emissions unit, or

3. Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs,

4. Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning, or

5. Techniques under Rule 62-210.550(2)(a)3., F.A.C., which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.

(3) Good Engineering Practice.

(a) “Good engineering practice” (GEP) stack height means the greater of:

1. 65 meters, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

2. The stack height as determined below:

a. For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 C.F.R. Parts 51 and 52, $H_g = 2.5H$, provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation,

b. For all other stacks,

$H_g = H + 1.5L$, where

H_g = good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

L = lesser dimension, height or projected width, of nearby structure(s) provided that the EPA, Department, or local air program may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the emissions unit, or

3. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the EPA, Department, or local air program which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the emissions unit itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features. If this height exceeds the height allowed by Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the public of the availability of the demonstration study and provide an opportunity for a public hearing on it.

(b) “Nearby” as used in Rule 62-210.500(3)(a), F.A.C., is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature and:

1. For purposes of applying Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile); and,

2. For conducting demonstrations under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., means not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to 10 times the maximum height (H_t) of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height (h_t) 0.8 km from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in Rule 62-

210.550(3)(a)2.b., F.A.C., or 26 meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(c) “Excessive concentration” is defined for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., and means:

1. For emissions units seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all emissions units that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For emissions units subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program (40 C.F.R. 52.21 or Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.), an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this part shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard (40 C.F.R. 60) that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the Department, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the owner or operator,

2. For emissions units seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., either:

a. A maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in Rule 62-210.550(3)(c)1., F.A.C., except that the emission rate specified by the State Implementation Plan (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used, or

b. The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the Department; and,

3. For emissions units seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., where the Department requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height; for emissions units seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers; and for emissions units seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations in Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C.: a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

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

62-210.550

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346

Rule 62-210.550 - Requested SIP Revisions

- 1) Effective July 3, 2018, Florida revised Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C., “Stack Height Policy,” to delete duplicative language identical to definitions in the Code of Federal Regulations. Specifically, the definitions of “dispersion technique” and “good engineering practice (GEP)” in 40 CFR 51.100(hh) and (ii) are identical to the language deleted from Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C. These federal definitions are adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. The revised language directly cross-references 40 CFR 51.100 instead of copying the language verbatim.

Florida requests that EPA make the following amendments to Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C. in Florida’s SIP and renumber the subsections as indicated under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions.

- 2) The amendment to Rule 62-204.800 was adopted in accordance with Florida’s Administrative Procedures Act. On June 15, 2023, DEP published a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Rule to update DEP’s adoption-by-reference of federal standards pursuant to Section 403.8055, Florida Statutes (F.S.), in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C. This amendment updated the reference to 40 C.F.R. 51 so that applicable regulations have been incorporated by reference into Florida’s Administrative Code. This notice included the proposed rule language and provided interested parties with the opportunity to submit comments and file an objection to the rulemaking. No objection was filed and no comments were received. DEP finalized the revisions to Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., on July 14, 2023, when it filed the rule amendments for adoption with the Florida Secretary of State, which became effective on that date (see Appendix A for reference. *Not intended to adopt Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., into Florida’s SIP*).

62-210.550 Stack Height Policy.

(1) ~~General.~~The degree of emission limitation required of any emissions unit for control of any air pollutant on a continuous basis shall not be affected by so much of any emissions unit’s stack height that exceeds good engineering practice, as provided in ~~Rule 62-210.550(3), 40 C.F.R. 51.100(ii), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by any other dispersion technique, as provided in Rule 62-210.550(2), 40 C.F.R. 51.100(hh), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~ This provision shall not apply to those stacks in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented, on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by emissions units, as defined in section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which modifications under Rules 62-212.400; and 62-212.500, ~~17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), or 17-2.510 (transferred),~~ F.A.C., or 40 C.F.R. 52.21, were carried out after December 31, 1970. ~~Also, this~~ This provision shall not restrict in any manner the actual stack height of any emissions unit.

(2) Dispersion Technique-

(a) “Dispersion technique” means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:

- 1. Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;*
- 2. Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or*
- 3. Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters;*

~~exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters (other than stack height), or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.~~

~~(b) The preceding sentence does not include:~~

~~1. The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;~~

~~2. The merging of exhaust gas streams where:~~

~~a. The owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;~~

~~b. After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of "dispersion techniques" shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or~~

~~c. Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the Department shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the Department shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the emissions unit; or~~

~~3. Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;~~

~~4. Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or~~

~~5. Techniques under Rule 62-210.550(2)(a)3., F.A.C., which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.~~

~~(3) Good Engineering Practice.~~

~~(a) "Good engineering practice" (GEP) stack height means the greater of:~~

~~1. 65 meters, measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;~~

~~2. The stack height as determined below:~~

~~a. For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 C.F.R. Parts 51 and 52, $H_g = 2.5H$, provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation;~~

~~b. For all other stacks,~~

~~$H_g = H + 1.5L$, where~~

~~H_g = good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;~~

~~H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;~~

~~L = lesser dimension, height or projected width, of nearby structure(s) provided that the EPA, Department, or local air program may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the emissions unit; or~~

~~3. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the EPA, Department, or local air program which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric~~

~~downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the emissions unit itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features. If this height exceeds the height allowed by Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the public of the availability of the demonstration study and provide an opportunity for a public hearing on it.~~

~~(b) "Nearby" as used in Rule 62-210.500(3)(a), F.A.C., is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature and:~~

~~1. For purposes of applying Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), and~~

~~2. For conducting demonstrations under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., means not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to 10 times the maximum height (Ht) of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height (ht) 0.8 km from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2.b., F.A.C., or 26 meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack.~~

~~(c) "Excessive concentration" is defined for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., and means:~~

~~1. For emissions units seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., a maximum ground level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all emissions units that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For emissions units subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program (40 C.F.R. 52.21 or Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.), an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this part shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard (40 C.F.R. 60) that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the Department, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the owner or operator;~~

~~2. For emissions units seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., either:~~

~~a. A maximum ground level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in Rule 62-210.550(3)(e)1., F.A.C., except that the emission rate specified by the State Implementation Plan (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used; or~~

~~b. The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the Department; and~~

~~3. For emissions units seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., where the Department requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height; for emissions units seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers; and~~

~~for emissions units seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations in Rule 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C.: a maximum ground level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.~~

- 3) Florida requests that EPA update the list of historical rule amendment dates included at the end of Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C., in Florida’s SIP as listed under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal.

History—Formerly 17-2.270, 17-210.550, Amended 11-23-94, 7-3-18.

Rule 62-210.550 - Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions

62-210.550 Stack Height Policy.

- (1) The degree of emission limitation required of any emissions unit for control of any air pollutant on a continuous basis shall not be affected by so much of any emissions unit’s stack height that exceeds good engineering practice, as provided in 40 C.F.R. 51.100(ii), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by any other dispersion technique, as provided in 40 C.F.R. 51.100(hh), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. This provision shall not apply to those stacks in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented, on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by emissions units, as defined in section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which modifications under Rules 62-212.400 and 62-212.500, F.A.C., or 40 C.F.R. 52.21, were carried out after December 31, 1970. This provision shall not restrict in any manner the actual stack height of any emissions unit.

History—Formerly 17-2.270, 17-210.550, Amended 11-23-94, 7-3-18.

62-210.550

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	08/15/2023		

Proposed Amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C. (“Forms and Instructions”)

Rule 62-210.900 - Current SIP

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the general stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the

Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

- (1) Application for Air Permit - Long Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).
 - (a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
 - 1. Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
 - 2. New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
 - 3. Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).
 - (b) Reserved.
- (2) Application for Air Permit - Short Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).
- (3) Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 11-23-94).
- (4) Notification of Intent to Construct Air Pollution Control Equipment, Form and Instructions (Reserved).
- (5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).

History: New 2-9-93; Amended 11-28-93; Formerly 17-210.900; Amended 11-23-94, 7-6-95, 3-21-96. _____ 62-210.900

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/12/1993	9/07/1994	59 FR 46175
1 st Revision ⁶	12/21/1994	04/01/1996	61 FR 3572
2 nd Revision	02/03/2006	XXXXXX	XXXXXX

Rule 62-210.900 - Requested SIP Revisions

- 1) Effective January 1, 1998, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to add two new forms for compliance with Phase II of the NOx Compliance Plan under subsection 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., and to adopt the acid rain nitrogen oxides compliance and averaging plan forms and instructions, consistent with 40 CFR Part 76.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida’s SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida’s SIP. Florida requests that EPA renumber the subsections as indicated under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida’s requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

⁶ Note that at present, the version of Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., posted to EPA’s website as representing the EPA Approved Statutes and Regulations in the Florida SIP does not reflect the revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., which Florida submitted to EPA on December 21, 1994 (and which EPA approved on April 1, 1996 [see. 61 FR 3572]), or the revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., which Florida submitted to EPA on February 3, 2006.

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions

(1) Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 3-21-96).

a. Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).

1. Through 3. No change.

4. Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 1-6-98).

5. Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 1-6-98).

- 2) Effective February 11, 1999, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to update the process for submitting forms, update and rename the Air Permit Application Long Form and make it applicable to Title V sources only (construction and initial operation), create an Air Permit Application for non-Title V sources (construction and federally-enforceable operation), update Air Permit Application Short Form and make it applicable to non-Title V renewals only), update the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions, delete the “Reserved” subsection for the Notification of Intent to Construct Air Pollution Control Equipment, Form and Instructions, as the form was not created), and renumber and update the Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida’s SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida’s SIP. Florida requests that EPA renumber the subsections as indicated under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida’s requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Forms 62-210.900(1), (3), (4) and (5), F.A.C., including-instructions, are available from the Department as hard-copy documents or executable files on computer diskettes. Copies of forms (hard-copy or diskette) may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. Notwithstanding the requirement of Rule 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate, if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form, only one copy of the diskette and signature pages is required to be submitted.

(1) Application for Air Permit – ~~Title V Source Long Form~~, Form and Instructions (Effective ~~2/11/99~~ 3-21-96).

(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective July 1, 1995).

1. Through 5. No change.

(b) Reserved.

(2) Application for Title V Air Permit Renewal. (Reserved)

(3) Application for Air Permit – Non-Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).

(4)(2) Application for Non-Title V Air Permit Renewal- Short Form, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99-3-21-96).

(3) Renumber as (6)

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

(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99-3-21-96).

(6) Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).

- 3) Effective April 16, 2001, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to update the effective dates of various forms to reflect programmatic changes brought about by other rulemaking actions, to revise the Acid Rain Program permitting forms to reflect the 1997 federal rule revisions that streamlined the new unit exemption and retired unit exemption provisions in 40 CFR Part 72, and to add a new application form for transferring an air permit.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. Florida requests that EPA renumber the subsections as indicated under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in this submittal. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

(1) Application for Air Permit – Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective 2-11-99).

(a) *Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective 4-16-01-7-1-95).*

1. *Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95).*

2. *New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 4-16-01-7-1-95).*

3. *Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 4-16-01-7-1-95).*

4. *through 5. No change.*

(b) *No change.*

(2) *Through (6) No change.*

(7) Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and non-Title V Source (Effective 4-16-01).

- 4) Effective June 21, 2001, subsection 62-210.900(6), F.A.C., was revised to reflect the name change from "Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility" to "Facility Relocation Notification Form" and to remove the instructions section of the form.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to rule subsection 62-210.900(6), F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that they were not subsequently changed by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision

relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida’s requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

(1) through (5) No change.

(6) ~~Facility Relocation Notification Form of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (Effective 6-21-01-11-23-94).~~

(7) No change.

- 5) Effective June 16, 2003, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to update the process for submitting forms, change the name of the Application for Air Permit – Title V Source back to Application for Air Permit – Long Form, and clarify that the form shall be used to apply for an air construction permit for a proposed project subject to prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) review, nonattainment area (NAA) new source review, or maximum achievable control technology (MACT) or an air construction permit for any source proposing to assume a restriction on the potential emissions of one or more pollutants to escape a federal program requirement such as PSD review, NAA review, Title V, or MACT, regardless of whether the source is subject to Title V. Florida also updated the Acid Rain Part form in accordance with updates to the corresponding 40 CFR Part 72 form.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida’s SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida’s SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida’s requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. ~~Forms 62-210.900 (1), (3), (4) and (5), F.A.C., including instructions, are available from the Department as hard copy documents or executable files on computer diskettes. Copies of forms (hard copy or diskette) may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. Notwithstanding, the requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived, if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form, only one copy of the diskette and signature pages is required to be submitted.~~

(1) Application for Air Permit – ~~Long Form~~ Title V Source, Form and Instructions (Effective ~~6-16-03~~ 11-99).

*(a) Acid Rain Part (Phase II), Form and Instructions (Effective ~~6-16-03~~ 4-16-01).
1. through 5. No change.*

(b) No change.

(2) through (7) No change.

- 6) Effective February, 2, 2006, Florida revised subsection 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., to update the effective date for the Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions, to include the baseline-actual to proposed-actual applicability test and PAL option, update the list of HAPs, and add PM_{2.5} to Appendix D.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

- (1) *Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions (Effective ~~2-2-066-16-03~~)*.
(a) *Through (b) No change.*
(2) *Through (7) No change.*

- 7) Effective March 16, 2008, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to clarify form nomenclature, update various form effective dates, delete the Phase II NOx Compliance Plan and Phase II NOx Averaging Plan Forms, and adopt three new forms: CAIR Part, Form, and Instructions; Hg Budget Part, Form, and Instructions; and Acid Rain, CAIR and HG Budget Retired Unit Exemption Form and Instructions.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

- (1) *Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. ~~62-210.900(1)~~, Effective ~~3-16-082-2-06~~)*.
(a) *Acid Rain Part Application, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), Effective 3-16-086-16-03)*.
1. *Phase II Nox Averaging Plan, Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)1., Effective 3-16-08) Repowering Extension Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 7-1-95)*.
2. *Acid Rain New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)2., Effective ~~3-16-084-16-01~~)*.
3. *~~Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (Effective 4-16-01)~~*.
4. *~~Phase II NOx Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (Effective 1-6-98)~~*.
5. *~~Phase II NOx Averaging Plan, Form (Effective 1-6-98)~~*.
(b) *Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Part, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(b), Effective 3-16-08)(Reserved)*.

(c) Hg Budget Part, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(c) Effective 3-16-08).

(d) Acid Rain, CAIR, and Hg Budget Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(d), Effective 3-16-08.

(2) through (7) No change.

- 8) Effective July 3, 2008, Florida revised subsection 62-210.900(5), F.A.C., to update the Annual Operating Report (AOR) form and instructions and extend the AOR submittal deadline.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

(1) through (4) No change.

(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective 7-3-08-2-11-99).

(6) through (7) No change.

- 9) Effective October 8, 2008, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to update the name of the Division Air Resources Management to the Division of Air Resource Management; and update the Transfer of Air Permit Form to facilitate out-of-state notarizations.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the

Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air ~~Resource~~ Resources Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form.

(1) through (6) No change.

(7) Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and non-Title V Source (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(7), Effective 10-08-08-16-01).

- 10) Effective March 11, 2010, Florida revised rule subsection 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., to amend the Application for Air Permit Long and the Acid Rain and CAIR Retired Unit Exemption forms to remove references to CAMR, delete a superfluous form (Hg Budget Part, Form and Instructions), add a Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan form, and update form effective dates.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. Florida requests that EPA renumber the subsections as indicated under the "Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions" heading in this submittal. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

- (1) *Application for Air Permit Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), Effective ~~3-11-10~~ 3-16-08).*
- (a) *No change.*
 - 1. *Through 2. No change.*
 - 3. *Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3., Effective 3-11-10).*
 - (b) *No change.*
 - (c) ~~*Hg Budget Part, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(c) Effective 3-16-08).*~~
 - (c)(d) ~~*Acid Rain, and CAIR, and Hg Budget Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(c)(d), Effective 3-11-10*~~ 3-16-08.
- (2) *through (7) No change.*

- 11) Effective December 31, 2013, Florida revised subsection 62-210.900(5), F.A.C., to update the Annual Operating Report (AOR) Form and Instructions to include the Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

- (1) *through (4) No change.*
- (5) *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective 12-31-13 <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-03484> 7-3-08).*

(6) through (7) No change.

- 12) Effective August 25, 2014, Florida revised subsection 62-210.900(5), F.A.C., to update the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] Form and the website location.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective August 2014, <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04466-12-31-13> ~~<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-03484->~~).

- 13) Effective June 22, 2017, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to update the instructions to the two Applications for Air Permit to include an updated appendix of pollutant identification codes to add previously unregulated pollutants that are now subject to federal regulation. Florida also amended the instructions to the Annual Operating Report Form to include an updated appendix of pollutant identification codes, to add new language to facilitate the completion and processing of the form, and to provide hyperlinks to make the forms more easily accessible.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form.

(1) Application for Air Permit Application for Air Permit – Long Form, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), Effective ~~6-22-173-11~~ ~~10~~(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08309>)).

(a) through (c) No change.

- (2) *No change.*
- (3) *Application for Air Permit – Non-Title V Source, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(3), Effective ~~6-22-17~~ 11-99*
(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08316>)).
- (4) *Application for Non-Title V Air Permit Renewal, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(4), Effective 2-11-99*
(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08317>)).
- (5) *Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emission Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective 6-22-2017*
~~*(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08318>)*~~
~~*8-25-14, (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04466>).*~~
- (6) *Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6), Effective 6-21-01*
(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08319>)).
- (7) *Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and Non-Title V Source (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(7), Effective 10-12-08*
(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08320>)).

- 14) Effective July 3, 2018, Florida revised Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., to amend the Acid Rain and CAIR Retired Unit Exemption Form to remove all references to CAIR, amend the Facility Relocation Notification Form to delete requirements to submit a scale map of the facility's new location and a copy of the most recent compliance test report and remove reference to the Responsible Official, and update hyperlinks to access the forms.

Florida requests that EPA incorporate the following amendments to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP to the extent that this rule and its corresponding forms were not modified by subsequent state rule revisions, which Florida is also requesting that EPA include in Florida's SIP. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. (Please reference the "Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP" section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form.

- (1) (a) through (b) *No change.*
 (c) *Acid Rain ~~and CAIR~~ Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(c), Effective ~~7-3-18~~ 11-99*
~~*(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-09534>)*~~
- (2) through (5) *No change.*

~~(6) Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6), Effective 7-3-18 6-21-01 (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-09535>)(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08319>).~~

(7) No Change.

- 15) Florida requests that the following rule sections be removed entirely from the SIP, as these forms are unnecessary in the SIP. Florida requests that EPA renumber the subsections as indicated under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. This action will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress, or protection of visibility, as no emission increases will result from form deletion in the SIP. (Please reference the “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal for a consolidated compilation of all of Florida’s requested revisions to Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., and specific forms adopted under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C.).

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division’s website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department’s electronic application form.

~~(1) Application for Air Permit Application for Air Permit—Long Form, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1), Effective 6-22-17(<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08309>)).~~

~~(a) Acid Rain Part Application, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a), Effective 3-16-08 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08310>)).~~

~~1. Phase II NO_x Averaging Plan, Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)1., Effective 3-16-08 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08311>)).~~

~~2. Acid Rain New Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)2., Effective 3-16-08 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08312>)).~~

~~3. Phase II NO_x Compliance Plan, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(a)3., Effective 3-11-10 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08313>)).~~

~~(b) [Reserved].~~

~~(c) Acid Rain Retired Unit Exemption, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(1)(c), Effective 7-3-18 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-09534>)).~~

~~(2) Application for Title V Air Permit Renewal. (Reserved)~~

~~(3) Application for Air Permit—Non Title V Source, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(3), Effective 6-22-17 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08316>)).~~

- ~~(4) Application for Non Title V Air Permit Renewal, Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(4), Effective 2-11-99 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08317>)).~~
- (5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emission Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective 6-22-17, <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08318>).
- (6) Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6), Effective 7-3-18 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-09535>)).
- ~~(7) Application for Transfer of Air Permit – Title V and Non Title V Source (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(7), Effective 10-12-08 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08320>)).~~

16) Florida requests that EPA update the list of historical rule amendment dates included at the end of Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., in Florida’s SIP and as listed under the “Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions” heading in this submittal.

History– New 2-9-93, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 1-6-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 6-21-01, 6-16-03, 2-2-06, 3-16-08, 7-3-08, 10-12-08, 3-11-10, 12-31-13, 8-25-14, 6-22-17, 7-3-18.

Rule 62-210.900 - Proposed SIP after Approval of Requested Revisions

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division’s website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department’s electronic application form.

{(1) through (4) Not in SIP}

(5) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emission Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective 6-22-17, <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08318>)).

(6) Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6), Effective 7-3-18 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-09535>)).

{(7) Not in SIP}

History–New 2-9-93, Amended 7-20-94, Formerly 17-210.900, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 1-6-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 6-21-01, 6-16-03, 2-2-06, 3-16-08, 7-3-08, 10-12-08, 3-11-10, 12-31-13, 8-25-14, 6-22-17, 7-3-18.

62-210.900

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/12/1993	11/07/1994	59 FR 46175
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	04/01/1996	61 FR 3572

2nd Revision 02/03/2006
3rd Revision 08/15/2023

XXXXX

XXXXX

Noninterference Demonstration

Florida's requested revisions to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) will not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), rate of progress (ROP), reasonable further progress (RFP) or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. These revisions are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. Approval of this SIP revision will comply with CAA Section 110(l).

Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., consists of terms and definitions used in Chapters 62-210, 62-212, 62-213, 62-214, 62-296, and 62-297, F.A.C. The revisions to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., addressed in this proposed SIP revision reflect a series of discrete rulemaking actions undertaken by the State of Florida between 2013 and 2022. Although the terms and definitions in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., are integral to Florida's air regulatory programs, the rule does not itself contain any emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. The emissions limits, emissions control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions, the potential to emit air emissions, or the permitting of sources of air emissions, which are essential to Florida's attainment and maintenance of NAAQS are contained in other rule sections in Florida's SIP. As such, the requested revisions to specific terms and definitions in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., or the requested removal of specific terms and definitions from Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., from Florida's SIP will not impact ambient air quality. Approval of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., will comply with CAA Section 110(l).

The revisions to Rules 62-210.360, 210.370, 210.550 and 210.900, F.A.C., addressed in this proposed SIP revision also reflect a series of discrete rulemaking actions undertaken by the State of Florida between 2013 and 2022. Revision in Florida's SIP or removal from Florida's SIP of specific language or forms addressed in this proposed SIP revision will not impact ambient air quality.

Florida requests that EPA remove from Florida's SIP Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., in its entirety. Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C. addresses the processes whereby facility owners or operators may request that DEP make minor administrative corrections to existing permits and the processes for incorporating requirements resulting from the issuance of new or revised construction permits into facilities' operating permits. The administrative procedures contained in Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., are not required to be included in Florida's SIP. Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., contains no emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. As such, removal of this rule from Florida's SIP will not impact ambient air quality or affect Florida's ability to attain and maintain the NAAQS. Approval of Florida's requested deletion of Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., from Florida's SIP will comply with CAA Section 110(l).

Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C. in Florida's SIP are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. As such, the requested revisions will not impact ambient air quality or affect Florida's ability to attain and maintain the NAAQS. Approval of Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C., will comply with CAA Section 110(l).

Florida's requested revisions to Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C., are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. As such, the requested revisions will not impact ambient air quality or affect Florida's ability to attain and maintain the NAAQS.

Approval of Florida’s requested revisions to Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C., will comply with CAA Section 110(l).

Florida’s requested deletions and revisions to the forms and instructions incorporated into Florida’s SIP under Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., are administrative and procedural in nature and do not affect any provision relating directly to emissions limits, emission control standards, or substantive requirements relating to air emissions or the potential to emit air emissions. As such, the requested deletions and revisions will not impact ambient air quality or affect Florida’s ability to attain and maintain the NAAQS. Approval of Florida’s requested revisions to the forms and instructions contained within Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., will comply with CAA Section 110(l).

SIP Development Process

Section 403.061(35), Florida Statutes, authorizes DEP to “exercise the duties, powers, and responsibilities required of the state under the federal Clean Air Act.” These duties and responsibilities include the development and periodic updating of Florida’s SIP. Pursuant to this statutory authority, DEP has developed this proposed SIP revision.

All of the rule amendments and repeals addressed in this proposed SIP revision were adopted in accordance with Florida administrative procedures, which include publication in the Florida Administrative Register of proposed rule language and notice of the opportunity to submit comments, request a rule adoption hearing, or participate in any scheduled rule adoption hearing. Documentation of the state rule development process for each set of rule amendments and repeals is included in the “State Administrative Materials” section of this submittal.

In accordance with 40 CFR 51.102, DEP published a notice in the FAR on June 30, 2023, announcing an opportunity for the public to submit comments and request a public hearing to be held on August 2, 2023, if requested, regarding the proposed revision to Florida’s SIP. No public hearing was requested and, therefore, the hearing was cancelled. No comments were received.

In accordance with the 30-day notice requirement of 40 CFR 51.102, on June 30, 2023, Florida transmitted to the U.S. EPA a pre-hearing submittal providing details of this proposed SIP revision. On the same date, DEP also transmitted a copy of the public notice to Florida’s local air pollution control programs.

Response to 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, Criteria

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, the following materials shall be included in State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions for review and approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

2.1. Administrative Materials

- (a) A formal signed, stamped, and dated letter of submittal from the Governor or his designee, requesting EPA approval of the plan or revision thereof (hereafter “the plan”).
 - A copy of the “Letter of Submittal,” signed by the Director of the Division of Air Resource Management, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), on behalf of the Governor of the State of Florida, will be submitted with this document.
- (b) Evidence that the State has adopted the plan in the State code or body of regulations; or issued the permit, order, consent agreement (hereafter “document”) in final form. That evidence shall include the

date of adoption or final issuance as well as the effective date of the plan, if different from the adoption/issuance date.

This proposed revision to Florida’s SIP consists of the following F.A.C. rule sections as amended or repealed effective upon the dates shown in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Rule Sections as Amended or Repealed on Specified Dates

F.A.C. Rule	Title	State Effective Date
62-210.200	Definitions	Amended 9/29/2020
62-210.360	Administrative Permit Corrections	Amended 3/16/2008
62-210.370	Emissions Computation and Reporting	Amended 8/25/2014
62-210.550	Stack Height Policy	Amended 7/3/2018
62-210.900	Forms and Instructions	Amended 7/3/2018

Copies of the rule amendments and repeals, consolidated for each rule, may be found in the “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal. Certified copies of each set of rule amendments and repeals with accompanying documentation, as filed with the Florida Secretary of State for adoption into the F.A.C., may be found in the “State Administrative Materials” section of this submittal.

Though still included in the state’s body of regulations, Florida is also requesting that the SIP be revised to remove the following rule sections.

- Through CAA Section 110(l) Noninterference Demonstrations, the DEP requests amendments to remove the following F.A.C. provisions from Florida’s SIP:
 - Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C., “Administrative Permit Corrections,” because it contains no emissions limits and its removal from the SIP will not impact ambient air quality. These administrative procedures are not required to be included in Florida’s SIP.
- In a letter sent to EPA on July 2, 2021, through the CAA 110(k)(6) process, Florida requested that Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., be revised as described in **Table 3** below:

Table 3. Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Regulations to be Removed from Florida’s SIP through the 110(k)(6) Process

Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
62-210.200 Definition – “Calciner: A device used to calcine lime mud, consisting primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime (calcium oxide), by using a fluidized bed to burn or reburn the lime mud in suspension.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Cross Recovery Furnace: A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), and 62-297.440(2)(f), F.A.C., which are

Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.”	requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Digester System: Each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s) and condenser(s).”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Green Liquor Sulfidity: The sulfidity of the liquor which leaves the smelt dissolving tank.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Lime Kiln: An inclined rotary drum device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Multiple Effect Evaporator System: The multiple effect evaporators and concentrators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquor (black liquor) that is separated from the pulp.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Neutral Sulfite Semichemical (NSSC) Pulping Operation: Any series of unit operations in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium sulfite and sodium bicarbonate, followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “New Design Direct-Fired Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any new design kraft recovery furnace which was initially designed and constructed to burn black liquor received from a multiple effect evaporator system using a noncontact evaporator or concentrator to achieve the final level of solids concentration rather than a direct contact evaporator system connected to the kraft recovery furnace duct work.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “New Design Direct-Fired Suspension-Burning Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any new design direct-fired kraft recovery furnace designed to evaporate remaining water from and burn the organic content of a spray of finely divided concentrated black liquor droplets while the droplets are in suspension. Such a furnace will have only two levels of air introduction (primary and secondary) and a flat hearth with the smelt spouts located above the hearth.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “New Design Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage and has an adjustable air introduction system to deliver an adequate quantity of air while providing both effective air distribution and penetration into the furnace. The air induction system on “new design” Babcock & Wilcox furnaces will consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary ports. In Combustion Engineering units the secondary air (introduced above the black liquor gun elevation) will be introduced tangentially.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.

Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
62-210.200 Definition – “Objectionable Odor: Any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.”	This term is only used in 62-210.310(4) in 3 different Air General Permits, and Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Odor: A sensation resulting from stimulation of the human olfactory organ.”	This term is only used in 62-210.310(4) in 3 different Air General Permits, and Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Old Design Kraft Recovery Furnace: Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is not of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in-leakage.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Plant Section: A part of a plant consisting of one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment which provides the complete processing of input (raw) materials to produce a marketable product, including granular triple super phosphate, phosphoric acid, run-of-pile triple super phosphate, and diammonium phosphate, or one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment or structures which are used for the functions such as: storage, shipping, loading, unloading, or bagging.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.403, F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Smelt Dissolving Tank: A vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(4)(c), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace: A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains 7 weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process or has a green liquor sulfidity of 28 percent or less.”	This term is only used in Rules 62-296.404(4), (5) and (6), F.A.C., which are requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.200 Definition – “Tall Oil Plant: A plant which recovers the crude tall oil fraction from the spent kraft cooking liquor (black liquor) used in the kraft process. Included are all associated tanks and vents from which reduced sulfur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere.”	This term is only used in Rule 62-296.404(5), F.A.C., which is requested to be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.310(4)(d)2.b. – “The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.”	This specific provision, in Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Reinforced Polyester Resin Operations, references Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which we are requesting be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.310(4)(e)2.b. – “The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2),	This specific provision, in Air General Permit for Facilities

Regulation to be Removed from SIP	Reason for Error
F.A.C.”	Comprising Cast Polymer Operations, references Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which we are requesting be removed from Florida’s SIP.
62-210.310(4)(f)2.c. – “The facility shall comply with the objectionable odor prohibition of subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C.”	This specific provision, in Air General Permit for Facilities Comprising Printing Operations, references Rule 62-296.320, F.A.C., which we are requesting be removed from Florida’s SIP.

(c) Evidence that the State has the necessary legal authority under State law to adopt and implement the plan.

- DEP has the necessary legal authority to adopt and implement this proposed revision to Florida’s SIP. References to the pertinent Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) rules may be found in the “Legal Authority” section of this submittal.

(d) A copy of the actual regulation, or document submitted for approval and incorporation by reference into the plan, including indication of the changes made (such as redline/strikethrough) to the existing approved plan, where applicable. The submission shall include a copy of the official State regulation/document, signed, stamped, and dated by the appropriate State official indicating that it is fully enforceable by the State. The effective date of any regulation/document contained in the submission shall, whenever possible, be indicated in the regulation/document itself; otherwise the State should include a letter signed, stamped, and dated by the appropriate State official indicating the effective date. If the regulation/document provided by the State for approval and incorporation by reference into the plan is a copy of an existing publication, the State submission should, whenever possible, include a copy of the publication cover page and table of contents.

- Certified copies of all rule amendments and repeals, as filed with the Florida Secretary of State for adoption into the F.A.C., may be found in the “State Administrative Materials” section of this submittal.

(e) Evidence that the State followed all of the procedural requirements of the State’s laws and constitution in conducting and completing the adoption/issuance of the plan.

- DEP has complied with all state procedural requirements in adoption of the rules proposed to be incorporated into Florida’s SIP, revised within Florida’s SIP, or removed from Florida’s SIP. Evidence of compliance with these requirements is provided by certification of the materials filed with the Florida Secretary of State for adoption of the rules and rule amendments into the F.A.C. These materials may be found in the “State Administrative Materials” section of this submittal.
- In addition, Florida law (s. 120.525, F.S.) requires DEP to provide notice of all public meetings, hearings, and workshops in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) not less than seven days before the event. Through publication in the FAR of the notice of opportunity to participate in a SIP public hearing, if requested, at least 30 days before the event, DEP will have complied with all state procedural requirements relevant to the development of this proposed SIP revision. A copy of this notice will be in the “Public Participation” section of this submittal.

(f) Evidence that public notice was given of the proposed change consistent with procedures approved by EPA, including the date of publication of such notice.

- DEP has complied with all public hearing requirements of 40 CFR 51.102. Copies of all relevant notices and notification emails will be in the “Public Participation” section of this submittal.

(g) Certification that public hearing(s) were held in accordance with the information provided in the public notice and the State’s laws and constitution, if applicable and consistent with the public hearing requirements in 40 CFR 51.102.

- Certification of compliance with all state and federal public notice and hearing requirements will be provided in the “Letter of Submittal.”

(h) Compilation of public comments and the State’ response thereto.

- Written comments received during the public notice period on this proposed SIP revision, and DEP’s response thereto, will be in the “Public Participation” section of this submittal.

2.2. Technical Support

(a) Identification of all regulated pollutants affected by the plan.

- This SIP revision addresses terms, definitions, procedural and administrative rules, and forms and instructions relating to permitting, recordkeeping, reporting, and compliance activities pertaining to regulated pollutants emitted from stationary sources of air pollution, including particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.
- This SIP revision does not set or revise any numerical, non-numerical, quantitative, or qualitative emission limit or emission limiting standard for any regulated pollutant emitted from stationary sources of air pollution, including particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.

(b) Identification of the locations of affected sources including the EPA attainment/nonattainment designation of the locations and the status of the attainment plan for the affected areas(s).

- The rules addressed in this SIP revision apply statewide.

(c) Quantification of the changes in plan allowable emissions from the affected sources; estimates of changes in current actual emissions from affected sources or, where appropriate, quantification of changes in actual emissions from affected sources through calculations of the differences between certain baseline levels and allowable emissions anticipated as a result of the revision.

- No changes in allowable or actual emissions will occur as a result of the rule deletions and amendments included in this proposed SIP revision.

(d) The State’s demonstration that the national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress demonstration, and visibility, as applicable, are protected if the plan is approved and implemented. For all requests to redesignate an area to attainment for a national primary ambient air quality standard, under section 107 of the Act, a revision must be submitted to provide for the maintenance of the national primary ambient air quality standards for at least 10 years as required by section 175A of the Act.

- The rule amendments included in this proposed SIP revision relate to the clarification of regulations and terms defined in regulations or the repeal of obsolete regulations or terms defined in obsolete

regulations. None of the proposed SIP rule revisions addressed in this submittal will result in any pollutant emission increases.

- EPA’s approval of these requested SIP rule amendments will have no effect on Florida’s ability to achieve national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). Florida is currently in attainment for all NAAQS pollutants statewide, and these requested SIP rule amendments will update and clarify Florida’s SIP rules so that Florida, DEP, regulated industries, facility operators, and the citizens of the state can rely upon these rules to regulate air emission sources consistent with legal requirements as of the date of these revisions.
- None of the proposed revisions addresses prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increments, nor will any of the proposed revisions have any effect upon emissions from major stationary sources subject to PSD permitting requirements. As such, these proposed revisions are protective of PSD increments.
- None of the proposed revisions addresses visibility, and the proposed revisions will not interfere with measures required of Florida or any other state for reasonable further progress towards the attainment of any NAAQS.

(e) Modeling information required to support the proposed revision, including input data, output data, models used, justification of model selections, ambient monitoring data used, meteorological data used, justification for use of offsite data (where used), modes of models used, assumptions, and other information relevant to the determination of adequacy of the modeling analysis.

- No modeling has been performed to support this proposed SIP revision as no emission limits, emission reductions, or requirements pertaining to allowable or actual emissions or changes in allowable or actual emissions are affected by the rules included in this proposed SIP revision.

(f) Evidence, where necessary, that emission limitations are based on continuous emission reduction technology.

- Not applicable. No emissions limits, emission reductions, or requirements pertaining to allowable or actual emissions or changes in allowable or actual emissions are affected by the rules included in this proposed SIP revision.

(g) Evidence that the plan contains emission limitations, work practice standards and recordkeeping/reporting requirements, where necessary, to ensure emission levels.

- Although Florida’s proposed revisions, amendments, and deletions within Chapter 62-210, F.A.C. address rule provisions that pertain to emissions limiting programs, policies, permits, reporting requirements, and forms and instructions used in Florida’s EPA-approved air regulatory program (Rules 62-210.200, F.A.C. “Definitions”; 62-210.360, F.A.C., “Administrative Permit Corrections”; 62-210.370, F.A.C., “Emissions Computation and Reporting”; Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C., “Stack Height Policy” and Rule 62-210.900, F.A.C., “Forms and Instructions”), these revisions, amendments, and deletions do not diminish, reduce, or adversely affect the stringency of any emissions limitation, work practice standard, or recordkeeping and reporting requirement that would impact Florida’s ability to monitor the activities of regulated facilities to ensure that these facilities are operating in compliance with all applicable rules.
- Similarly, the proposed rule revisions, amendments, and deletions do not diminish, reduce, or adversely affect the stringency of any emissions limitation, work practice standard, or recordkeeping or reporting requirement applicable to activities or operations that emit regulated

air pollutants. As such there will be no impact on emissions levels resulting from Florida's proposed SIP revision.

(h) Compliance/enforcement strategies, including how compliance will be determined in practice.

- Not applicable.

(i) Special economic and technological justifications required by any applicable EPA policies, or an explanation of why such justifications are not necessary.

- Not applicable.

2.3. Exceptions

- Not applicable.

Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP

In this section of the submittal, Florida has compiled each individual SIP revision described under the “Executive Summary” and “Details of Proposed SIP Rule Amendments” are compiled for incorporation into the SIP and are arranged by state citation. The rule removals and amendments to the existing SIP are shown in “coded” format where ~~strike through~~ denotes removed text, and underline denotes new text. (As noted under the “Details of Proposed SIP Rule Amendments” section of this submittal above, Florida requests that EPA remove from EPA’s compendium of Florida’s SIP the numbering of the terms contained within Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C. For ease of reference, EPA’s compendium of Florida’s SIP will present the rules and definitions contained within Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., in alphabetical order, and without numbering each defined term. For ease of reading, Florida has presented below each term defined under Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., which Florida requests that EPA include in Florida’s SIP, in bold font.)

62-210.200 Definitions.

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

- (1) “Acid Mist” – Liquid drops of any size of any acid including sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide, ~~hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid~~ as measured by EPA test method 8, as described at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A-4, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800(7)(e), F.A.C., and listed at Rule 62-297.401(8), F.A.C.
- (2) “Acid Rain Compliance Option” – A method of compliance available to an Acid Rain unit under the Federal Acid Rain Program.
- (3) “Acid Rain Compliance Plan” – That portion of an Acid Rain Part application submitted by the designated representative of an Acid Rain source which specifies the methods, or compliance options, by which each Acid Rain unit at the source will meet the applicable Acid Rain emissions limitation and Acid Rain emissions reduction requirements.
- (4) ~~“Acid Rain Compliance Schedule” – An enforceable sequence of actions, measures, or operations designed to achieve or maintain compliance, or correct noncompliance, with an applicable requirement of the Acid Rain Program, including any applicable Acid Rain Part permit requirement.~~
- (5) ~~“Acid Rain Emissions Limitation” – The EPA established sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions limitations under the Federal Acid Rain Program.~~
- (6) “Acid Rain Part” – That separate portion of the Title V source permit specifying the Federal Acid Rain Program requirements for an Acid Rain source, and for the owners, operators and the designated representative of the Acid Rain source or the Acid Rain unit.
- (7) “Acid Rain Program or Federal Acid Rain Program” – The national sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emissions reduction program established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 7651-7651o and 40 C.F.R. Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (8) “Acid Rain Source” – A Title V source with one or more Acid Rain units.
- (9) “Acid Rain Unit” – A fossil fuel-fired combustion device listed as subject to any Acid Rain emissions reduction requirement or Acid Rain emissions limitation at 40 C.F.R. 72.6, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (10) ~~Acrylonitrile – An organic chemical, formula C₃H_{3.5}N, used in the production of various resins, polymers and acrylic fibers. Synonyms for acrylonitrile are: 2-propenitrile, acrylon, acrylonitrile monomer, cyanoethylene, AN, VCN, and vinyl cyanide. The Chemical Abstract Service registration number is 107-13-1.~~
- (11) “Actual Emissions” – The actual rate of emission of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following provisions:

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

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

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

~~(12)~~ "Administrator" – The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

~~(13) Adverse Impact on Visibility – An impairment to visibility which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Federal Class I area. This determination shall be made during the permitting process, utilizing EPA approved methods of visibility impairment analysis and taking into account such factors as the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with the times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area and the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.~~

~~(10)~~(14) "Affected Pollutant" – In a nonattainment area or area of influence for any pollutant other than ozone, the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment. In the case of an ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or higher, the affected pollutants are volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). For a transitional ozone nonattainment area, the affected pollutant is VOC only. A pollutant is no longer an affected pollutant upon redesignation of the nonattainment area to an attainment area by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

~~(18) Air Emissions Bubble or Bubble~~

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

~~(20)~~ "Air Pollutant" – Any substance (particulate, liquid, gaseous, organic or inorganic) which if released, allowed to escape, or emitted, whether intentionally or unintentionally, into the outdoor atmosphere may result in or contribute to air pollution.

~~(21)~~ "Air Pollution" – The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of the state of any one or more substances or pollutants in quantities which are or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

~~(22) "Air Pollution Control Equipment" – Equipment, including that used to separate entrained particulate matter or organic vapors from gases, gas separation equipment, thermal oxidation equipment, and chemical reaction/conversion equipment, which is designed and used to reduce the discharge of a specific air pollutant to the atmosphere.~~

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

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

~~(23) "Air Quality Control Region" – Any air quality control region designated pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act. The boundaries of the air quality control regions in Florida are set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, Sections 81.49, 81.68, 81.91, 81.95, 81.96 and 81.97, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~"Air Quality Maintenance Area" – Any area that was designated as "Nonattainment" for a specific National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and was redesignated as "Attainment" for that NAAQS and subject to a maintenance plan as required by Clean Air Act section 175A. Air Quality Maintenance Areas have a duration of 20 years from their initial approval. Initial approval dates are specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart K, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(24) "Allowable Emissions" – The emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the emissions unit, as limited or modified by any state or federally enforceable restrictions on the operating rate or hours of operation, or both, and the most stringent state or federal emission limiting standard applicable to the emissions unit; or the maximum allowable emission rate specified by any state or federally enforceable permit conditions.~~

~~(25) "Alternate Designated Representative" –~~

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

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

~~(26) "Alternative Control Techniques Document" or "ACT" – A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which identifies control alternatives for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) that emit more than 25 tons per year.~~

~~(27) "Ambient Air Quality Standard" or "Ambient Standard" – A restriction established specified at 40 C.F.R. Part 50 and monitored by the Department pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 53 and 58, all adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to limit the quantity or concentration of an air pollutant that may be allowed to exist in the ambient air for any specific period of time.~~

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

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

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

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

~~(29) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

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

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

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

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

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

“Attainment Area” – Any area attaining a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a particular pollutant and designated as “Attainment” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was

legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

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

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

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

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

~~(37)~~ “Baseline Area” –

(a) The baseline area for sulfur dioxide is all of the state.

(b) The baseline area for nitrogen dioxide is all of the state.

(c) The baseline area for PM₁₀ is all of the state.

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

~~(38)~~ “Baseline Concentration” – For each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and for each averaging time for which a maximum allowable increase is established, the ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date.

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

1. The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided at paragraph (b) below; and

2. The federally enforceable allowable emissions of major stationary sources on which construction commenced on or before the major source baseline date but which were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

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

1. The actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and

2. Any increase or decrease in the actual emissions of facilities occurring after the applicable minor source baseline date.

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

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

1. The change in concentration attributable to any decrease in the actual emissions of a facility on which the Department has relied in demonstrating attainment, defining reasonable further progress, or issuing a permit under the provisions of Rule 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.510 (transferred), 17-2.650 (transferred), 62-212.500, 62-296.500 through 62-296.570, or 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, F.A.C., shall be included in the baseline concentration and not be considered in determining the amount of any maximum

allowable increase remaining available; and

2. Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified facilities shall be excluded in determining compliance with any maximum allowable increase.

~~(39)~~ “Batch Process” – A process which takes in the basic raw materials at the beginning of a cycle and processes them in accordance with a predetermined scheme during which no more basic raw materials are added to the process. Two variations include:

(a) No change.

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

~~(40)~~ “Best Available Control Technology” or “BACT” –

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

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

(b) If the Department determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular part of an emissions unit or facility would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reductions achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation.

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

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

~~(43)~~ “Biomass” – Vegetative matter and untreated wood.

~~(44)~~ NOT SIP APPROVED

~~(45)~~ “Black Liquor Oxidation System” – The vessels used to oxidize, with air or oxygen, the black liquor, and associated storage tank(s).

~~(46)~~ “Black Liquor Solids” – The dry weight of the solids which enter the kraft recovery furnace in the black liquor.

~~(47)~~ “Brown Stock Washer System” – Brown stock washers and associated knotters, vacuum pumps, and filtrate tanks used to wash the pulp following the digester system.

~~(48)~~ “Bubble Baseline Emissions” or “Bubble Baseline”

~~(49)~~ “Building Enclosure” – A building or room enclosure that contains an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits an air pollutant.

~~(50)~~ “Bulk Gasoline Plant” – Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline from bulk terminals by pipeline, ship, barge, or gasoline cargo tank, stores it in tanks, and subsequently delivers it to resellers, farms, businesses, service stations, or other end users, and that has an annual average daily throughput of less than 20,000 gallons (75,700 liters), calculated on the basis of the number of calendar days that the facility receives or distributes gasoline.

~~(51)~~ “Bulk Gasoline Terminal” – Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline

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

(52) “CAIR” — Abbreviation for federal Clean Air Interstate Rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(60) “CAIR Program” — Any or all of the following:

- (a) CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program;
- (b) CAIR SO₂ Trading Program; or
- (c) CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program.

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

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

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

(64) “CAIR Source” — A facility that includes one or more CAIR units.

(65) “CAIR Unit” —

- (a) A CAIR NO_x unit;
- (b) A CAIR SO₂ unit; or
- (c) A CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit.

~~(66) “Calcliner” – A device used to calcine lime mud, consisting primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime (calcium oxide), by using a fluidized bed to burn or reburn the lime mud in suspension.~~

~~(67) “Capacity Factor” – The ratio of the average load on or output of a machine or unit operation to the permitted capacity rating of the machine or unit operation for a normal operation period or cycle. The “capacity factor” shall be expressed as a percent of rating.~~

~~(68) “Capture” – The containment or recovery of emissions from an activity, process, or emissions unit for direction into a duct which may be exhausted through a stack or sent to a destructive or nondestructive control device.~~

~~(69) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(70) “Capture System” – All equipment, including hoods, ducts, fans, booths, ovens, dryers, etc., used to contain, collect, capture, or transport a pollutant to a control device.~~

~~(71) “Carbon Adsorption System” – A device containing adsorbent material (e.g., activated carbon, aluminum, silica gel); an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases; and a system to regenerate the saturated adsorbent. The carbon adsorption system must provide for the proper disposal or reuse of all VOC adsorbed.~~

~~(72) “Carbonaceous Fuel” – Solid materials composed primarily of vegetative matter such as tree bark, wood waste, or bagasse.~~

~~(73) “Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment” – A firebox, furnace or combustion device which burns only carbonaceous fuel or carbonaceous fuel along with and fossil fuels for the primary purpose of producing steam or to heat other liquids or gases. The term includes bagasse burners, bark burners, and waste wood burners, but does not include teepee or conical wood burners or incinerators.~~

~~(74) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(75) “Cause or Contribute” – With respect to a violation of an ambient air quality standard, to have a significant impact on the ambient air concentration of a pollutant at any locality that does not or would not meet the applicable standard.~~

~~(76) “C.F.R.” – Code of Federal Regulations~~

~~(77) “Class I Area” – The following areas are designated as Class I areas.~~

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

~~(b) Bradwell Bay National Wilderness Area.~~

~~(78) “Class II Area” – All areas of the state are designated Class II except for those areas designated Class I.~~

~~(79) “Clean Air Act (CAA)” or “Act” – The Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7401 et seq.)~~

~~(80) “Clean Coal Technology” – Any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.~~

~~(81) “Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project” – A project using funds appropriated under the heading “Department of Energy – Clean Coal Technology”, up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project. A temporary clean coal technology demonstration project is a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plans for the state in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.~~

~~(82) “Clear Coat ” – A coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.~~

~~(83) “Coating” – The application of a protective, decorative, or functional film to a surface.~~

~~(84) “Coating Application System” – Any operations and equipment which apply, convey, and dry a~~

surface coating, including spray booths, flow coaters, conveyors, flashoff areas, air dryers and ovens.

(85) “Coating Applicator” – An apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a surface.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(91) “Commence Operation” –

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

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

~~(b)~~(e) Otherwise, to set into operation any emissions unit for any purpose.

(92) “Complete” – In reference to an application for a permit, means that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application, except as otherwise provided in Rule 62-213.420, F.A.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

date during the term of the permit.

(99) “Construction” –

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

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

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

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

~~(100)~~ “Continuous Emissions Monitoring System” or “CEMS” – All of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements to sample, condition or analyze; and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

~~(101)~~ “Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring System” or “CERMS” – ~~The total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate in terms of mass per unit of time.~~

~~(102)~~ “Continuous Monitoring System” – All equipment, required under applicable rules, used to calibrate, sample, condition (if applicable), and analyze air pollutant emissions, or used to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.

~~(103)~~ “Continuous Parameter Monitoring System” or “CPMS” – All of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of 40 CFR 52.21, adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to monitor process and control device operational parameters including control device secondary voltages and electric currents; and other information including gas flow rate, oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations; and to record average operational parameter value (s) on a continuous basis.

~~(104)~~ “Continuous Unloader” – ~~A bulk materials unloading system that is normally installed at wharf or pier side. A typical system is essentially of enclosed construction, providing for dust abatement and weather tightness, utilizing screw conveyors, elevators, conveyor belt arrangements, or similar devices to facilitate basically uninterrupted discharge of materials from vessel cargo holds.~~

~~(105)~~ “Control Device” or ~~See “Air Pollution Control Equipment” above -~~ Device or equipment, including that used to separate entrained particulate matter or organic vapors from gases, gas separation equipment, thermal oxidation equipment, and chemical reaction/conversion equipment, which is designed and used to reduce the discharge of a specific air pollutant to the atmosphere.

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

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

- (106) “Control System” – A combination of one or more capture systems and control devices working in concert to reduce the discharges of an air pollutant to the ambient air.
- (107) “Control Techniques Guidelines Document” or “CTG” – A guidance document issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. s. 7511b) which defines reasonably available control technology (RACT) and presumptive RACT limits for a source category.
- (108) “Conveyorized Degreasing” – The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.
- (109) “Cross Recovery Furnace” – A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than 7 weight percent of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process and has a green liquor sulfidity of more than 28 percent.
- (110) “Crude Oil” – A naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and/or sulfur, nitrogen and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is liquid at standard conditions.
- (111) “Cutback Asphalt” – Asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (dilutents). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the dilutents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function.
- (112) “Delivery Vessel” – Tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.
- (113) “Department” – The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- (114) “Designated Facility Plan” – Collectively, all plans and plan revisions of a state approved by the Administrator pursuant to Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Unless otherwise stated, the term refers specifically to the Designated Facility Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. Part 62, Subpart K, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (115) “Designated Representative” –
- (a) For the purposes of the Acid Rain Program, a responsible natural person authorized, by the owners and operators of an Acid Rain source and of all Acid Rain units at the source, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 72, Subpart B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the Acid Rain Program.
 - (b) For the purposes of the CAIR Program, designated representative shall mean “CAIR designated representative” as defined in 40 CFR 96.102, 96.202, or 96.302, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.
- (116) “Destruction or Removal Efficiency” – The weight per unit time of an air pollutant entering a control device or set of control devices minus the weight per unit time of that air pollutant exiting the control device(s), divided by the weight per unit time of that air pollutant entering the control device(s), expressed as a percentage.
- (117) “Digester System” – Each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s) and condenser(s).
- (118) “Digital Printing” – The transfer of electronic files directly from the computer to an electronically driven output device that prints the image directly on the selected media (substrate).
- (119) “Draft Acid Rain Part” – Means the version of the Acid Rain Part of a Title V source operation permit that the Department offers for public comment.
- (120) “Draft Permit” – The version of a Title V permit for which the Department offers public participation under subsection 62-210.350(3), F.A.C., or affected state review under subsection 62-213.450(2), F.A.C.
- (121) “Dry Cleaning Facility” – A facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in a nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes washer, dryer, filter and purification systems; emission control equipment; waste disposal systems; holding tanks; pumps and attendant piping and valves.
- (122) “Electrical Power Plant” – Any electrical generating facility that uses any process or fuel and that is

~~owned or operated by an electric utility and includes any associated facility that directly supports the operation of the electrical power plant.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(130) “Emissions Unit” – Any part or activity of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.

~~(131) “Emulsified Asphalt” – An emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing two normally immiscible phases (asphalt and water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.~~

(132) “End Sealing Compound” – A synthetic rubber compound which when coated on a can end functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

(133) “Environmental Protection Agency” or “EPA” – The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(134) “Existing Emissions Unit” –

~~(a) An emissions unit which was in existence, in operation, or under construction, or had received a permit to begin construction prior to January 18, 1972.~~

~~(b) For the purposes of Rules 62-296.700 through 62-296.712, and 62-212.500, F.A.C., “existing emissions unit” shall mean any emissions units which is not defined as a new emissions unit with respect to a specific rule or provision of any of those sections.~~

~~(c) For the purposes of Rules 62-296.500 through 62-296.512, F.A.C., “existing emissions units” are those emissions units which were constructed or for which a construction permit was issued prior to July 1, 1979.~~

~~(d) For the purposes of Chapter 62-212 Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., an “existing emissions unit” shall mean an emissions unit which is not a new emissions unit as defined for the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C.~~

(135) “Exterior Base Coating” – A coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and background for the lithographic or printing operation.

(136) “External Floating Roof” – A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is

- equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.
- (137) “Extreme Performance Coating” – Coating designed to withstand exposure to harsh conditions such as continuous weather exposure and temperatures consistently above 203 degrees Fahrenheit (95 degrees Celsius), or abrasive and scouring agents.
- (138) “Fabric Coating” – The coating of a textile substrate with a knife, roll, or rotogravure coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance.
- (139) “Facility” – All of the emissions units which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).
- (140) “Federal Land Manager” – With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.
- (141) “Federally_Enforceable” – Pertaining to limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including any requirements developed pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any requirements within the State Implementation Plan, and any requirements established pursuant to permits issued under:
- (a) through (d) No change.
- (142) “Final Permit” – The version of a Title V source permit issued by the Department for which all review procedures required by Rule 62-213.450, F.A.C., have been completed.
- (143) “Firebox” – The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.
- (144) “Flashoff Area” – The space between the application area and the oven.
- (145) “Flexographic Printing” – The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.
- (146) “Fossil Fuel” – Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.
- (147) “Fossil Fuel Steam Generator” – A furnace or boiler which produces steam by combustion of oil, coal, or gas of fossil origin.
- (148) “Fountain Solution” – A mixture of water and other volatile and non-volatile chemicals and additives that maintains the quality of the printing plate and reduces the surface tension of the water so that it spreads easily across the printing plate surface. The fountain solution wets the non-image area so that the ink is maintained within the image areas. Non-volatile additives include mineral salts and hydrophilic gums.
- (149) “Fountain Solution Additives” – Wetting additives that include alcohol and alcohol substitutes, including isopropyl alcohol, glycol ethers and ethylene glycol, which are used to reduce the surface tension of the fountain solution.
- (150) “Freeboard Height” –
- (a) For heated vapor degreasers is the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank.
 - (b) For cold cleaning degreasers is the distance from the solvent to the top edge of the cold cleaner.
- (151) “Freeboard Ratio” – The freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.
- (152) “Fugitive Emissions” – Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.
- (153) “Gas/Gas Method” – Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which rely only on gas phase measurements. One method, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(a), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary total enclosure to assure all otherwise unconfined air pollutant emissions are measured. The other method, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(c), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.
- (154) “Gasoline” – Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 psia (27.6 kilopascals) or

greater.

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

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

~~(157) "Green Liquor Sulfidity" – The sulfidity of the liquor which leaves the smelt dissolving tank.~~

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

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

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

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

CAS Number	Chemical Name
1. 75070	Acetaldehyde
2. 60355	Acetamide
3. 75058	Acetonitrile
4. 98862	Acetophenone
5. 53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
6. 107028	Acrolein
7. 79061	Acrylamide
8. 79107	Acrylic acid
9. 107131	Acrylonitrile
10. 107051	Allyl chloride
11. 92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
12. 62533	Aniline
13. 90040	o-Anisidine
14. 0	Antimony Compounds
15. 0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
16. 1332214	Asbestos
17. 71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
18. 92875	Benzidine
19. 98077	Benzotrichloride
20. 100447	Benzyl chloride
21. 0	Beryllium Compounds
22. 92524	Biphenyl
23. 117817	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
24. 542881	Bis (chloromethyl) ether
25. 75252	Bromoform
26. 106990	1, 3-Butadiene
27. 0	Cadmium Compounds
28. 156627	Calcium cyanamide
29. Reserved	
30. 133062	Captan
31. 63252	Carbaryl
32. 75150	Carbon disulfide
33. 56235	Carbon tetrachloride
34. 463581	Carbonyl sulfide
35. 120809	Catechol
36. 133904	Chloramben
37. 57749	Chlordane

38. 7782505	Chlorine
39. 79118	Chloroacetic acid
40. 532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
41. 108907	Chlorobenzene
42. 510156	Chlorobenzilate
43. 67663	Chloroform
44. 107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
45. 126998	Chloroprene
46. 0	Chromium Compounds
47. 0	Cobalt Compounds
48. 0	Coke Oven Emissions
49. 1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
50. 95487	o-Cresol
51. 108394	m-Cresol
52. 106445	p-Cresol
53. 98828	Cumene
54. 0	Cyanide Compounds (X' CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca (CN) 2.)
55. 94757	2, 4-D, salts and esters
56. 3547044	DDE
57. 334883	Diazomethane
58. 132649	Dibenzofurans
59. 96128	1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
60. 84742	Dibutylphthalate
61. 106467	1, 4-Dichlorobenzene (p)
62. 91941	3, 3-Dichlorobenzidene
63. 111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether)
64. 542756	1, 3-Dichloropropene
65. 62737	Dichlorvos
66. 111422	Diethanolamine
67. 121697	N, N-Diethyl aniline (N, N-Dimethylaniline)
68. 64675	Diethyl sulfate
69. 119904	3, 3-Dimethoxybenzidine
70. 60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
71. 1119937	3, 3-Dimethyl benzidine
72. 79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
73. 68122	Dimethyl formamide
74. 57147	1, 1-Dimethyl hydrazine
75. 131113	Dimethyl phthalate
76. 77781	Dimethyl sulfate
77. 534521	4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
78. 51285	2, 4-Dinitrophenol
79. 121142	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene
80. 123911	1, 4-Dioxane (1, 4-Diethyleneoxide)
81. 122667	1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine
82. 106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2, 3-epoxypropane)
83. 106887	1, 2-Epoxybutane
84. 140885	Ethyl acrylate

85. 100414	Ethyl benzene
86. 51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
87. 75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
88. 106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
89. 107062	Ethylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloroethane)
90. 107211	Ethylene glycol
91. 151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
92. 75218	Ethylene oxide
93. 96457	Ethylene thiourea
94. 75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1, 1-Dichloroethane)
95. 50000	Formaldehyde
96. 0	Glycol ethers (Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n -OR' where n =1, 2, or 3; R = alkyl C7 or less; or R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl; R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate. Excludes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE, 2 - Butoxyethanol - CAS Number 111-76-2).)
97. 76448	Heptachlor
98. 118741	Hexachlorobenzene
99. 87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
100. 77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
101. 67721	Hexachloroethane
102. 822060	Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate
103. 680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
104. 110543	Hexane
105. 302012	Hydrazine
106. 7647010	Hydrochloric acid
107. 7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
108. 123319	Hydroquinone
109. 78591	Isophorone
110. 0	Lead Compounds
111. 58899	Lindane (all isomers)
112. 108316	Maleic anhydride
113. 0	Manganese Compounds
114. 0	Mercury Compounds
115. 67561	Methanol
116. 72435	Methoxychlor
117. 74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
118. 74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
119. 71556	Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane)
120. Reserved	
121. 60344	Methyl hydrazine
122. 74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
123. 108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
124. 624839	Methyl isocyanate
125. 80626	Methyl methacrylate
126. 1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
127. 101144	4, 4-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)

128. 75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
129. 101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
130. 101779	4, 4-Methylenedianiline
131. 0	Mineral fibers (fine), includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.
132. 91203	Naphthalene
133. 0	Nickel Compounds
134. 98953	Nitrobenzene
135. 92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
136. 100027	4-Nitrophenol
137. 79469	2-Nitropropane
138. 684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
139. 62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
140. 59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
141. 56382	Parathion
142. 82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
143. 87865	Pentachlorophenol
144. 108952	Phenol
145. 106503	p-Phenylenediamine
146. 75445	Phosgene
147. 7803512	Phosphine
148. 7723140	Phosphorus
149. 85449	Phthalic anhydride
150. 1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
151. 0	Polycyclic organic matter (includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100° C)
152. 1120714	1, 3-Propane sultone
153. 57578	beta-Propiolactone
154. 123386	Propionaldehyde
155. 114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
156. 78875	Propylene dichloride (1, 2-Dichloropropane)
157. 75569	Propylene oxide
158. 75558	1, 2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
159. 91225	Quinoline
160. 106514	Quinone
161. 0	Radionuclides (including radon), a type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay
162. 0	Selenium Compounds
163. 100425	Styrene
164. 96093	Styrene oxide
165. 1746016	2, 3, 7, 8- Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
166. 79345	1, 1, 2, 2- Tetrachloroethane
167. 127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
168. 7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
169. 108883	Toluene
170. 95807	2, 4-Toluene diamine

171. 584849	2, 4-Toluene diisocyanate
172. 95534	o-Toluidine
173. 8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
174. 120821	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene
175. 79005	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane
176. 79016	Trichloroethylene
177. 95954	2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenol
178. 88062	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol
179. 121448	Triethylamine
180. 1582098	Trifluralin
181. 540841	2, 2, 4-Trimethylpentane
182. 108054	Vinyl acetate
183. 593602	Vinyl bromide
184. 75014	Vinyl chloride
185. 75354	Vinylidene chloride (1, 1-Dichloroethylene)
186. 1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixtures)
187. 95476	o-Xylenes
188. 108383	m-Xylenes
189. 106423	p-Xylenes

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

~~(161)~~ “Heatset” – A lithographic web printing process where heat is used to evaporate ink oils from the printing ink. Heatset dryers (typically hot air) are used to deliver the heat to the printed web.

~~(162)~~ “Hood” – A partial enclosure or canopy for capturing and exhausting, by means of a draft, an air pollutant rising from an activity, process, or source of the air pollutant.

~~(163)~~ “Human Crematory” NOT SIP APPROVED

~~(164)~~ “Hydrocarbon” – Any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.

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

~~(166)~~ “Indian Governing Body” – The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.

~~(167)~~ “Indian Reservation” – Any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.

~~(168)~~ “Innovative Control Technology” – Any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts.

~~(169)~~ “Interior Base Coating” – A coating applied by roller coater or spray to the interior of a can to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.

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

~~(171)~~ “Internal Floating Roof” – A cover or roof in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

~~(172)~~ “Isokinetic Sampling” or “Isokinetic Conditions” – Sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas

~~entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(182) “Lime Kiln” – An inclined rotary drum device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.~~

~~(183) “Liquid/Gas Method” – Either of two EPA methods for determining capture efficiency which require both gas phase and liquid phase measurements and analysis. One liquid/gas method, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(b), F.A.C., requires construction of a temporary enclosure. The other, prescribed in paragraph 62-297.450(2)(d), F.A.C., uses the room or building which houses the emissions activity, process, or source as an enclosure.~~

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

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

~~(186)~~ “Loading Rack” – An aggregation or combination of loading equipment arranged so that all loading outlets in the combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer.

~~(187)~~ “Low Solvent Coating” – Coatings which contain less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low solvent coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings.

~~(188)~~ “Lowest Achievable Emission Rate” or “LAER” – An allowable emission rate determined in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-212.500, F.A.C. This term applied to a modification means the lowest achievable emission rate for that portion of the facility which is modified.

~~(189)~~ “Magnet Wire Coating” – The process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

~~(190)~~ “Major Facility” – Any facility which emits, or has the potential to emit:

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

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

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

~~(191)~~ “Major Modification” –

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

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

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

1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

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

i. The State Implementation Plan, and

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

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

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

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

~~(192)~~ “Major Source Baseline Date” – Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 51.166(b)(14)(i), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.:

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

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

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

~~(193)~~ “Major Source of Air Pollution,” “Major Source,” or “Title V Source” – NOT IN SIP

~~(194)~~ “Major Stationary Source” –

(a) A major stationary source is:

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

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

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

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;

14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plants;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants (the term “chemical process plants” shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140)
21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing plants;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production plants;
26. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, and
27. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(200)~~ “Minor Betterment of Public Roads” – Improvements to existing public roads intended to increase their safety and serviceability as the need is dictated by increased traffic levels, or other changes in their use. These improvements include the extension or construction of acceleration lanes, deceleration lanes, turning storage lanes, or median crossovers.

~~(201)~~ “Minor Facility” – Any facility that is not a major facility.

~~(202)~~ “Minor Source Baseline Date” – Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 51.166(b)(14)(ii), adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., the minor source baseline date for each pollutant for which maximum allowable increases have been established is as follows:

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

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

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

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

~~(204)~~ “Mode of Operation” – For purposes of the Title V source permitting program, a method of operation that involves two or more specific air emissions units in emissions trading pursuant to Rule 62-213.415, F.A.C.

~~(205)~~ “Modification” – Any physical change in, change in the method of operation of, or addition to a facility which would result in an increase in the actual emissions of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act, including any not previously emitted, from any emissions unit or facility.

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

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

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

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

~~(206)~~ “Molten Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility” – A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring or storing elemental sulfur in liquid form from ships, barges, railcars, trucks or other methods of water or land transport to heated storage tanks.

~~(207)~~ “Multiple Effect Evaporator System” – The multiple effect evaporators and concentrators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquor (black liquor) that is separated from the pulp.

~~(208)~~ “Natural Conditions” – Naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of visual range, contrast, or coloration.

~~(209)~~ “Natural Finish Hardwood Plywood Panels” – Panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.

~~(210)~~ “Net Emissions Increase” –

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

1. The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation as calculated pursuant to paragraph 62-212.400(2)(a), F.A.C.; and
2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under this subparagraph shall be determined as provided by the definition of “baseline actual emissions”, except that subparagraphs (a)3. and (b)4. of such

definition shall not apply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;
2. It is federally enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and
3. It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

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

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

~~(211) “Neutral Sulfite Semichemical (NSSC) Pulp Operation”—Any series of unit operations in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a solution of sodium sulfite and sodium bicarbonate, followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).~~

~~(212) “New Design Direct Fired Kraft Recovery Furnace”—Any new design kraft recovery furnace which was initially designed and constructed to burn black liquor received from a multiple effect evaporator system using a noncontact evaporator or concentrator to achieve the final level of solids concentration rather than a direct contact evaporator system connected to the kraft recovery furnace duct work.~~

~~(213) “New Design Direct Fired Suspension Burning Kraft Recovery Furnace”—Any new design direct-fired kraft recovery furnace designed to evaporate remaining water from and burn the organic content of a spray of finely divided concentrated black liquor droplets while the droplets are in suspension. Such a furnace will have only two levels of air introduction (primary and secondary) and a flat hearth with the smelt spouts located above the hearth.~~

~~(214) “New Design Kraft Recovery Furnace”—Any straight kraft recovery furnace which is of “membrane wall” construction to minimize air in leakage and has an adjustable air introduction system to deliver an adequate quantity of air while providing both effective air distribution and penetration into the furnace. The air induction system on “new design” Babcock & Wilcox furnaces will consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary ports. In Combustion Engineering units the secondary air (introduced above the black liquor gun elevation) will be introduced tangentially.~~

~~(215) “New Emissions Unit” – An emissions unit which is not in existence, for which an application for a permit to construct has not been submitted before the effective date of an applicable section or provision. For the purposes of Chapter 62-212 rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., a new emissions unit is any emission unit~~

that is or will be newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

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

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

(218) “Nonattainment Area” – Any area not attaining a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a particular pollutant and designated as “Nonattainment” in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. ~~meeting ambient air quality standards and designated as a nonattainment area under rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.~~ Such an area may be designated as a particulate, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead or ozone nonattainment area, depending on which ambient standard has been violated. An area may be designated as nonattainment for more than one air pollutant. ~~Ozone nonattainment areas may be transitional, marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as classified in rule 62-204.340, F.A.C.~~

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

(220) “North American Industry Classification System” or “NAICS” – A federal system of classifying business establishments according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services, as described in the 2007 NAICS definition file (available free of cost at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> or available in CD ROM or book form at a cost from the U.S. Department of Commerce at 1(800)553-6847), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-00705>).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(231)~~ “Overvarnish” – A coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide a gloss, and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.

~~(232)~~ “Owner” or “Operator” – Any person or entity who or which owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an emissions unit or facility.

~~(233)~~ “Packaging Rotogravure Printing” – Rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packing products and labels for articles to be sold.

~~(234)~~ “Paper Coating” – Coatings put on paper and pressure sensitive tapes regardless of substrate. Related web coating processes on plastic film and decorative coatings on metal foil are included in this definition.

~~(235)~~ “Particulate Matter” –

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

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

~~(236)~~ “Penetrating Prime Coat” – An application of low viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface. It is used to prepare an untreated base for an asphalt surface. The prime penetrates the base and plugs the voids, hardens the top, and helps bind to the overlying asphalt course. It also reduces the necessity of maintaining an untreated base course prior to placing the asphalt pavement.

~~(237)~~ “Permanent Total Enclosure” – With respect to VOC emissions, a permanent total enclosure is an enclosure which contains an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits VOC and meets the specifications given in Procedure T which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

~~(238)~~ “Permit Revision” or “Permit Modification” – Any alteration to a permit term or condition except an administrative permit correction or amendment described at Rule 62-210.360, F.A.C.

~~(239)~~ “Petroleum Liquids” – Petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean No. 2 through No. 6 fuel oils, gas turbine fuel oils No. 2-GT through No. 4-GT as specified in ASTM D 2880, or diesel fuel oils No. 2-D and No. 4-D as specified in ASTM D 975, all of which are adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-297.440, F.A.C.

~~(240)~~ “Petroleum Refinery” – Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of crude oils, or through redistillation, cracking, extraction, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

~~(241)~~ “Plant Section” – A part of a plant consisting of one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment which provides the complete processing of input (raw) materials to produce a marketable product, including granular triple super phosphate, phosphoric acid, run-of-pile triple super phosphate, and diammonium phosphate, or one or more unit operations including auxiliary equipment or structures which are used for the functions such as: storage, shipping, loading, unloading, or bagging.

~~(242)~~ “PM₁₀” –

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

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

“PM₁₀” –

(a) With respect to concentrations in the atmosphere, PM₁₀ means particulate matter with an

aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 C.F.R. Part 50 Appendix J, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., and designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

(b) With respect to emissions, PM₁₀ means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the atmosphere as measured by an applicable reference method or by an equivalent or alternative method specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 51, Subpart M, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

~~(243)~~ “PM_{2.5}”–

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

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

~~(244)~~ “Pollution Control Project” - Any activity or project undertaken at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are limited to:

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

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

~~(245)~~ “Polyester Resin Material” – Materials used in polyester resin operations which include isophthalic, orthophthalic, halogenated, bisphenol-A, vinyl-ester or furan resins; cross-linking agents; catalysts, gel coats, inhibitors, accelerators, promoters, and any other VOC containing materials.

~~(246)~~ “Portland Cement Plant” – Any facility manufacturing Portland Cement by either the wet or dry process.

~~(247)~~ “Potential to Emit” – The maximum capacity of an emission unit or facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the emissions unit or facility to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of an emission unit or facility.

~~(248)~~ “Predictive Emissions Monitoring System” or “PEMS” – All of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters including control device secondary voltages and electric currents; and other information including gas flow rate, oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations; and calculate and record the mass emissions rate such as lb/hr on a continuous basis.

~~(249)~~ “Prime Coat” – The first film of coating applied in a multi-coat operation.

~~(250)~~ NOT SIP APPROVED

~~(251)~~ “Printing Line” – A printing production assembly composed of one or more units used to produce a printed substrate including any associated coating, spray powder application, or infrared, natural gas, or electric heating units or dryers.

~~(252)~~ “Process Weight” – The total weight of all materials introduced into any process. Solid fuels and recycled materials are included in the determination of process weights; but uncombined water, liquid and gaseous fuels, combustion air, or excess air are not included.

~~(253)~~ “Projected Actual Emissions” – The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a PSD pollutant in any one of the 5 years following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that PSD pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source. One year is one 12-month period. In determining the projected actual emissions, the Department:

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

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

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

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

~~(254)~~ “Proposed Acid Rain Part” – The version of an Acid Rain Part of a Title V source permit that the Department submits to EPA pursuant to Rule 62-213.450, F.A.C., after the public comment period.

~~(255)~~ “Proposed Permit” – The version of a Title V source permit that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to EPA in compliance with subsection 62-213.450(1), F.A.C.

~~(256)~~ “PSD Pollutant” –

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

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

~~(257)~~ “Publication Rotogravure” – Rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements and other types of printed materials.

~~(258)~~ “Quench Area” – A chamber where the hot metal exiting the oven is cooled by either a spray of water or a blast of air followed by water cooling.

~~(259)~~ “Reasonable Further Progress” – A level of annual incremental reductions in emissions of affected air pollutants such as may be required for ensuring attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standards by the applicable date.

~~(260)~~ “Reasonably Available Control Technology” or “RACT” – The lowest emission limit that a particular emissions unit is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. It may require technology that has been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical, source categories.

~~(261)~~ “Reconstruction” – For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., the replacement of components of an existing emissions unit to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new emissions unit.

~~(262)~~ “Refinery Fuel Gas” – ~~Any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas.~~

~~(263)~~ “Regulated Air Pollutant” –

(a) Nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds;

(b) Any pollutant regulated under 42 U.S.C. s. 7411 – Standards of Performance for New Stationary

Sources, or 42 U.S.C. s. 7412 – Hazardous Air Pollutants; or

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

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

~~(264)~~ “Reid Vapor Pressure” – The absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials, Part 17, 1973, D-323-72 (reapproved 1977).

~~(265)~~ “Reinforced Polyester Resin Operations” – An operation that entails saturating a reinforcing material such as glass fiber with a polyester resin material. Such operations include the production or rework of product by mixing, pouring, hand laying-up, impregnating, injecting, forming, spraying, and/or curing unsaturated polyester materials with fiberglass, fillers, or any other reinforcement materials and associated cleanup.

~~(266)~~ “Relocatable Facility” – A stationary facility such as, but not limited to, an asphalt concrete plant, portable power generator, nonmetallic mineral processing plant, air curtain incinerator, or concrete batching cement batch plant, which is designed to be physically moved to, and operated on, different sites by being wholly or partially dismantled and re-erected in essentially the same configuration. It shall not be operable while in transit.

~~(267)~~ “Removal Efficiency” – See “Destruction or Removal Efficiency” above.

~~(268)~~ “Repowering” – For the purposes of Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C., replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

~~(269)~~ “Responsible Official” – One of the following:

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

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

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

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

~~(270) “Ringelmann Chart” – The Chart published and described in the U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circulars No. 8333 and No. 7718. The above references are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and may be inspected at the Department’s Tallahassee office.~~

~~(270)~~ “Roll Coating” – The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

~~(272)~~ “Roll Printing” – The application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

~~(273)~~ “Rotogravure Coating” – The application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.

~~(274)~~ “Rotogravure Printing” – The application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

~~(275)~~ “Routine Maintenance of Public Roads” – Those activities necessary to maintain the public highway system in as near original condition as is practical, not to include large scale resurfacing, or reconstruction.

~~(276)~~ “Sand Seal Coat” – A thin asphalt surface treatment designed to seal surface cracks in existing pavements for the purpose of preventing the intrusion of water into the pavement base. The sand seal coat consists of a light application of liquid asphalt covered with fine aggregate.

~~(277)~~ “Screen Printing” – A printing system where the printing ink passes through a web or fabric to which a refined form of stencil has been applied. The stencil openings determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

~~(279)~~ “Secondary Emissions” – The emissions which occur as a result of the construction or operation of a facility or a modification to a facility, but which are not discharged into the atmosphere from the facility itself. Secondary emissions may include but are not limited to emissions from ships or trains coming to or leaving a new or modified facility and emissions from any off-site support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the new or modified facility. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the facility or modification which causes the secondary emissions.

~~(278)~~ “Secretary” – The Secretary of the Department.

~~(280)~~ “Sharps” – Devices with physical characteristics capable of puncturing, lacerating, or otherwise penetrating the skin. These devices include needles, intact or broken glass, and intact or broken hard plastic.

~~(281)~~ “Shutdown” – The cessation of the operation of an emissions unit for any purpose.

~~(282)~~ “Significant Emissions Rate” –

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

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

- a. Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy);
- b. Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;
- c. Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;
- d. Particulate matter: 25 tpy;
- e. PM₁₀: 15 tpy;
- f. PM_{2.5}: 10 tpy of direct PM_{2.5} emissions, 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions, or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxides emissions;
- g. Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides;
- h. Lead: 0.6 tpy;
- i. Fluorides: 3 tpy;
- j. Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy;
- k. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 tpy;
- l. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- m. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- n. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tons per year);

o. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year);

p. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year);

q. Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year); or

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

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

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

~~(283)~~ “Significant Impact” – An impact of emissions on ambient air quality in excess of any of the following pollutant-specific concentration values:

(a) Sulfur Dioxide.

1. Maximum three-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year – 25.0 micrograms per cubic meter.

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

3. Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(b) PM₁₀.

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

2. Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(c) Nitrogen Dioxide.

Annual arithmetic mean – 1.0 microgram per cubic meter.

(d) Carbon Monoxide.

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

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

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

~~(284)~~ “Single Coat” – Single film of coating applied directly to the metal substrate omitting the primer application.

~~(285)~~ “Small Business Stationary Source” – Either paragraph (a) or (b) as follows:

(a) A facility which:

1. Is owned or operated by a person who employs 100 or fewer individuals;

2. Is a small business concern as defined in 15 U.S.C. s. 632;

3. Is other than a major stationary source within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7602(j), and is other than a major emitting facility within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7479, and is other than a major stationary source within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. s. 7503;

4. Emits less than 50 tons per year of any regulated pollutant; and

5. Emits less than 75 tons per year of all regulated pollutants; or

(b) A facility which:

1. Is owned or operated by a person that employs 100 or fewer individuals;

2. Is a small business concern as defined in U.S.C. s. 632; and
3. Emits not more than 100 tons per year of all regulated air pollutants and demonstrates compliance with the requirements of Rule 62-210.220(2)(b), F.A.C., including all the requirements of Rule 62-210.220(2)(b)1. through 9., F.A.C.

~~(286) “Smelt Dissolving Tank” – A vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.~~

~~(287) “Soil Thermal Treatment Facility” – Either a stationary or relocatable ~~mobile~~ facility system designed, constructed, or utilized, and permitted by the Department to handle, store, and thermally treat or process petroleum contaminated soils. “Soil thermal treatment facility” does not include electrical power plants in which thermal treatment of contaminated soils from their own property results in ash which is disposed of in accordance with chapter 62-701 or 62-702, F.A.C., or facilities that treat RCRA and hazardous waste or hazardous substances.~~

~~(288) “Solid Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility” – A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring, or storing elemental sulfur in pelletized form.~~

~~(289) “Solid Waste” – Includes garbage, refuse, yard trash, clean debris, white goods, special waste, ashes, sludge, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.~~

~~(290) “Solvent” – Organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.~~

~~(291) “Solvent Metal Cleaning” – The process of cleaning soil from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open top vapor degreasing or conveyORIZED degreasing.~~

~~(292) “Special Waste” – Solid wastes that can require special handling and management, including white goods, whole tires, used oil, mattresses, furniture, lead-acid batteries, and biological wastes.~~

~~(293) “Stack” – A pipe, duct, chimney, or other functionally equivalent device that confines and conveys air pollutants from an emissions unit or group of emissions units into the atmosphere through an emission point designed to discharge air pollutants into the atmosphere, but not including flares.~~

~~(294) “Stack in Existence” – A stack where the owner or operator had, as of a particular date:~~

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

~~(295) “Standard Conditions” – A temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius) and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (760 mm Hg).~~

~~(296) “Standard Sulfur Pellets” – Any generally spherical form of solid sulfur (such as air or water formed pills, or granules, or hemispherical forms such as Sandvick rotoform, but not including agglomerates, popcorn, slate or crushed bulk sulfur) that meets all of the following specifications. All required tests shall be performed on sulfur pellets that have been allowed to stand a minimum of 20 days after being formed. All test results shall be the arithmetic average of three test runs, each on a separate representative composite sample of the shipment or lot being tested.~~

- ~~(a) Not more than 20 percent retained on a 1/4 inch U. S. (6.3 mm) screen, determined in accordance with SUDIC Test Method S2-77: Sieve Analysis of Sulfur Forms, as adopted in Rule 62-297, F.A.C.~~
- ~~(b) Less than six percent additional fines (minus 50 U. S. screen) generated under SUDIC’s standard Stress Level II test (Method S5-77: Determination of Friability of Sulfur Forms – 28 inch (700 mm) Diameter Tumbler Test).~~

~~(297) “Startup” – The commencement of operation of any emissions unit which has shut down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, chemical or pollution control device imbalances, which result in excess emissions.~~

~~(298) “State Implementation Plan (SIP)” or “Implementation Plan” – Collectively, all plans and plan revisions of a state approved by the Administrator pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act. Unless~~

otherwise stated, the term refers specifically to the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida, identified in 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart K, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

~~(299) "Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace" – A furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains 7 weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from the neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) process or has a green liquor sulfidity of 28 percent or less.~~

~~(300) "Submerged Filling" – The filling of a gasoline cargo tank or a stationary storage tank through an internal fill pipe whose discharge is no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline cargo tanks or stationary storage tanks is included in this definition.~~

~~(301) "Sulfur Recovery Plant" – Any plant that recovers sulfur from crude (unrefined) petroleum materials.~~

~~(302) "Sulfur Storage and Handling Facility" – A facility designed and utilized for unloading, transferring or storing elemental sulfur in either molten form, solid pelletized form or solid vats.~~

~~(303) "Sulfur Vat" – A block of solid sulfur formed by pouring molten sulfur on an established base utilizing movable forms or existing vat walls to contain the liquid sulfur until it solidifies.~~

~~(304) "Sulfuric Acid Plant" – Any installation producing sulfuric acid by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfides, organic sulfides, mercaptans, or acid sludge.~~

~~(305) "Synthetic Non-Title V Source" – A facility that would be classified as a Title V source, but for a physical or operational limitation assumed by the owner or operator on the capacity of the facility to emit a pollutant, including any air pollution control equipment and any restriction on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, provided that such physical or operational limitation is federally enforceable.~~

~~(306) "Tack Coat" – A light application of liquid asphalt to an existing asphalt pavement or base to insure a bond between the surface being paved, or repaired, and the overlying paving or patching material.~~

~~(307) "Tall Oil Plant" – A plant which recovers the crude tall oil fraction from the spent kraft cooking liquor (black liquor) used in the kraft process. Included are all associated tanks and vents from which reduced sulfur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere.~~

~~(308) "Temporary Total Enclosure" – With respect to VOC emissions, a temporary total enclosure is an enclosure which is built around an activity, process, or emissions unit that emits VOC and meets the specifications given in Procedure T which is adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(309) "Thermography" – The process of spreading thermal powders on the wet ink of a print application and heating it in order to melt the powder into a single solid mass which creates a raised printing effect. The heating is accomplished with a natural gas or electric oven.~~

~~(310) "Thin Particleboard" – A manufactured board 1/2 inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.~~

~~(311) "Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray" – A coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.~~

~~(312) "Tight lipped Clamshell Bucket" – A clamshell bucket designed with appropriate materials and geometry to provide and maintain a secure seal to prevent material loss or spillage. The following are typical features of such a bucket:~~

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

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

hard rubber insert, which shall run the full length of the bottom and side lips of the bowls.

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

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

~~(313) "Tileboard" – Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.~~

~~(314) "Title V Operation Permit Program" – The EPA-approved operation permit program which Title V of the Act requires a state to submit to the Administrator.~~

~~(315) "Title V Source" – A major source of air pollution as defined above.~~

~~(316) "Title V Source Permit" – A permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C.~~

~~(317) "Topcoat" – The final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.~~

~~(318) "Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)" – The sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide that are released during the kraft pulping process and measured by Reference Method 16 or a designated alternate method.~~

~~(319) "Total Suspended Particulate" or "TSP" – Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(320) "True Vapor Pressure" – The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks," 1980. The above reference is available from American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L. Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.~~

~~(321) "Two-Piece Can Exterior End Coating" – A coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.~~

~~(322) "Ultraviolet-Cured" – An ink and coating drying process by which monomers, oligomers, and other components polymerize to form a film when exposed to ultraviolet radiation.~~

~~"Unclassifiable Area" – Any area which cannot, on the basis of available information, be classified as an attainment area or a nonattainment area for a particular pollutant and designated as "Unclassifiable" in 40 C.F.R. Part 81, §81.310, as adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~

~~(323) "Unconfined Emissions" – Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack.~~

~~(324) NOT SIP APPROVED~~

~~(325) "Unit-Specific Limitation or Requirement" – For purposes of the air construction and air operation permitting requirements of Chapters 62-210 and 62-212, F.A.C., and for purposes of the air general permit provisions and air permitting exemption criteria of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., a unit-specific limitation or requirement means any limitation or requirement that applies specifically to a given emissions unit, including a PAL; however, limitations and requirements which are not considered unit-specific limitations or requirements for these purposes include the following:~~

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

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

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

~~2. Any subpart of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, or 63 that imposes nothing more than a recordkeeping or~~

- reporting requirement on an emissions unit.
- (c) Subsection 62-296.320(2), F.A.C., Objectionable Odor Prohibited.
- (d) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(b), F.A.C., General Visible Emissions Standard, except subparagraph 62-296.320(4)(b)2., F.A.C.
- (e) Paragraph 62-296.320(4)(c), F.A.C., Unconfined Emissions of Particulate Matter.
- (f) Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.
- (g) Any standard or other requirement under Chapter 62-252, 62-256, 62-257, or 62-281, F.A.C.
- ~~(326) "Untreated Wood" – Wood (including lighter pine, tree trunks, limbs and stumps, shrubs, and lumber) which is free of paint, glue, filler, pentachlorophenol, creosote, tar, asphalt, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), and other wood preservatives or treatments.~~
- ~~(327) "Vapor Balance System" – A combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tanks are transferred to the tank being unloaded.~~
- (328) "Vapor Collection System" – A vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.
- (329) "Vapor Control System" – A system that will not allow emissions of volatile organic compounds in the displaced vapor at a rate greater than 80 milligrams per liter (4.7 grains/gallon (gr./gal.)) of gasoline transferred.
- (330) "Vapor-mounted Seal" – A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.
- ~~(331) "Vapor Recovery System" – A system that collects and conserves vapors that would otherwise be released to them atmosphere.~~
- ~~(332) "Vinyl Coating" – Applying a decorative or protective topcoat, or printing on vinyl-coated fabric or vinyl sheets. VOC emission reduction credit is not allowed when plastisols are used in emission averaging involving vinyl printing and topcoating.~~
- ~~(333) "Visibility Impairment" or "Impairment to Visibility" – Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.~~
- ~~(334) "Visible Emission" – An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or 1/4 Ringelmann measured by standard methods.~~
- ~~(335) "Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" – Any one or more volatile organic compounds as defined at 40 CFR 51.100, adopted and incorporated by reference at Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~
- ~~(336) "Waste to Energy Facility" NOT SIP APPROVED~~
- (337) "Water-based Ink/Coating/Adhesive" – An ink, coating or adhesive with a VOC content less than or equal to 25 percent by weight as applied.
- (338) "Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil" – A crude oil with a pour point of 50 degrees⁷ or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils". A copy of the above referenced document is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, and may be examined at the Department's Tallahassee office.
- ~~(339) "Yard Waste" – Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping and yard maintenance operations and other such routine property clean up activities . It includes materials such as leaves, shrub trimmings, grass clippings, palm fronds, and brush.~~

History—Formerly 17-2.100, Amended 2-9-93, 11-28-93, Formerly 17-210.200, Amended 11-23-94, 4-18-95, 1-2-96, 3-13-96, 3-21-96, 8-15-96, 10-7-96, 10-15-96, 5-20-97, 11-13-97, 2-5-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 2-19-03, 4-1-05, 7-6-05, 2-2-06, 4-1-06, 9-4-06, 9-6-06, 1-10-07, 5-9-07, 7-16-07, 3-16-08, 10-12-08, 6-29-

⁷ Although not specified in the rule language, this standard is based on the Fahrenheit scale (i.e., 50 degrees F).

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/11/1993	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1 st Revision	01/12/1993	09/07/1994	59 FR 46175
2 nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
3 rd Revision	04/24/1995	04/25/1996	61 FR 18259
4 th Revision	12/10/1996	05/27/1998	63 FR 28905
5 th Revision	03/16/2007	10/12/2007	72 FR 58016
6 th Revision	02/03/2006	06/27/2008	73 FR 36435
7 th Revision	05/31/2007	06/01/2009	74 FR 26103
8 th Revision	06/17/2009	04/12/2011	76 FR 20239
9 th Revision	10/19/2007	06/15/2012	77 FR 35862
	07/01/2011	06/15/2012	77 FR 35862
10 th Revision	03/15/2012	09/19/2012	77 FR 58027
11 th Revision	12/19/2013	05/19/2014	79 FR 28607
12 th Revision	07/01/2011	07/03/2017	82 FR 30767
13 th Revision	02/27/2013	10/06/2017	82 FR 46682
14 th Revision	10/23/2013	09/16/2020	85 FR 57707
15 th Revision	08/15/2023		

62-210.360 Administrative Permit Corrections.

- (1) ~~A facility owner shall notify the Department by letter of minor corrections to information contained in a permit. Such notifications shall include:

 - (a) ~~Typographical errors noted in the permit;~~
 - (b) ~~Name, address or phone number change from that in the permit;~~
 - (c) ~~Any other similar minor administrative change at the source; and~~
 - (d) ~~A change requiring more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.~~
 - (e) ~~Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(1), (2), (6), (9) and (10), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651e;~~
 - (f) ~~Changes listed at 40 CFR 72.83(a)(11), hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, to Title V sources subject to emissions limitations or reductions pursuant to 42 USC ss. 7651-7651e, provided the notification is accompanied by a copy of any EPA determination concerning the similarity of the change to those listed at Rule 17-210.360(1)(e).~~~~
- (2) ~~Upon receipt of such notifications the Department shall within 60 days correct the permit and provide a corrected copy to the owner.~~
- (3) ~~For facilities subject to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., a copy shall be provided to EPA and any approved local air program in the county where the facility or any part of the facility is located.~~
- (4) ~~The Department shall incorporate requirements resulting from issuance of new or revised construction permits into existing operation permits issued pursuant to Chapter 62-213, F.A.C., if the construction permit revisions incorporate requirements of federally enforceable preconstruction review and if the applicant requests at the time of application that all of the requirements of Rule 62-213.430(1), F.A.C., be complied with in conjunction with the processing of the construction permit application.~~

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

62-210.360

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

62-210.370 Emissions Computation and Reporting.

(1) Applicability. This rule sets forth required methodologies to be used by the owner or operator of a facility for computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions, and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for computing emissions for purposes of the reporting requirements of subsection 62-210.370(3), ~~and paragraph 62-212.300(1)(e), and Rule 62-213.205,~~ F.A.C., or of any permit condition that requires emissions be computed in accordance with this rule. This rule is not intended to establish methodologies for determining compliance with the emission limitations of any air permit.

(2) No change.

(3) Annual Operating Report (AOR) for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility

(a) The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year for the following facilities:

1. through 4. No change.

(b) No change.

(c) By April 1 of the year following each calendar year, an ~~The~~ annual operating report shall be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) division, district or DEP-approved local air pollution control program office, ~~by March 1 of the following year.~~ However, if the annual operating report is submitted using the DEP’s electronic annual operating report software, there is no requirement to submit DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to any DEP or local air program office. Each Title V Source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP’s electronic annual operating report software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship. A technical or financial hardship is claimed by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management at:

AOR and Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee

P.O. Box 3070

Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.

(See <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor/> for information regarding annual operating reports.)

(d) ~~Beginning with 2007 annual emissions,~~ Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C., for purposes of the annual operating report.

(4) No change.

History—New 2-9-93, Formerly 17-210.370, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 2-11-99, 6-21-01, 2-2-06, 7-3-08, 12-31-13, 8-25-14.

62-210.370

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2nd Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
3rd Revision	02/03/2006	06/27/2008	73 FR 36435
4 th Revision	08/15/2023		

62-210.550 Stack Height Policy.

(1) ~~General.~~—The degree of emission limitation required of any emissions unit for control of any air pollutant on a continuous basis shall not be affected by so much of any emissions unit’s stack height that exceeds good engineering practice, as provided in ~~subsection 62-210.550(3), 40 C.F.R. 51.100(ii), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., or by any other dispersion technique, as provided in subsection 62-210.550(2), 40 C.F.R. 51.100(hh), as adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.~~ This provision shall not apply to those stacks in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented, on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by emissions units, as defined in section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which modifications under Rules 62-212.400; and 62-212.500, 17-2.17 (repealed), 17-2.500 (transferred), or 17-2.510 (transferred),—F.A.C., or 40 C.F.R. 52.21, were carried out after December 31, 1970. ~~Also, †~~This provision shall not restrict in any manner the actual stack height of any emissions unit.

~~(2) Dispersion Technique.~~

~~(a) “Dispersion technique” means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:~~

- ~~1. Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;~~
- ~~2. Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or~~
- ~~3. Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters (other than stack height), or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.~~

~~(b) The preceding sentence does not include:~~

- ~~1. The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;~~
- ~~2. The merging of exhaust gas streams where:

 - ~~a. The owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;~~
 - ~~b. After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of “dispersion techniques” shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or~~
 - ~~c. Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the Department shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the owner or operator that merging was not significantly~~~~

motivated by such intent, the Department shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the emissions unit; or

3. Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;
4. Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or
5. Techniques under subparagraph 62-210.550(2)(a)3., F.A.C., which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.

(3) Good Engineering Practice.

(a) "Good engineering practice" (GEP) stack height means the greater of:

1. 65 meters, measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;
2. The stack height as determined below:

a. For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 C.F.R. Parts 51 and 52, $H_g = 2.5H$, provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation;

b. For all other stacks,

$H_g = H + 1.5L$, where

H_g = good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;

L = lesser dimension, height or projected width, of nearby structure(s) provided that the EPA, Department, or local air program may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the emissions unit; or

3. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the EPA, Department, or local air program which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the emissions unit itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features. If this height exceeds the height allowed by subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., the Department shall notify the public of the availability of the demonstration study and provide an opportunity for a public hearing on it.

(b) "Nearby" as used in paragraph 62-210.500(3)(a), F.A.C., is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature and:

1. For purposes of applying subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), and

2. For conducting demonstrations under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., means not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile), except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to 10 times the maximum height (H_t) of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height (h_t) 0.8 km from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in sub-subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2.b., F.A.C., or 26 meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack.

(c) "Excessive concentration" is defined for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)3., F.A.C., and means:

1. For emissions units seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under subparagraph 62-210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., a maximum ground level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a

~~total concentration due to emissions from all emissions units that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For emissions units subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program (40 C.F.R. 52.21 or Rule 62 212.400, F.A.C.), an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this part shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard (40 C.F.R. 60) that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the Department, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the owner or operator;~~

~~2. For emissions units seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established under subparagraph 62 210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., either:~~

~~a. A maximum ground level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in subparagraph 62 210.550(3)(c)1., F.A.C., except that the emission rate specified by the State Implementation Plan (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used; or~~

~~b. The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the Department; and~~

~~3. For emissions units seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under subparagraph 62 210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C., where the Department requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height; for emissions units seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers; and for emissions units seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations in subparagraph 62 210.550(3)(a)2., F.A.C.: a maximum ground level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.~~

History—Formerly 17-2.270, 17-210.550, Amended 11-23-94, 7-3-18.

62-210.550

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	11/23/1992	10/20/1994	59 FR 52916
1st Revision	12/21/1994	06/16/1999	64 FR 32346
2 nd Revision	08/15/2023		

62-210.900 Forms and Instructions.

The forms used by the Department in the ~~general~~ stationary source control program are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section. The forms are listed by rule number, which is also the form number, with the subject, title and effective date. Copies of forms may be obtained by writing to the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management's Information Center, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or by accessing the Division's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/air. The requirement of subsection 62-4.050(2), F.A.C., to file application forms in quadruplicate is waived if an air permit application is submitted using the Department's electronic application form.

{(1) through (4) Not in SIP}

~~(3) Notification of Intent to Relocate Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (Effective March 1, 1993).~~

~~(5)(4) Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emission Fee Calculation], Form and Instructions (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5), Effective 6-22-17, <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08318>)). (Effective March 1, 1993).~~

~~(6) Facility Relocation Notification Form (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(6), Effective 7-3-18 (<https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-09535>)).~~

History: History– New 2-9-93, Amended 7-20-94, Formerly 17-210.900, Amended 11-23-94, 3-21-96, 1-6-98, 2-11-99, 4-16-01, 6-21-01, 6-16-03, 2-2-06, 3-16-08, 7-3-08, 10-12-08, 3-11-10, 12-31-13, 8-25-14, 6-22-17, 7-3-18.

62-210.900

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg	01/12/1993	11/07/1994	59 FR 46175
1 st Revision	12/21/1994	04/01/1996	61 FR 3572
2 nd Revision	02/03/2006	XXXXX	XXXXX
3 rd Revision	08/15/2023		

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), entitled “Environmental Control,” provides the legal framework for most of the activities of the air resource management program within the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Except as provided at sections 403.8055 and 403.201, F.S., for fast-track rulemaking and the granting of variances under Chapter 403, F.S., respectively, Chapter 120, F.S., Florida’s “Administrative Procedure Act,” sets forth the procedures DEP must follow for rulemaking, variances, and public meetings. The most recent version of the Florida Statutes can be found online at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes>.

The principal sections of Chapter 403, F.S., that grant DEP authority to operate its air program are listed below. Authority to develop and update Florida’s State Implementation Plan (SIP) and 111(d) Designated Facilities Plan is expressly provided by subsection 403.061(35), F.S., which provides that the department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to “exercise the duties, powers, and responsibilities required of the state under the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 7401 et seq.”

- [403.031](#) Definitions, including the definition of “regulated air pollutant” (403.031(19)).
- [403.061](#) Authority to: promulgate plans to provide for air quality control and pollution abatement (403.061(1)); adopt rules for the control of air pollution in the state (403.061(7)); take enforcement action against violators of air pollution laws, rules and permits (403.061(8)); establish and administer an air pollution control program (403.061(9)); set ambient air quality standards (403.061(11)); monitor air quality (403.061(12)); require reports from air pollutant emission sources (403.061(13)); require permits for construction, operation, and modification of air pollutant emission sources (403.061(14)); and exercise the duties, powers, and responsibilities required of the state under the federal Clean Air Act (403.061(35)).
- [403.087](#) Authority to issue, deny, modify, and revoke permits.
- [403.0872](#) Authority to establish an air operating permit program as required by Title V of the Clean Air Amendments of 1990.
- [403.0877](#) Authority to require engineering certification of permit applications.
- [403.121](#) Authority to seek judicial and administrative remedies for violations.
- [403.131](#) Authority to seek injunctive relief for violations.
- [403.141](#) Authority to find civil liability for violations.
- [403.161](#) Authority to assess civil and criminal penalties for violations.
- [403.182](#) Authority for local pollution control programs.
- [403.201](#) Authority to grant variances.
- [403.8052](#) Authority to establish a Small Business Assistance Program for small-business sources of air pollutant emissions.
- [403.8055](#) Authority to adopt U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards by reference through a fast-track process.
- [403.814](#) Authority to allow use of general permits (permits-by-rule) for minor sources.

Other statutory authorities, outside of Chapter 403, F.S., for Florida’s air program are as follows:

- [112.3143](#) Requirement that public officials disclose potential conflicts of interest.
- [112.3144](#) Requirement for disclosure of financial interests by public officials.
- [120.569](#) Authority of agency head to issue an emergency order in response to an immediate threat to public health, safety, or welfare.
- [316.2935](#) Authority to prohibit the sale and operation of motor vehicles whose emission control systems have been tampered with, and to prohibit the operation of motor vehicles that emit excessive smoke.
- [320.03](#) Authority to establish Air Pollution Control Trust Fund and use \$1 fee on every motor vehicle license registration sold in the state for air pollution control purposes, including support of approved local air pollution control programs.
- [376.60](#) Authority to establish a fee for asbestos removal projects.

Current and historical versions of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) rule sections and chapters back to January 1, 2006, may be accessed from the Florida Department of State (DOS) website <https://www.flrules.org>. The DOS website also provides access to materials adopted by reference since January 1, 2011. DEP rule chapters containing State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 111(d) State Plan provisions are as follows:

- [62-204](#) Air Pollution Control – General Provisions
- [62-210](#) Stationary Sources – General Requirements
- [62-212](#) Stationary Sources – Preconstruction Review
- [62-252](#) Gasoline Vapor Control
- [62-256](#) Open Burning
- [62-296](#) Stationary Sources – Emission Standards
- [62-297](#) Stationary Sources – Emissions Monitoring

Other air-related DEP rule chapters—not part of the SIP or 111(d) State Plan—include:

- [62-213](#) Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution (Title V)
- [62-214](#) Requirements for Sources Subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program
- [62-243](#) Tampering with Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Equipment
- [62-257](#) Asbestos Program

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATERIALS

Note regarding rule effective dates: In Rule Certifications submitted to the Florida Department of State, the effective date of the rule amendments or repeals will not be included in the rulemaking history at the end of each rule. Instead, there will just be a blank line where the effective date will be inserted later. Under the provision of Section 120.54(3)(3)6., F.S. the rule takes effect 20 days from the date the Department's certification of the rules is filed with the Department of State, or a later date as specified in the Department's certification. Please see Appendix A for the State Certification Packages for this SIP submittal.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments and Participate in Public Hearing

Florida Administrative Register

Volume 49, Number 127, June 30, 2023

DATE AND TIME: July 17, 2023, 3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Donna Maggert Poole Oral Argument Room, 4708 Capital Circle NW, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32303

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Public Hearing on proposed Rule 60CC-6.401, interpreting section 447.305(9), as amended by chapter 2023-35(4) LOF.

The meeting will be streamed online via link to be posted at the Commission's website at perc.myflorida.com.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: PERC Clerk at 4708 Capital Circle NW, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32303 or by calling PERC at (850)488-8641, or emailing PercRulesClerk@perc.myflorida.com. The agenda will also be posted at perc.myflorida.com as soon as it is available.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 48 hours before the workshop/meeting by contacting: The Commission's Clerk at 4708 Capital Circle NW, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32303 or telephone number (850)488-8641, or by emailing PercRulesClerk@perc.myflorida.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Gregg Morton, General Counsel, (850)488-8641.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, announces a hearing, if requested, to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: August 2, 2023, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Department of Environmental Protection, Bob Martinez Center, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Room 195, Tallahassee, Florida.

The Department will hold the hearing, if requested, at the date, time, and place above and will also offer accessibility through a teleconference option. The teleconference option is being provided to allow maximum public participation if the hearing is requested. Parties can access the teleconference by telephone (regular long-distance telephone charges will apply). Parties may access the teleconference at the following number: 1(888)585-9008, ID number: 416-112-909#

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) announces a public hearing, if requested, and opportunity to offer comments on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). This proposed SIP revision consists of the removal of outdated or superseded Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) requirements and includes the required CAA Section

110(l) noninterference demonstration. The proposed SIP revision incorporates amendments to F.A.C. rules to make Florida's SIP consistent with current state rules. EPA incorporates F.A.C. rules into Florida's SIP on a rule-by-rule basis according to their state-established effective dates. The rule language that DEP is requesting be removed from, or amended within, Florida's SIP is contained in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Stationary Sources – General Requirements.

A public hearing will be held, if requested, at the date and time, given above. It is not necessary that the hearing be held or attended for persons to comment on DEP's proposed revisions to Florida's pending SIP submission. Any comments or requests for a public hearing must be submitted by email to Elizabeth.Rogers@FloridaDEP.gov, and received no later than July 31, 2023. If no request for a public hearing is received, the hearing (and teleconference) will be cancelled, and notice of the cancellation will be posted at the following website: https://floridadep.gov/events/month?field_county_tid=All&field_is_a_public_notice_value=Yes.

Persons may also contact Ms. Rogers at (850)717-9019 to find out if the hearing has been cancelled. The materials comprising DEP's revision to the pending SIP submission are accessible at the following website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/rules/regulatory.htm>. A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting Ms. Rogers by email at the address above or by calling (850)717-9019.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this hearing is asked to advise the agency at least 48 hours before the hearing by contacting: Ms. Terri Long at (850)717-9023 or Terri.Long@FloridaDEP.gov. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact Ms. Rogers by email or by calling (850)717-9019.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Division of Family Health Services

The Florida Department of Health, Division of Community Health Promotion announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, July 18, 2023, 12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m., EST

PLACE: Microsoft Teams Meeting Link:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_Zjc5YzEwNzktM2JjNS00M2E5LTmYzEtN2Y2YTIwOTRhZjdk%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Td%22%3a%2228cd8f80-3c44-4b27-81a0-cd2b03a31b8d%22%2c%220id%22%3a%2220b10ad5e-4682-4be7-9c77-fcb5313f7f44%22%7d

2395

Requests that Locals/Districts Assist Public in Viewing Materials

From: [Long, Terri](#)
To: ["asuares@broward.org"](mailto:asuares@broward.org); ["long_melissa"](mailto:long_melissa); ["lee@epchc.org"](mailto:lee@epchc.org); ["Palomino, Susana \(RER\)"](mailto:Palomino_Susana); ["Wanda.Parker@ocfl.net"](mailto:Wanda.Parker@ocfl.net); ["kenny.wilson@flhealth.gov"](mailto:kenny.wilson@flhealth.gov); ["Schneider, Sheila"](mailto:Schneider_Sheila); ["John Hickey"](mailto:John.Hickey); [Andreotta, Jason](mailto:Andreotta_Jason); [Watkins, Aaron](mailto:Watkins_Aaron); [Strong, Greg](mailto:Strong_Greg); [Orr, Elizabeth](mailto:Orr_Elizabeth); [Boatwright, Kelley M.](mailto:Boatwright_Kelley_M); [Boatwright, Kelley M.](mailto:Boatwright_Kelley_M); [Carpenter, Jennifer](mailto:Carpenter_Jennifer); [Carpenter, Jennifer](mailto:Carpenter_Jennifer)
Cc: [Rogers, Elizabeth](mailto:Rogers_Elizabeth)
Subject: RE: Florida State Implementation Plan, 2023-01, Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Rule Revisions Pre-Hearing Submittal Notice to Districts/Local Programs
Date: Friday, June 30, 2023 12:49:59 PM
Attachments: [FAR Notice SIP 2023-01 62-210 SIP 6-30-23.pdf](#)

My apologies. The FAR Notice published today, June 30, 2023.

Have a safe and happy 4th.

From: Long, Terri
Sent: Friday, June 30, 2023 12:46 PM
To: 'asuares@broward.org' <asuares@broward.org>; long_melissa <melissaL@coj.net>; 'lee@epchc.org' <lee@epchc.org>; 'Palomino, Susana (RER)' <Susana.Palomino@miamidade.gov>; 'Wanda.Parker@ocfl.net' <Wanda.Parker@ocfl.net>; 'kenny.wilson@flhealth.gov' <kenny.wilson@flhealth.gov>; 'Schneider, Sheila' <ssschneider@co.pinellas.fl.us>; 'John Hickey' <jhickey@scgov.net>; Andreotta, Jason <Jason.Andreotta@FloridaDEP.gov>; Watkins, Aaron <Aaron.Watkins@dep.state.fl.us>; Strong, Greg <Greg.Strong@FloridaDEP.gov>; Strong, Greg <Greg.Strong@FloridaDEP.gov>; Orr, Elizabeth <Elizabeth.Orr@dep.state.fl.us>; Boatwright, Kelley M. <Kelley.M.Boatwright@dep.state.fl.us>; Boatwright, Kelley M. <Kelley.M.Boatwright@dep.state.fl.us>; Carpenter, Jennifer <Jennifer.Carpenter@FloridaDEP.gov>; Carpenter, Jennifer <Jennifer.Carpenter@FloridaDEP.gov>; Carpenter, Jennifer <Jennifer.Carpenter@FloridaDEP.gov>
Cc: Rogers, Elizabeth <Elizabeth.Rogers@floridadep.gov>
Subject: Florida State Implementation Plan, 2023-01, Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Rule Revisions Pre-Hearing Submittal Notice to Districts/Local Programs

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is accepting comments and will hold a public hearing, if requested, on a proposed revision to the Florida's Pre-Hearing Submittal: Proposed Revision to State Implementation Plan – Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Air Pollution Control – Stationary Sources – General Requirements Rule Amendments.

Please find attached the notice of opportunity to offer comments or request a public hearing. This notice was published on July 31, 2023, in the Florida Administrative Register. The comment period for the proposed SIP revision will close on June 16, 2023. The public hearing, if requested, will be held on August 2, 2023.

The materials comprising Florida's State Implementation Plan 2023-01, Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Rule Amendments Pre-Hearing Submittal revision can be accessed through this website: <https://floridadep.gov/air/air-business-planning/content/air-regulatory-projects> .

If you have any questions, please contact Elizabeth Rogers at Elizabeth.Rogers@FloridaDEP.gov or

(850) 717-9019

Thank you,

Terri Long

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Air Resource Management

Office of Business Planning/Regulatory Planning Section

(850) 717-9023

Terri.long@FloridaDEP.gov

Public Comments on Pre-Hearing SIP Notice

No public comments were received on the Pre-Hearing SIP submittal.

DEP Response to Public Comments

No public comments were received on the Pre-Hearing SIP submittal.

Pre-Hearing Submittal Letter to EPA



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Shawn Hamilton
Secretary

Via Electronic Mail and EPA's State Planning Electronic Collaboration System

June 30, 2023

Ms. Jeaneanne Gettle
Acting Regional Administrator
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW – Mail Code: 9T25
Atlanta, GA 30303-8909

Re: Pre-Hearing Submittal: Proposed Revision to State Implementation Plan –
Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Air Pollution Control – Stationary Sources – General
Requirements Rule Amendments

Dear Ms. Gettle:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102, the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is accepting comments and will hold a public hearing, if requested, on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP) for – Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Air Pollution Control – Stationary Sources – General Requirements Rule Amendments. The Department published the public notice in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) on June 30, 2023. The comment period for the proposed SIP revision will close on July 31, 2023, and the public hearing, if requested, will be held on August 2, 2023.

This proposed SIP revision consists of the removal of outdated or superseded Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) requirements. The proposed SIP revision also incorporates amendments to F.A.C. rules to make Florida's SIP consistent with current rules. EPA incorporates F.A.C. rules into Florida's SIP on a rule-by-rule basis according to their state-established effective dates. The rule language that DEP is requesting be removed from, or amended within, Florida's SIP is contained in Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Air Pollution Control – Stationary Sources – General Requirements.

The Department has sent the complete pre-hearing SIP submittal package directly to EPA's Region 4 Air Planning and Implementation Branch via EPA's State Planning Electronic Collaboration System (SPeCS). The public notice and pre-hearing SIP submittal are enclosed.

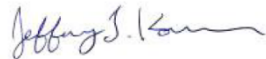
Ms. Jeaneanne Gettle

Page 2 of 2

June 30, 2023

The Department requests that all comments on the Pre-Hearing SIP submittal be provided to the Department by July 31, 2023. If you have any questions, please contact Elizabeth Rogers at (850) 717-9019 or by email at Elizabeth.Rogers@FloridaDEP.gov.

Sincerely,



Jeffery F. Koerner, Director
Division of Air Resource Management

JFK/tl

cc:

Caroline Freeman, Division Director, Air & Radiation Division, EPA Region 4;
Lynorae Benjamin, Chief, Air Planning & Implementation Branch, EPA Region 4

Enclosure:

Pre-Hearing SIP 2023-01 – Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., Air Pollution Control – Stationary Sources – General Requirements Rule Removals and Amendments

Pre-Hearing SIP 2023-01 Appendix A – Rulemaking Certification Packages

EPA Comments on Pre-Hearing Submittal



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

July 31, 2023

Mr. Jeff Koerner
Director
Division of Air Resource Management
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Mr. Koerner:

Thank you for your letter dated June 30, 2023, transmitting a prehearing package regarding revisions to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Specifically, the prehearing package addressing amendments and removal of Chapters 62-210, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), Stationary Sources and General Requirements. We understand that this submittal is the subject of a public hearing on August 2, 2023, if requested, with written comments due by the close of business on July 31, 2023. We have completed our review of the prehearing submittal and offer the following comments enclosed.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the prehearing package. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Lynorae Benjamin, Manager, Air Regulatory Management Section at (404) 562-9140, or have your staff contact Ms. Tiereny Bell at (404) 562-9088.

Sincerely,

**LYNORAE
BENJAMIN**

Lynorae Benjamin
Manager

Air Planning and Implementation Branch

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BENJAMIN
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cc: Hastings Read, Deputy Director, FDEP

**The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Comments on Florida’s
Pre-hearing Submittal Regarding Amendments and Removal of Chapter 62-210, Florida
Administrative Code (F.A.C.), *Stationary Sources – General Requirements Rule Amendments***

Key Comments

- Rule 62-210.200(13) and (34) provide definitions for “adverse impact on visibility” and “visibility impairment” or “impairment to visibility.” These appear to be critical definitions used in other parts of the SIP. “Adverse impact on visibility” is used in Rule 62-212.500(4)(e)2., which allows a federal land manager to demonstrate that emissions from a proposed facility or modification would have an adverse impact on visibility in a Federal Class I area. “Visibility impairment” or “impairment to visibility” is used in Rules 62-212.400(8)(a) Prevention of Significant Deterioration, 62-212-500(4)(3)1.a. Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, and 62-296.340 Best Available Retrofit Technology. Please explain why there is a request to remove these definitions.
- Rule 62-210.200(168) provides a definition for “innovative control technology,” which does not appear to be defined in the federal regulations. This term is found in Rule 62-212.400(13), which references 40 CFR 52.21(v). Please explain why there is a request to remove this definition.
- Rule 62-210.360 Administrative Corrections and Amendments
 1. Rule 62-210.360 Administrative Corrections and Amendments, F.A.C., is proposed to be removed in its entirety. Rule 62-210.360 is referenced in other Rule Sections such as:
 - a. Rule 62.210.200 *Definitions*: “Permit Revision” or “Permit Modification”
 - b. Rule 62-210.300 *Permits Required*: (1)(b)(1)(a) Air Construction Permit and (7)(a) Transfer of Air Permits
 - c. Rule 62-212.300 *General Preconstruction Review Requirements* indirectly references 62-210.360 by referencing Rule 62-210.300(1)
 2. Rule 62-210.310 *Air General Permits* (2)(d) *Administrative Corrections*. Please explain the appropriateness of retaining Rule 62-210.310(2)(d) with the removal of Rule 62-210.360.
- Rule 62-210.550 incorporates by reference 40 CFR 51.100(ii) and (hh) but does not IBR paragraphs (jj) and (kk), though those provisions are currently in the SIP. Please explain why paragraphs (jj) and (kk) are not included by reference in the requested amendment.

General Comments

- Rule 62-210.550 - Please consider including language that clarifies how 62-204.800 interacts with Florida Administrative Code to adopt by reference federal regulations. Rule 62-204.800 is not incorporated into the SIP. Therefore, it is unclear whether removal of definitions in 62-210.550 will interfere with attainment or reasonable further progress under the SIP. An example of similar language to include appears at footnote 3 of the December 19, 2013, SIP submission, proposed revisions to the greenhouse gas new source review.
- Rule 62-210.370(3) requires that an annual operating report be submitted using DEP’s electronic reporting system software unless a technical or financial hardship “can be demonstrated to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management.” The amended rule would delete the quoted language.

Without it, a source need only submit a form to bypass the requirement. Please explain why there is a request to remove this additional requirement.

- Rule 62-210.550 provides for public notice of the availability of the demonstration study and an opportunity for a public hearing if the stack height exceeds (3)(a) 1. and 2. This is not required in the federal rule incorporated by reference, 40 CFR 51.100. Please explain why there is a request to delete this requirement.
- For clarity the definition of “Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil” should specify which temperature scale the pour point should be referencing (C or F).

DEP Response to EPA Comments

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comments on Florida's Pre-Hearing Submittal Regarding Amendments and Removal of Chapter 62-210, F.A.C., *Stationary Sources – General Requirements Rule Amendments*

EPA “Key Comment” 1: “Rule 62-210.200(13) and (34) provide definitions for “adverse impact on visibility” and “visibility impairment” or “impairment to visibility.” These appear to be critical definitions used in other parts of the SIP. “Adverse impact on visibility” is used in Rule 62-212.500(4)(e)2., which allows a federal land manager to demonstrate that emissions from a proposed facility or modification would have an adverse impact on visibility in a Federal Class I area. “Visibility impairment” or “impairment to visibility” is used in Rules 62-212.400(8)(a) Prevention of Significant Deterioration, 62-212-500(4)(3)1.a. Preconstruction Review for Nonattainment Areas, and 62-296.340 Best Available Retrofit Technology. Please explain why there is a request to remove these definitions.”

DEP Response: Rule 62-210.200(13) and (34), F.A.C., provide definitions for “adverse impact on visibility” and “visibility impairment” or “impairment to visibility.” These definitions are also found in 40 CFR, Part 51 Subpart P (51.301) (see Subpart P terms and definitions below), which Florida has adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Inclusion of these terms and definitions in Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., was, therefore, redundant, and for this reason Florida deleted those terms and definitions from the rule.

From 40 CFR 51.301 . . .

Adverse impact on visibility means, for purposes of section 307, visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with

- (1) times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area, and
- (2) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility. This term does not include effects on integral vistas.

Visibility impairment or *anthropogenic visibility impairment* means any humanly perceptible difference due to air pollution from anthropogenic sources between actual visibility and natural visibility on one or more days. Because natural visibility can only be estimated or inferred, visibility impairment also is estimated or inferred rather than directly measured.

EPA “Key Comment” 2: “Rule 62-210.200(168) provides a definition for “innovative control technology,” which does not appear to be defined in the federal regulations. This term is found in Rule 62-212.400(13), which references 40 CFR 52.21(v). Please explain why there is a request to remove this definition.”

DEP Response: The term “innovative control technology” is utilized at 40 CFR 52.21(v) and defined at 40 CFR 52.21(b)(19) (see definition below), which Florida has adopted by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Inclusion of this term and definition at Rule 62-210.200(168), F.A.C. was, therefore, redundant. For this reason, Florida deleted this term and definition from the rule.

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

EPA “Key Comment” 3: “Rule 62-210.360 Administrative Corrections and Amendments

- (1) Rule 62-210.360 Administrative Corrections and Amendments, F.A.C., is proposed to be removed in its entirety. Rule 62-210.360 is referenced in other Rule Sections such as:
 - a. Rule 62.210.200 *Definitions*: “Permit Revision” or “Permit Modification”
 - b. Rule 62-210.300 *Permits Required*: (1)(b)(1)(a) Air Construction Permit and (7)(a) Transfer of Air Permits
 - c. Rule 62-212.300 *General Preconstruction Review Requirements* indirectly references 62-210.360 by referencing Rule 62-210.300(1)
- (2) Rule 62-210.310 *Air General Permits* (2)(d) *Administrative Corrections*. Please explain the appropriateness of retaining Rule 62-210.310(2)(d) with the removal of Rule 62-210.360.

DEP Response: References to 62-210.360, F.A.C. in Rules 62-210.300 and 62-210.310, F.A.C. will be addressed in an upcoming SIP revision which is currently under development. Florida will also assess any needed revisions to Rules 62-212.300 and 62-210.200, F.A.C.

EPA “Key Comment” 4: “Rule 62-210.550 incorporates by reference 40 CFR 51.100(ii) and (hh) but does not IBR paragraphs (jj) and (kk), though those provisions are currently in the SIP. Please explain why paragraphs (jj) and (kk) are not included by reference in the requested amendment.”

DEP Response: 40 CFR Part 51.100(jj) “Nearby” and (kk) “Excessive Concentration” definitions cited in 62-210.550(3)(b) and (c), F.A.C., both reference “Good Engineering Practice” as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(ii). Both the terms “Nearby” and “Excessive Concentration” are defined solely for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height. As noted above, Florida has adopted and incorporated by reference into Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., all of the terms and definitions contained in 40 CFR Part 51.100. There is no need, therefore, to reference these terms and definitions again in Florida’s SIP.

EPA “General Comment” 1: “Rule 62-210.550 – Please consider including language that clarifies how 62-204.800 interacts with Florida Administrative Code to adopt by reference federal regulations. Rule 62-204.800 is not incorporated into the SIP. Therefore, it is unclear whether removal of definitions in 62-210.550 will interfere with attainment or reasonable further progress under the SIP. An example of similar language to include appears at footnote 3 of the December 19, 2013, SIP submission, proposed revisions to the greenhouse gas new source review.

DEP Response: Footnote 3 from Florida’s December 19, 2013, SIP submission, cited in EPA’s comment, reads as follows:

The amendment to Rule 62-204.800 was adopted in accordance with Florida’s Administrative Procedures Act. On September 20, 2013, DEP published a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Rule to update DEP’s adoption-by-reference of federal standards pursuant to Section 403.8055, Florida Statutes (F.S.), in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C. This amendment updated the reference to 40 C.F.R. 52, Subpart A so that applicable GHG regulations have been incorporated by reference into Florida’s Administrative Code. This notice included the

proposed rule language and provided interested parties with the opportunity to submit comments and file an objection to the rulemaking. No objection was filed and no comments were received. DEP finalized the revisions to Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., on December 17, 2013, when it filed the rule amendments for adoption with the Florida Secretary of State, which became effective on December 17, 2013 (see Appendix A).

For this proposed SIP revision, Florida will add the following language to the explanation for the requested revisions to Rule 62-210.500:

The amendment to Rule 62-204.800 was adopted in accordance with Florida's Administrative Procedures Act. On June 15, 2023, DEP published a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Rule to update DEP's adoption-by-reference of federal standards pursuant to Section 403.8055, Florida Statutes (F.S.), in Chapter 62-204, F.A.C. This amendment updated the reference to 40 C.F.R. 51 so that applicable regulations have been incorporated by reference into Florida's Administrative Code. This notice included the proposed rule language and provided interested parties with the opportunity to submit comments and file an objection to the rulemaking. No objection was filed and no comments were received. DEP finalized the revisions to Chapter 62-204, F.A.C., on July 14, 2023, when it filed the rule amendments for adoption with the Florida Secretary of State, which became effective on that date (see Appendix A for reference. Florida is not intending to adopt Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., into Florida's SIP).

EPA “General Comment” 2: “Rule 62-210.370(3) requires that an annual operating report be submitted using DEP’s electronic reporting system software unless a technical or financial hardship “can be demonstrated to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management.” The amended rule would delete the quoted language. Without it, a source need only submit a form to bypass the requirement. Please explain why there is a request to remove this additional requirement.”

DEP Response: DEP revised Rule 62-210.370(c), F.A.C., pursuant to a clarification request from Florida’s Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC). The language was changed to clarify how a Title V source can claim that using DEP’s electronic annual operating software is a technical or financial hardship. Instead using the reporting software to make this claim, the Title V source has the option to utilize a hard copy of the form. It is important to observe that this language affects only Title V sources, and Florida’s Title V program is not included in Florida’s SIP.

EPA “General Comment” 3: “Rule 62-210.550 provides for public notice of the availability of the demonstration study and an opportunity for a public hearing if the stack height exceeds (3)(a) 1. and 2. This is not required in the federal rule incorporated by reference, 40 CFR 51.100. Please explain why there is a request to delete this requirement.”

DEP Response: The requirement for public noticing of the availability of the stack height demonstration study is found at 40 CFR 51.164 (Stack height procedures). As this language is already present in the federal rule, Florida considered the reference in Rule 62-210.550, F.A.C. to be redundant. Florida requests, therefore, that this provision be removed from Florida’s SIP.

EPA “General Comment” 4: “For clarity the definition of “Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil” should specify which temperature scale the pour point should be referencing (C or F).”

DEP Response: Florida has included in the final SIP submittal package footnote references to the applicable temperature scale, which is Fahrenheit (i.e., 50 degrees F).